

From: [Donna Hand](#)
To: [DOL Energy Advisory Board Information](#); [Hearthway, Julia - OWCP](#); [Reff, Alisa - OIG](#); [Silver](#)
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"It is clear from the scientific literature that it is not possible to definitively attribute any individual's cancer to any particular cause, and no commenter identified a method of attribution. As noted in Science Panel Report No. 6, Use of Probability of Causation by the Veterans Administration in the Adjudication of Claims of Injury Due to Ionizing Radiation, issued by the Committee on Interagency Radiation Research and Policy Coordination of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President (August 1988), "[a]nalysis of medical findings **cannot separate the 'radiogenic cases' from those unrelated to radiation exposure**; no 'biological markers' have yet been identified that can unequivocally point to radiogenic cancers as distinct from non-radiogenic cancers. An excess incidence of cancer is identifiable in a statistical sense only." 78522 Federal Register / Vol. 71, No. 250 / Friday, December 29, 2006 / Rules and Regulations

"It should also be noted that the regulation specifies that the PoC model will be determinative under Part E only with respect to claims where the sole alleged condition is radiogenic cancer. When a claim for cancer under Part E **cannot be accepted based on exposure to radiation alone because the PoC was determined to be less than 50 percent, the claimant is provided the opportunity to establish that the cancer was caused by a combination of exposure to radiation and exposure to one or more other toxic substances**. OWCP will adjudicate those claims for cancer allegedly due to exposure to **radiation combined with exposure to one or more other toxic substances using the eligibility criteria for other covered illnesses** in §§ 30.230 through 30.232. As a result, no changes were made to § 30.213(c) in the final rule." 78524 Federal Register / Vol. 71, No. 250 / Friday, December 29, 2006 / Rules and Regulations

See BEIR reports for benign neoplasms.