

**Section J - List Of Attachments**

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**Table 1**  
**Examples of Information Potentially Useful for Dose Reconstruction**

NIOSH considers the following types of information as potentially useful in conducting dose reconstructions. The necessity and availability of this information is expected to vary substantially.

Worker monitoring data

- (1) external dosimetry data, including external dosimeter readings (film badge, TLD, neutron dosimeters)
- (2) pocket ionization chamber data.

Internal dosimetry data

- (1) urinalysis results
- (2) fecal sample results
- (3) *In Vivo* measurement results
- (4) incident investigation reports
- (5) breath radon and/or thoron results
- (6) nasal smear results
- (7) external contamination measurements

Monitoring program data

- (1) analytical methods used for bioassay analyses
- (2) performance characteristics of dosimeters for different radiation types
- (3) historical detection limits for bioassay samples and dosimeter badges
- (4) bioassay sample and dosimeter collection/exchange frequencies
- (5) documentation of record keeping practices used to censor data and/or administratively assigned dose

Workplace monitoring data

- (1) surface contamination surveys
- (2) general area air sampling results
- (3) breathing zone air sampling results
- (4) radon and/or thoron monitoring results
- (5) area radiation survey measurements (beta, gamma and neutron)
- (6) fixed location dosimeter results (beta, gamma and neutron)

## Table 1 (continued)

### Workplace characterization data

(1) Information on the external exposure environment, including: radiation type (gamma, x-ray, neutron, beta, other charged particle); radiation energy spectrum; uniformity of exposure (whole body vs partial body exposure); irradiation geometry; and work-required medical screening x rays.

### Information characterizing internal exposure

- (1) radionuclide(s) and associated chemical forms
- (2) results of particle size distribution studies
- (3) respiratory protection practices

### Process descriptions for each work location

- (1) general description of the process
- (2) characterization of the source term (i.e., the radionuclide and its quantity)
- (3) extent of encapsulation
- (4) methods of containment
- (5) other information to assess potential for airborne dispersion