**Canadian Nuclear Safety**

**Commission**

**2007-2008**

**Departmental Performance Report**

The Honourable Lisa Raitt, P.C., M.P.

Minister – Natural Resources Canada

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**SECTION I: OVERVIEW**

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**Message from the President**

I am pleased to submit to Parliament the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission’s (CNSC) *2007–*

*2008 Departmental Performance Report*.

The nuclear sector is experiencing significant growth as a result of the continuing rise in global

demand for energy and the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Combined with the

increasing use of nuclear technology in industry, research and medicine, this nuclear renaissance

is bringing about a considerable increase in the need for regulatory oversight – especially in

areas such as licensing for nuclear fuel mining and processing facilities.

The increase in Canadian energy requirements is occurring at a time when the country’s fleet of

existing nuclear power plants is aging. As a result, CNSC is receiving a significant number of

applications to refurbish and extend the life of existing nuclear power plants and to build new

nuclear power plants to meet energy demands. To ensure that CNSC can perform its regulatory

licensing and compliance responsibilities associated with this growth, we refocused efforts to

respond to these developments and the proposed plans for new uranium mining and processing,

while ensuring safety and security of existing facilities. In its Industry Report overview, CNSC

personnel concluded that the nuclear power plant industry operated safely throughout 2007. The

vast majority of safety areas and programs met CNSC expectations, and we are committed to

maintaining and improving this good safety and security record.

The CNSC achieved significant results during Fiscal Year 2007-2008. We improved

relationships with our stakeholders; reallocated resources to address the growing interest in new

nuclear power plants; streamlined and strengthened the regulatory framework; established a

foundation to improve Aboriginal consultations; and invested in our employees who are key to

the success of the organization. These are just a few examples of the excellent work CNSC has

undertaken over the past year to enhance the health, safety and security of Canadians and the

environment.

In late 2007, the extended shutdown of the National Research Universal (NRU) reactor in Chalk

River resulted in concerns about the supply of isotopes that are used for medical diagnostics and

treatments. As a result, the government issued a directive to CNSC to ensure that the health of

Canadians is taken into account in CNSC licensing decisions. This incident led CNSC and

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to jointly commission a review by an independent third party.

The review will identify a number of critical lessons and resulting action plans, and provide

recommendations for improvement, which will be reviewed and implemented by CNSC during

the 2008-2009 Fiscal Year.

CNSC actively works with our international partners to share best practices in nuclear safety and

to strengthen Canada’s commitments to non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear

materials. Our organization continues to actively participate in the activities of the International

Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency.

In the short time since my arrival, I have been impressed by the expertise and dedication of

CNSC’s workforce. Going forward, the recruitment and retention of skilled staff will remain an

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important priority for CNSC. We will be strengthening our staffing efforts in a highly

competitive market to respond to industry growth.

I am committed to assuring Parliament and Canadians that the use of nuclear materials in nuclear

facilities is safe and secure.

With respect,

Michael Binder

President

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**Management Representation Statement**

I submit for tabling in Parliament, the 2007-2008 Departmental Performance Report for The

Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

This document has been prepared based on the reporting principles contained in the *Guide for*

*the Preparation of Part III of the 2007-2008 Estimates: Reports on Plans and Priorities and*

*Departmental Performance Reports*:

• It adheres to the specific reporting requirements outlined in the Treasury Board

Secretariat guidance;

• It is based on the department’s approved Strategic Outcome(s) and Program Activity

Architecture that were approved by the Treasury Board;

• It presents consistent, comprehensive, balanced and reliable information;

• It provides a basis of accountability for the results achieved with the resources and

authorities entrusted to it; and

• It reports finances based on approved numbers from the Estimates and the Public

Accounts of Canada.

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Michael Binder

President, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

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**Summary Information**

**Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission’s Mandate**

CNSC regulates nuclear energy and substances in Canada. Through its licensing, certification

and compliance processes, CNSC ensures that nuclear activities are carried out safely, in order to

protect people, their health and their environment. CNSC also works to ensure that Canadians

and Canadian companies respect Canada’s international commitments on the peaceful use of

nuclear energy.

CNSC was established in 2000 under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (NSCA), and reports to

Parliament through the Minister of Natural Resources. The agency was created as a successor to

the former Atomic Energy Control Board, which was founded in 1946. CNSC’s mandate,

responsibilities and powers are set out in the NSCA and are elaborated in the *Canadian Nuclear*

*Safety Commission Rules of Procedure* and the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission By-laws*.

Through the NSCA, regulations, associated regulatory documents, licences and licence

conditions, CNSC regulates the entire Canadian nuclear cycle and all aspects of nuclear safety.

CNSC regulates:

• nuclear power plants

• uranium mines and mills

• uranium processing and fuel fabrication facilities

• nuclear research and test facilities and non-power reactors

• nuclear substance processing facilities

• radioactive waste and waste management facilities

• hospitals and cancer treatment centres

• heavy water production plants

The organization is also responsible for:

• regulating the use of nuclear substances and radiation devices, the packaging and transport of

nuclear substances, and the import and export of nuclear substances and equipment;

• certifying personnel who hold key safety-related jobs at nuclear facilities; and

• ensuring security at licensed nuclear facilities.

CNSC also has certain functions under the *Nuclear Liability Act* and conducts environmental

assessments under the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA).

CNSC’s Commission Tribunal has up to seven permanent members, appointed by the Governor

in Council. The President of CNSC is a permanent full-time member, and other members may be

appointed to serve full or part time. Commission Tribunal members are chosen based on their

credentials and are independent of all political, governmental, special interest group or industry

influences.

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The Commission Tribunal sets regulatory policy direction for the Canadian nuclear sector,

makes legally binding regulations, and renders licensing decisions for nuclear facilities and uses.

For licensing matters, the Commission Tribunal considers applicant proposals, recommendations

of CNSC personnel, and stakeholder views before making its decisions. For major facilities,

these licensing matters are considered through public hearings. To promote openness and

transparency, the Commission Tribunal conducts business to the greatest extent possible in

public hearings and meetings and, where feasible, in communities affected by the decision at

hand. Proceedings are available live on the Internet and online proceedings are archived, with a

three month retention period, on CNSC’s Web site, providing access to people across the country

and around the world.

**Funding of CNSC Operations**

CNSC's operations are currently funded through an annual appropriation from Parliament.

Its requirements are largely driven by the level of demand for licensing and regulatory oversight

and by Canada's international commitments. When its workload increases, CNSC applies to the

Treasury Board Secretariat to increase its cost-recoverable expenditures and related fee revenues

or to receive new program funding.

The Government of Canada recovers most costs associated with CNSC's regulatory activities

from licensees, in accordance with the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Cost Recovery*

*Fees Regulations* (2003). CNSC collects fees and deposits them to the Consolidated Revenue

Fund. Some licensees, such as hospitals and universities, are exempt from paying fees. In

addition, fees are not charged for activities that result from CNSC obligations that do not provide

a direct benefit to identifiable licensees. These include activities with respect to Canada's

international obligations (including the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons), public

responsibilities such as emergency management and public information programs, and updating

of the NSCA and associated regulations as appropriate.

Recently, due to growth in the nuclear sector, CNSC has experienced rapidly increasing demand

for its licensing, licensee certification and pre-project power plant design review activities, and

consequently explored alternate funding mechanisms to meet future resource requirements. In

2007-2008, CNSC received approval from Treasury Board for revenue spending authority

commencing in 2008-2009. This authority is being phased in over a two-year period, with full

implementation of revenue spending authority for all cost-recoverable activities effective for

2009-2010. The authority will enable CNSC to address growth within the nuclear sector.

**Additional Funding Received for 2007-2008**

For 2007-2008, CNSC's actual expenditures were $99.8 million. Fees received were

approximately $72.6 million. As a result of growing activity in all areas of the nuclear

sector over the past several years, CNSC has experienced a substantial increase in its

workload in most areas of its responsibility.

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In its 2006 budget, the Government of Canada recognized CNSC's need to expand and

allocated it additional funds of more than $93 million, the majority of which is

recoverable from licensees, to improve regulatory oversight over a five-year period. Of

this funding, $23.9 million was allocated to the plan for 2007-2008. These additional

resources enabled CNSC to fund the growth of its regulatory program, including

overseeing nuclear power reactor refurbishment projects, expansion of uranium mining,

research facilities, waste management, the use of nuclear substances, (including

healthcare facilities), and addressing risks to security of nuclear facilities, while

implementing a range of improvement initiatives.

In the 2007-2008 Supplementary Estimates “B”, CNSC requested $0.96 million from

Treasury Board to carry out a specific Commission Tribunal Order. These resources were

required for the seizure and disposition of nuclear substances and prescribed equipment

held by a licensee.

In addition, after the receipt of two applications for site licensing for construction of new

power reactors in Canada, CNSC requested and received approval for incremental

funding in 2006-2007 that included funding of $5.6 million for 2007-2008 to process

these site licensing applications. These funds are also required to modernize CNSC’s

regulatory framework for the construction of new power plants in Canada. CNSC will

continue to prepare to meet new demands with respect to new nuclear power plants and

its responsibilities for domestic safeguards and non-proliferation as it shifts to a revenuespending

regime.

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**Program Activities and Key Expected Results**

The CNSC works to achieve its **strategic outcome** through a single operational **program**

**activity**: nuclear regulation. This program activity is sub-divided into five key programs

or **sub-activities** that support CNSC’s above-mentioned priorities.

The following table outlines the CNSC’s status on performance through its program

activity architecture:

**2007-2008 Status on Performance**

**Strategic Outcome:** *Safe and secure nuclear installations and processes solely for peaceful purposes; and public confidence in the*

*nuclear regulatory regime’s effectiveness.*

**Program**

**Activity**

**Program Sub-**

**Activity Expected Results Performance**

**Status**

**Planned**

**Spending Authorities Actual**

**Spending**

**Link to**

**CNSC**

**Priorities**

**and GoC**

**Outcomes**

Regulatory

Framework

*A clear and pragmatic*

*regulatory framework*

successfully

met1 10,531 11,422 12,583

Licensing and

Certification

*Individuals and*

*organizations that*

*operate safely and*

*conform to safeguards*

*and non-proliferation*

*requirements*

successfully

met 22,752 24,677 22,670

Compliance

*High levels of*

*compliance with the*

*regulatory framework*

successfully

met 35,811 39,781 36,176

Cooperative

Undertakings

*Cooperation and*

*integration of CNSC’s*

*activities in*

*national/international*

*nuclear fora.*

successfully

met 18,155 19,691 18,644

Nuclear

Regulation:

*To regulate the*

*use of nuclear*

*energy and*

*materials to*

*protect health,*

*safety, security*

*and the*

*environment*

*and to respect*

*Canada’s*

*international*

*commitments*

*on the peaceful*

*use of nuclear*

*energy*

Stakeholder

Relations

*Stakeholders’*

*understanding of the*

*regulatory program*

successfully

met 7,306 7,924 9,772

CNSC

Priorities: 1,2

and 3

GoC

Outcome:

Social

Affairs –

Safe and

Secure

Communities

**Total Financial Resources ($ thousands) 94,555 103,495 99,845**

**Planned Actual Difference**

**Total Human Resources (Full-Time Equivalent) 730 639 91**

1 While some targets were not met, much work was done throughout the fiscal year and completed shortly into April

2008.

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**Nuclear Sector Overview**

The Canadian nuclear sector is experiencing rapid expansion driven by three key global trends:

Rising worldwide energy demand

Projections indicate that global energy demand will continue to grow, with forecasts of a 50

percent increase by 2030. Electricity generation is also projected to nearly double by then, with

concentration on renewable and alternative energy sources. Canadian electricity demand is

expected to rise 1.3 percent annually until 2020, leading to a need for sustainable, clean energy

sources, including projected increases in nuclear energy. By the year 2030, it is expected that 55

countries will operate more than 600 nuclear power plants. In turn, this will lead to greater global

demand for uranium and a need for uranium mining and development. As the world’s largest

producer of uranium, Canada will be a key player in meeting the demand for nuclear energy.2

Increasing concern about climate change

At the same time, climate change is becoming an increasing concern and there is emerging

international pressure for low-carbon economies and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The

Government of Canada has indicated that it will do its part by investing in electricity sources that

include nuclear power.

Growing use of medical isotopes

There is a trend towards greater use of nuclear radioisotopes, particularly in medical imaging.

Radioisotopes and radiation therapy equipment are also required for cancer treatments, for which

the need is increasing, with Canada’s aging population and an expected growth in cancer rates.

Canada’s number of Class II nuclear facilities, mainly cancer treatment centres, has doubled over

the past five years. On December 10, 2007, the Government of Canada issued a Directive to

CNSC regarding the health of Canadians, instructing the organization to take into account the

health of Canadians in regulating the production, possession and use of nuclear substances.

These trends are all shaping an increased demand for nuclear energy and materials, and CNSC is

responding to meet the challenges associated with regulating an expanding nuclear industry. As

Canada’s nuclear regulator, CNSC is committed to ensuring that nuclear activities are conducted

safely and securely, and that the health of Canadians and their environment are protected.

2 Sources: International Energy Agency, *World Energy Outlook 2006*; Energy Information Administration,

*International Energy Outlook 2007*; Ux Consulting, *Nuclear Power Outlook*, October 2007.

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**Status on CNSC’s Performance**

**CNSC Program Priorities for 2007-2008**

***Manage growth of the regulatory program***

CNSC is addressing the growing interest in building new nuclear power plants in Canada as

existing nuclear reactors age. As part of its increased focus on new nuclear power plants, CNSC

has begun modernizing its regulatory framework to bring it in line with current international

standards and to apply these standards to projects for building new nuclear plants.

CNSC is clarifying regulatory expectations, particularly for potential new nuclear power plants,

by establishing clear licence requirements and creating guidelines to help licensees meet them.

Key regulatory documents RD-337, *Design Requirements for New Nuclear Power Plants* and

RD-346, *Site Evaluation for New Nuclear Power Plants*, were completed over the past year and

will be presented for final Commission Tribunal approval in early 2008-2009.

CNSC has been working with the Government of Canada to secure additional long-term

resources. In 2007-2008, CNSC received approval to change the mechanism of funding costrecoverable

activities from the annual Parliamentary appropriation to a new revenue spending

authority regime. This regime, with full implementation effective for 2009-2010, will enable

CNSC to face current and future workload pressures associated with the growing number and

needs of licensees.

In the face of considerable nuclear sector expansion, CNSC requires sufficient staff to continue

delivering its mandate. Through aggressive, innovative approaches to recruitment and retention,

CNSC worked during 2007-2008 to secure highly qualified employees in a competitive labour

market.

***Deliver an effective regulatory program for existing facilities***

CNSC is committed to assuring Canadians of the safety and security of current nuclear activities

in Canada, and its day-to-day operations focus on delivering an effective regulatory program for

existing facilities.

In response to the nuclear industry’s plans to refurbish existing nuclear reactors, in order to meet

growing energy demands, CNSC has devoted significant time and effort to clarify the regulatory

expectations related to nuclear power plants and provide strong regulatory oversight for

refurbishment activities currently in progress. For all the Canadian nuclear power plants

undergoing refurbishment (Point Lepreau Generating Station, Bruce A Nuclear Generating

Station and Pickering B Nuclear Generating Station), CNSC required integrated safety reviews

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(ISRs)3, prepared and submitted by licensees in accordance with the IAEA’s *Periodic Safety*

*Review of Nuclear Power Plants – Safety Guide.*

In its sustained commitment to stringent oversight of existing facilities, CNSC reviewed

applications to renew or amend existing licences, to verify that licensees would continue to

operate safely and in accordance with regulations and licence conditions. Based on these

reviews, the Commission Tribunal renewed and amended licences for existing facilities, which

included nuclear power plants, uranium mines and waste management facilities.

Through inspections, reviews and assessments, CNSC staff concluded that the nuclear power

industry operated safely during 2007. The evaluation of safety areas and programs, as presented

in its annual *CNSC Staff Report on the Safety Performance of the Canadian Nuclear Power*

*Industry*, showed that overall, licensees made adequate provision for the protection of the

environment, health and safety of persons, and undertook all the measures required to implement

Canada’s international obligations. No worker at any nuclear power station or member of the

public received a radiation dose in excess of regulatory limits, and emissions from all plants were

well below regulatory limits. This finding is consistent with those of previous years.

For information on the National Research Universal (NRU) Reactor, please see the Highlight at

the end of this section.

***Implement improvement initiatives***

Initiatives are underway to coordinate the environmental assessment process for new major

projects. CNSC worked with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency to develop the

framework for the conduct of joint review panels for major nuclear projects. A joint review panel

integrates environmental assessments and licensing requirements into a single, concurrent

process. The panel is established as a single body to make appropriate decisions at different

stages for the environmental assessment and first licence application for a project, while offering

significant opportunities for public participation and exchange of views. In early Spring 2008,

consultations will be launched for the proposed joint review panel agreements and environmental

impact statement guidelines concerning the proposed Bruce Power New Build project and

Ontario Power Generation Inc.’s Deep Geologic Repository.

To address industry growth in Canada, CNSC is creating a new Directorate of Regulatory

Improvement and Major Projects Management. The Directorate, expected to be established early

in the 2008-2009 fiscal year, will be a single point of contact for all new build activities,

consolidates the skills and expertise required to address major projects like new reactor design

reviews and applications for new uranium mines and new power reactors.

3 When considering a life extension project for a nuclear power plant, the licensee must also undertake an integrated

safety review (ISR), which is a comprehensive assessment of nuclear power plant design and operation. The ISR

evaluates the plant’s current state, operations and performance, in order to determine how well the plant conforms to

modern standards and practices, and to identify any factors that would limit safe long-term operation.

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The Major Projects Management Office (MPMO), established by the Government of Canada’s

Regulatory Improvement Initiative in late 2007, aims to improve regulatory co-ordination by

providing licence applicants with a single, efficient point of entry into the federal regulatory

process. The MPMO was established to enhance transparency, predictability, timeliness and

accountability of the regulatory review and Aboriginal consultation processes for major natural

resource projects, while maintaining existing regulatory responsibilities. CNSC is committed to

working with the MPMO to share best practices and project plans for the regulation of major

nuclear projects.

***Enhance external engagement and outreach***

While not explicitly a program priority, CNSC is expanding its communications and outreach

activities to fully engage Canadians, hear their concerns and respond to them. During 2007-2008,

CNSC visited and consulted with communities throughout Canada to share information and

gather public input on environmental assessments and licensing decisions, the performance of

the nuclear power industry, and proposed changes to regulatory documents.

In line with its commitment to outreach, CNSC is improving accessibility to the public and

licensees, with a special focus on Aboriginal consultations. CNSC is making greater use of the

Web to inform all Canadians about the nuclear sector and nuclear safety, gather public feedback,

respond to concerns, increase transparency, and offer online licensee services.

These four key priorities drive all CNSC activities, which are discussed in Section II of the DPR

and are underscored by the guiding principles of safety, simplification of processes, clarification

of requirements and expectations, timeliness, and transparency.

**CNSC Management Priorities for 2007-2008**

For this timeframe, management priorities focus on improving management practices and

controls, and enabling the necessary infrastructure to ensure an effective delivery of the

regulatory program.

***Quality Management Systems***

During the reporting period, CNSC developed and released its Management System Manual,

which identifies high-level principles and processes by which the organization achieves its goals

and objectives. The manual provides a framework for more detailed processes and procedures,

and is a key document for all CNSC employees.

CNSC developed a standard for the consistent application of its licensing and compliance

activities across the organization.

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Detailed technical assessment processes and review guides were initiated, to support applications

for new power reactors.

An electronic document and records management system was introduced in 2007-2008.

CNSC made strides towards developing information systems and processes which increase

compliance with federal security standards for communications networks, electronic document

handling technologies and appropriate administrative procedures.

***Federal Accountability Act***

CNSC created a Contract Review Committee, to ensure that contractual activities are conducted

fairly and openly, and undertook initiatives to strengthen internal control and policy

management.

***Implementation of a First Collective Agreement***

After signing a first collective agreement in 2006, CNSC consulted regularly with the employee

union on labour relations. The agreement, which took effect in late 2006, covered the period

from June 14, 2004 to March 31, 2008, and will be renegotiated for the upcoming year.

CNSC has also worked to maintain a productive working relationship, through consultations

with the bargaining agent and with employees that are not represented.

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**Highlight: AECL Chalk River Laboratories National Research Universal Reactor**

In November 2005, CNSC renewed the operating licence for the National Research Universal

(NRU) reactor with a licence condition that seven safety upgrades would be fully operational by

December 31, 2005. In July 2006, the NRU licence was renewed for a further 63 months.

In late 2007, there was a licensing concern related to the National Research Universal (NRU)

reactor in Chalk River. Specifically, two of the main heavy water pumps were not connected to

the hazards-qualified emergency power supply. At the time, the NRU reactor was shut down for

routine maintenance. AECL subsequently informed CNSC that it would not restart the NRU

reactor on November 22 as originally planned until the situation was corrected.

In early December 2007, AECL requested regulatory approval to operate the NRU for a limited

period of time with only one of the two pumps connected to the emergency power supply. CNSC

apprised AECL that a complete safety case and request for licence amendment were required

before the matter could be referred to the Commission Tribunal for a decision. Subsequently, on

December 10, the Ministers of Natural Resources Canada and Health Canada wrote to the

Presidents of CNSC and AECL, urging them to work together to restart the reactor safely with

due regard for those relying on the medical isotopes produced by the NRU. The Government of

Canada also issued a Directive to CNSC on December 10, instructing it to take into account the

health of Canadians who, for medical purposes, depended on nuclear substances from nuclear

reactors. The reactor remained shut down.

On December 11 and 12, 2007, the House of Commons and Senate respectively passed a law that

authorized AECL to operate the NRU reactor for 120 days with certain conditions. The reactor

was restarted on December 16 and production of medical isotopes resumed within days.

On January 14, 2008, Ms. Linda J. Keen was removed from her position as CNSC’s President by

the Governor in Council. Mr. Michael Binder was appointed as the organization’s President on

January 15.

CNSC has initiated a review of lessons learned as part of its culture of continuous improvement.

The review, conducted by an independent consulting firm, will provide a concise overview of

key findings and recommended improvements that will prevent a repeat occurrence.

The review team is examining the performance of CNSC over the period leading up to and

pursuant to the Commission Tribunal decision to renew the NRU reactor operating licence, as

well as the period leading up to AECL's decision to shut down the reactor. AECL is also

conducting a lessons-learned review using the same independent consultants.

CNSC will respond to the consultants’ report, recommendations and resulting action plans

during the 2008-2009 fiscal year, once it has received and reviewed the report.

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**SECTION II: ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES**

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**Analysis by Program Activity**

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission has a single **strategic outcome**: *to ensure that*

*nuclear installations and processes are safe and secure, and that they are used solely for*

*peaceful purposes; and to promote public confidence in the nuclear regulatory regime’s*

*effectiveness*. In support of this outcome, CNSC is exclusively focused on nuclear regulation.

Within its nuclear regulatory activity, CNSC has five program sub-activities, which represent

key areas to achieving the priorities identified in Section I, along with the expected results of its

program and strategic outcome.

The following tables illustrate actual performance against commitments (from CNSC’s 2007-

2008 *Report on Plans and Priorities*.)

**2007-2008 CNSC Departmental Performance Report**

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**Program Sub-Activity: Regulatory Framework**

**Expected Outcome: A clear and pragmatic regulatory framework**

***Description:*** To develop a modern, evergreen, Canadian regulatory regime that considers all available

science as well as operating experience and input of Canadian operators, other stakeholders and the

international community, with the purpose to develop new and amend existing CNSC regulations, and

create regulatory policies, standards and guides that set out the CNSC’s regulatory criteria and

expectations.

**2007-2008**

***Resources:***

***($ thousands)***

***Full-Time Equivalents***

**Planned Spending**

10,531

82

**Total Authorities**

11,422

**Actual Spending**

12,583

***Outcome Measures Target 2007-2008***

***Results***

***Achieved***

***Challenges and/or Lessons Learned***

Percentage of regulations

under review / revision in

each year (the target of

20% per year will ensure a

complete rolling review

over a 5-year period)

20% 30%

Number of regulations

published in *Canada*

*Gazette*

3 14

Number of regulatory

documents finalized and

published

15 55

The number and the nature of comments on draft

regulations have taken longer to address than

planned. These delays meant missing scheduled

meetings of the Commission and Treasury Board

for approval. As a result, project timelines were

extended, pushing the steps for final approval into

April 2008.

The number and nature of comments on high

priority draft regulatory documents contributed to a

shortage of resources, especially in the area of

technical expertise, and made it a challenge to meet

targets.

***2007-2008***

***RPP Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

Complete current regulatory documents development program and necessary amendments

to regulations for existing facilities as follows:

A modern

evergreen,

Canadian

regulatory

regime

• Develop regulatory policies,

standards and guides, and

address gaps created by industry

growth, on issues such as waste,

new power reactors, expansion

of mines and processing

facilities, fire protection, aging

of power reactors, and integrated

The CNSC published the following key regulatory

documents to provide guidelines to address gaps in

regulatory requirements and guidance:

• RD-360, *Life Extension of Nuclear Power*

*Plants*

• RD-204, *Certification of Persons Working at*

*Nuclear Power Plants*

• RD-310, *Safety Analysis for Nuclear Power*

4A total of three regulatory proposals were made by the Commission in 2007-2008. However, amendments to the

*Class II Nuclear Facilities Regulations* and the *Nuclear Substances and Radiation Devices Regulations* and

miscellaneous amendments to the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Cost Recovery Fees Regulations* were not

registered and published in the *Canada Gazette* Part II until April 2008.

5 Development work was completed for RD-58, Thyroid Screening for Volatile Radioiodine, and final approval was

received from the Commission Tribunal in April 2008. An additional five document projects were completed and

are scheduled for presentation for final approval in early 2008-2009.

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***2007-2008***

***RPP Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

safety management *Plants*

• G-323, *Ensuring the Presence of Sufficient*

*Qualified Staff at Class I Nuclear Facilities –*

*Minimum Staff Complement*, and

• S-210, *Maintenance Programs for Nuclear*

*Power Plants*

• Develop new Nuclear

Safeguards Regulations based on

the requirements of the *Canada -*

*IAEA Safeguards Agreement and*

*Additional Protocol*

CNSC staff continued to work on new *Nuclear*

*Safeguards Regulations* to clarify and consolidate

measures to be undertaken by licensees to meet the

requirements of the *NSCA* and the *Safeguards*

*Agreement* and *Additional Protocol* between

Canada and the IAEA.

Progress on this initiative is slower than expected,

since priority is being given to the development and

establishment of a State-level integrated safeguards

approach, the effort to effectively implement new

requirements arising from the Additional Protocol

to the Canada/IAEA safeguards agreement remains

higher than anticipated. Both activities are diverting

technical staff from this regulatory initiative.

• Revise the following regulations:

o *Nuclear Substances and*

*Radiation Devices*

*Regulations*

o *Class II Nuclear Facilities*

*and Prescribed Equipment*

*Regulations*

o *Nuclear Non-Proliferation*

*Import and Export Control*

*Regulations*

o *Canadian Nuclear Safety*

*Commission Rules of*

*Procedure* and *Canadian*

*Nuclear Safety Commission*

*By-laws*

CNSC amended the *Nuclear Substances and*

*Radiation Devices Regulations* and the *Class II*

*Nuclear Facilities and Prescribed Equipment*

*Regulations*, with related consequential

amendments to the *General Nuclear Safety and*

*Control Regulations* and the *Class I Nuclear*

*Facilities Regulations.*

The amendments to these regulations address some

deficiencies that came to light since the original

implementation in May 2000, and correct some

inconsistencies, in order to better protect workers,

the public and the environment, and adopt the latest

international standards for exemption values and

clearance levels.6

CNSC sought initial comments from stakeholders

on proposed amendments to the *Class II Nuclear*

*Facilities and Prescribed Equipment Regulations,*

requiring the certification of Radiation Safety

Officers for Class II nuclear facilities. 7

Amendments to the *Nuclear Non-Proliferation*

*Import and Export Control Regulations* were

6 The changes were registered and published in Part II of the *Canada Gazette* after fiscal year end.

7 The majority of Class II nuclear facilities are cancer clinics that use a wide variety of radioactive nuclear

substances, together with particle accelerators, to treat cancer.

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***2007-2008***

***RPP Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

developed in 2007-2008, to ensure that CNSC

import/export control requirements for nuclear and

nuclear-related dual-use items continue to meet

international standards. Comments from industry

were sought prior to completing the draft

regulations.

Continued progress has been made on amendments

to the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Rules*

*of Procedure* and the *Canadian Nuclear Safety*

*Commission By-laws*.

Produce regulatory documents for

new activities (new reactor

construction, uranium mining and

milling expansion, waste

repositories, Class II facilities etc.)

The Commission Tribunal approved for

consultation the following key documents that set

out guidance related to the siting and design of new

nuclear power plants:

• RD-346, *Site Evaluation for New Nuclear*

*Power Plants*, and

• RD-337, *Design of New Nuclear Power Plants*

CNSC developed RD-58, *Thyroid Screening for*

*Volatile Radioiodine*, which provides guidance on

screening programs for volatile radioiodines, which

are used in medical and research facilities. Final

approval from the Commission Tribunal was

anticipated for April 2008.

Improve and update the regulatory

framework, in order to make it more

strategic, internationally

benchmarked and forward-looking,

while maintaining its transparency

CNSC strengthened the roles and responsibilities of

its Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC), as a way to

ensure that the management of CNSC’s regulatory

framework is better aligned with the organization’s

overall strategic direction and with developments in

the nuclear sector.

In September 2007, the Commission Tribunal

approved a revised regulatory framework, proposed

by the RPC, for the development and approval of

regulations and regulatory documents.

CNSC is also responding to the renewed focus on

regulation, as set out in the *Cabinet Directive on*

*Streamlining Regulation* (CDSR). Amongst other

policy objectives, the CDSR calls for expanded

consultation with stakeholders on regulatory

initiatives. In line with this requirement, CNSC took

steps to enhance its existing stakeholder

consultation efforts, by holding information

sessions on key regulatory documents related to the

siting and design of new nuclear power plants, and

by posting the public comments related to these

documents on its Web site, for further comment.

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***2007-2008***

***RPP Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

A modernized

safeguards

framework for

Canada

Design and implement a new

national safeguards system to

complement international

agreements

In 2007-2008, CNSC examined proposals for the

establishment of a national verification framework

aimed at controlling and reporting on the use of

nuclear materials in Canada, and benchmarked the

proposals against similar frameworks in other

countries.

As part of the move towards a new approach for the

implementation of IAEA’s verification system in

Canada, the latest accomplishments include the

implementation of a new way to verify the transfer

of spent fuel at multi-unit reactor stations, and

significant progress in the revision of safeguards

verification processes at uranium processing

facilities and nuclear power reactors.

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**Program Sub-Activity: Licensing and Certification**

**Expected Outcome: Individuals and organizations that operate safely and conform to**

**safeguards and non-proliferation requirements**

***Description:*** Issuance of licences and/or certifying persons and prescribed equipment to conduct nuclearrelated

activities in Canada. In order to issue a licence or a certificate, the CNSC must obtain evidence of

the licensee’s ability to operate safely and conform to safeguards and non-proliferation obligations.

**2007-2008**

***Resources:***

***($ thousands)***

***Full-Time Equivalents***

**Planned Spending**

22,752

195

**Total Authorities**

24,677

**Actual Spending**

22,670

***Outcome Measures Target***

***2007-2008***

***Results***

***Achieved***

***Challenges and/or Lessons Learned***

Number of Significant

Development Reports

(SDRs) subsequent to

licence approval

n/a 19 SDRs CNSC staff members assess the significance of all

events or situations that are outside the normal

operations described in the licensing documents.

Significance is determined by using operational

procedures or formalized expert judgement.

Situations deemed to be of high significance with

respect to the protection of health, safety and the

environment, the maintenance of security, and

compliance with international obligations shall be

reported to the Commission in an SDR Commission

Member Document (CMD).

***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

Document internal licensing

policies, processes and

procedures, and implement the

tools required for a consistent and

effective licensing and

certification process.

CNSC created high-level process maps for its

licensing activities. These documents will serve as a

blueprint for consistent, well-founded regulatory

decisions.

The licensing system database continues to be

improved for licence administration, and is integrated

with compliance activities, regulatory activity

planning and monitoring.

Prepared Review Guides for the site preparation of

licensing process for new nuclear power plants. This

process increases the potential for high quality

submissions from proponents.

Develop and

implement riskinformed,

consistent and

predictable

licensing and

certification

processes

Complete documentation on and

improvements to CNSC’s

environmental assessment and

oversight programs

CNSC has been working with the Canadian

Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA) to

develop the Guidelines and Joint Panel Agreement

for environmental assessments related to new

reactors.

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

An agreement between the Canadian Environmental

Assessment Agency (CEAA) and CNSC was

finalized with respect to the establishment of two

Joint Review Panels: one for the siting and

construction of new nuclear power reactors by Bruce

Power within the municipality of Kincardine, ON,

and the other for the construction of a Deep Geologic

Repository project by Ontario Power Generation,

also in Kincardine, ON.

Early referral of the environmental assessment should

speed up the process and has given stakeholders a

shorter time period to apply for a licence before the

Commission.

Implemented an Integrated Document Review

process to achieve consistent, high quality and

predictable documentation. This process has a builtin

peer review step, which increases confidence in

reviews and provides consistency.

Prepared Review Guides for the environmental

components of licensing process for new nuclear

power plants. This process increases the potential for

high quality submission from proponents.

Implement processes for licensing

new nuclear facilities including,

but not limited to, new nuclear

power plants and new waste

management facilities

Implementation of the licensing process for Ontario

Power Generation (OPG) Darlington & Bruce Power

new nuclear power plants. Study for the OPG Deep

Geological Repository continued.

Implement the provisions of the

*Code of Conduct on the Safety*

*and Security of Radioactive*

*Substances*, including initiatives

to strengthen export/import

licensing and control risksignificant

sources

CNSC has implemented inventory tracking controls

using a Sealed Source Tracking System (SSTS),

within an upgraded National Sealed Source Registry

(NSSR). Using a secure Web-based system, licensees

report possession and transactions involving sealed

sources within strict reporting timeframes. The SSTS

and NSSR allow CNSC to track high-risk radioactive

sealed sources from their manufacture to their final

disposition. To implement the system, CNSC

amended licences to legally require the reporting of

radioactive source transactions.

As of April 1, 2007, those wishing to export

Category 1 or Category 2 sealed sources need to

obtain transaction-specific export licences from

CNSC. During 2007-2008, CNSC issued more than

300 licences for sealed-source exports to more than

40 countries. With this step, CNSC is now fully

compliant with the *Code of Conduct on the Safety*

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

*and Security of Radioactive Sources* and its

supplementary *Guidance on the Import and Export of*

*Radioactive Sources*. Together with the NSSR, the

strengthened controls will assure Canadians and the

global community of secure international transfers.

As the first country with such robust inventory

tracking, Canada has set an international example for

ensuring the safety and security of high-risk

radioactive sealed sources.

CNSC is working to establish clear and harmonized

working arrangements and understandings with its

counterparts in importing countries.

CNSC regulates the largest volume of export

transactions of risk-significant radioactive sources

(RSRS) globally, and strongly advocates the sharing

of best practices and experiences internationally, as

additional key to reviewing experiences in

implementing export/import controls.

In 2007, the registry had information on 13,556

radioactive sealed sources in Canada, an increase of

6,406 over the previous year. The SSTS registered

more than 39,000 transactions of all types throughout

the year, which represents a 31-percent increase over

2006. This dramatic increase is partly attributed to

increased outreach, which resulted in better

awareness in the licensed community, and partly to

the inclusion of new information in the database

submitted by manufacturers of sealed sources.

Improve the

effectiveness and

efficiency of the

Commission

Tribunal licensing

process

Evaluate the tribunal process and

implement recommendations

During 2007-2008, the Commission Tribunal held a

greater number (29) of abridged hearings, which

allow certain types of licence amendments to be

addressed more efficiently. Abridged hearings, which

deal with decisions that are administrative in nature –

or when the licence amendments requested are less

significant or are for licence replacements – provide

greater efficiency and speed of process.

Review and make

recommendations

to the Tribunal

with respect to

applications for

renewal of

current licenses

across the

regulatory

program

Manage the licensing of existing

licensees

The Commission Tribunal made 43 decisions related

to nuclear facilities. A complete listing of hearings

can be found on CNSC’s Web site

www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca. Also, the CNSC met two

of its three performance standard targets related to

licensing.

CNSC renewed operating licenses for the following

waste management facilities:

• Ontario Power Generation’s (OPG) Darlington

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

waste management facility

• OPG’s Pickering waste management facility

• OPG’s Western waste management facility

located at their Bruce Nuclear Generating Station

Hydro Quebec’s operating licence for their waste

facility located in Gentilly, Quebec was amended to

permit the construction of a new waste area.

OPG was granted an operating licence for their newly

completed used dry fuel storage facility located at

their Darlington Nuclear Generating Station.

New Brunswick Power received approval from the

CNSC to operate the newly completed Phase 1

expansion of their Point Lepreau, New Brunswick

waste management facility.

Manage the certification of

personnel, packages and

prescribed equipment

As part of ongoing staff training initiatives, CNSC

continued to designate inspectors and train staff in

the conduct of verification activities.

CNSC will no longer directly examine shift

personnel whose positions are referred to in nuclear

power plant operating licences. The candidate’s

competence for CNSC certification will be verified

through increased regulatory oversight of the

licensees’ training and examination programs. RD-

204, *Certification of Persons Working at Nuclear*

*Power Plants,* which outlines the regulatory

requirements, was approved by the Commission

Tribunal on September 13, 2007, and published on

February 15, 2008.

CNSC issued 48 certificates related to transport (18

Canadian package design certificates, 20

endorsements of foreign package design certificates,

eight special form certificates and 2 special

arrangements certificates) and 52 certificates related

to certification of radiation devices and Class II

prescribed equipment.

Conduct environmental

assessments to respond to licence

applications for new mines, new

reactor construction, refineries,

waste repositories and Chalk

River Laboratories legacy projects

During 2007-2008, 27 environmental assessments

remained active and two were completed. Eleven

major environmental assessments underwent

extensive public consultation.

Three comprehensive studies were also underway.

These included drafting the environmental

assessment track report for AREVA Resources

Canada Inc.’s proposed uranium mining operations in

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

northern Saskatchewan for the Commission

Tribunal’s consideration.

Some of the key challenges are to ensure the proper

level of public consultation, including Aboriginal

consultation, and meeting government reporting

requirements for the Major Projects Management

Office (MPMO).

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**Program Sub-Activity: Compliance**

**Expected Outcome: High levels of compliance with the regulatory framework**

***Description:*** Effective oversight of compliance with regulatory requirements, which is critical to assuring

Parliament and the Canadian public that nuclear energy and materials are being used safely and securely, as

well as in a manner that respects Canada’s international commitments concerning their peaceful use.

**2007-2008**

***Resources:***

***($ thousands)***

***Full-Time Equivalents***

**Planned Spending**

35,811

284

**Total Authorities**

39,781

**Actual Spending**

36,176

***Outcome Measures Target***

***2007-2008***

***Results***

***Achieved***

***Challenges and/or Lessons Learned***

Levels of performance of

licensees as measured by

the CNSC through

inspections, events,

assessments, and

evaluations of compliance

with regulatory

requirements

B rating Most of the

ratings in the

2007 Industry

Report were “B”

grades (B =

meets

requirements)

Nuclear power plants ratings are assigned for both

the quality of the safety program and its

implementation. CNSC publishes the ratings

annually in the *CNSC Staff Report on the Safety*

*Performance of the Canadian Nuclear Power*

*Industry*. The report for 2007, along with those of

previous years, is available on CNSC’s Web site at

www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca.

100% provision by CNSC

of nuclear transfer

notifications and reports

pursuant to bilateral

administrative

arrangements

100% Achieved This result contributed to the effectiveness of

bilateral Nuclear Cooperation Agreements (NCAs)

and corresponding Administrative Arrangements

(AAs) provisions and measures. The initiative

provides greater assurance that exports and imports

of nuclear items subject to bilateral NCAs were

tracked and accounted for, both in Canada and in

partner NCA countries, and that such nuclear items

would therefore be used solely for peaceful purposes

and would not contribute to a nuclear proliferation

threat.

Annual IAEA statement

indicating Canada’s

compliance with

international requirements

with respect to safeguards

and non-proliferation

Positive

conclusion

from the

IAEA

Achieved For 2007, IAEA once again concluded that all

nuclear material in Canada was being used for

peaceful activities. Based upon the results of its

verification activities throughout the year and all

available safeguards-related information, the IAEA

declared that it found no indication of the diversion

of nuclear material, pursuant to the Canada/IAEA

safeguards agreement, and no indication of

undeclared nuclear material or activities in Canada.

Canada is one of 47 Member States for whom the

IAEA has drawn this comprehensive safeguards

conclusion.

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

Complete the

implementation of

risk-informed and

consistent

compliance

process in all

regulated sectors

Document internal policies,

processes and procedures, and

implement the tools that support

the compliance process

CNSC created high-level process maps for its

compliance activities. These documents will serve as

a blueprint for compliance procedures, leading to

consistent, well-founded regulatory decisions and

licensing recommendations.

CNSC staff completed several checklists to

document radiation protection expectations to be

verified during routine Type II inspections of nuclear

power facilities.

Assure Canadians

of the continuing

compliance and

safety

performance of

licensees

Execute baseline compliance

program requirements

As stated in the 2007 *Staff Report on the Safety*

*Performance of the Canadian Nuclear Power*

*Industry* (Industry Report), CNSC concluded that

overall, the Canadian nuclear power plant industry

operated safely. The report for 2007, along with

those of previous years, is available on CNSC’s Web

site at www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca.

In 2007-2008, all nuclear cycle and research

facilities were inspected at least once by CNSC

inspectors. In total, 123 inspections were carried out,

resulting in a variety of follow-up activities to ensure

compliance with site-specific licences, the *Nuclear*

*Safety and Control Act* and its regulations. Of the

123 inspections conducted, nine were Type I

inspections and the remaining 114 were Type II

inspections.8

For nuclear substance regulation, CNSC

implemented a new standard regarding inspections

whereby an inspector will produce a report for issue

to the licensee within 60 business days of an

inspection. This condition was met in 90% of type II

inspections of high-risk licensees during 2007-2008.

Type I inspections have presented a challenge

because of rapid expansion at nuclear medicine

facilities at Canadian hospitals and an associated

increase in regulatory work. Mitigating strategies

have been put in place, enabling the CNSC to

identify potential risks early in the process and to

ensure the safety of the Canadian public despite

limited resources.

8 Type I inspections are thorough, resource-intensive, complex on-site reviews that assess and verify key areas of

licensee compliance. Type II inspections are point-in-time, snapshot verifications of licensee activities, which focus

on outputs or performance of licensee programs, processes and practices. Findings from Type II inspections play a

key role in identifying where a Type I inspection may be required to determine systemic problems in licensee

programs, processes or practices.

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

CNSC staff also collaborated with Canada Border

Services Agency (CBSA) officials to address issues

of export detentions at the border resulting from

non-compliance with the *NSCA* or export licence

conditions.

CNSC continued to monitor existing uranium mines,

to verify compliance with regulatory and licence

requirements, and ensured that its findings were

accurately reported to stakeholders and the

Commission Tribunal.

Develop strategies to

promote/enforce compliance where

licensee deficiencies have been

identified, and responding to risksignificant

licensee reports and

findings

CNSC’s security specialists conducted five Type I

security inspections at Canadian nuclear power

plants and at Atomic Energy of Canada Limited’s

Chalk River Laboratories.

CNSC performed 15 Type II security inspections at

nuclear power plants, waste management facilities,

Chalk River Laboratories and at Atomic Energy of

Canada Limited’s Whiteshell Laboratories. CNSC

personnel also performed 150 Type II security

inspections at those licensed facilities that use sealed

radioactive sources.

CNSC personnel reviewed 10 site security reports

submitted by licensees who store Category I and II

nuclear material to ensure they met CNSC’s

requirements.

CNSC personnel also assessed 18 transportation

security plans, 118 transportation licence

applications, 30 import licence applications and 71

export licence applications from the security

requirements perspective.

CNSC worked actively with approximately 130

industrial radiography licensees and convened

regional meetings to explain regulatory

requirements, responding to licensee concerns and

describing new regulatory initiatives.

Assure

international

agencies that

nuclear material,

substances and

technologies in

Canada are used

in compliance

with the

Apply the requirements of

multilateral conventions and

arrangements

All imports of nuclear material (such as uranium)

into Canada were licensed and controlled through

CNSC import licences, issued under the *Nuclear*

*Non-Proliferation Import and Export Control*

*Regulations*. In accordance with Canada’s

international commitments, CNSC also applied

additional accounting, tracking and administrative

controls, to assure Canada and the supplying country

that material would be used solely for peaceful

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and***

***Lessons Learned***

purposes.

A key challenge is to assure that the Canadian

nuclear material tracking and accounting systems

remain responsive to the dynamic complexity of

global marketing and transfer processes involving

nuclear material (uranium), and therefore that

transfers of imported foreign-obligated material

within and from Canada can be adequately

accounted for and reported on pursuant to treaty

obligations with bilateral NCA partner countries.

Government of

Canada’s

international

commitments.

Implement the requirements of the

Canada**-**IAEA *Safeguards*

*Agreement and Additional*

*Protocol* for verification of the

peaceful use of nuclear energy in

Canada

In implementing the Canada/IAEA safeguards

agreement, CNSC reviewed and submitted an

unprecedented number (13) of new or updated

facility design information questions, which form the

basis for effective safeguards approaches. CNSC

personnel also worked extensively on new

safeguards approaches and procedures for the defuelling

of two reactors at the Pickering A Nuclear

Generating Station.

**Assuring Canadians of the Continuing Compliance and Safety Performance of Licensees**

CNSC’s role in enforcing compliance with nuclear substance-related licences was illustrated in

June 2007, when the Commission Tribunal concluded that 588972 Alberta Ltd. (operating as

Enviropac) in Edmonton, Alberta, was no longer qualified to carry on the activities authorized by

its licences. The Tribunal then suspended the storage, processing of unsealed nuclear substances,

and calibration licences that it had previously issued to Enviropac. In July 2007, CNSC seized all

nuclear substances and prescribed equipment at the Edmonton site, removed all the high-risk

sealed sources and transferred them to a licensed facility for further examination, pending a

federal court order for disposal. In February 2008, an independent contractor carried out the

necessary work to remove all remaining nuclear substances and prescribed equipment from the

Enviropac site, and the nuclear substances were stored at a licensed facility, also pending a

federal court order for disposal. Further investigation of the Enviropac building, in March 2008,

revealed that the radioactive contamination was greater than initially expected, and that it was

present in additional areas of the facility. The decontamination of these areas will continue in

2008.

On July 13, 2007, during a scheduled maintenance shutdown at the Cameco Port Hope

conversion facility, contamination in the soil beneath Building 50 was discovered in an

excavation made to install a new cooling water tank. Following this discovery, all production

operations inside the building were shut down, and an independent investigation to determine the

sources and extent of the contamination was initiated by Cameco Corporation. With the

discovery of this incident, CNSC and the Ontario Ministry of the Environment enhanced the

regulatory oversight of the situation to prevent unreasonable risk to human health and the

environment.

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In October 2007, Cameco submitted a root cause investigation report to the Commission, along

with a remedial action plan (RAP) to collect and treat the effected groundwater, as well as a plan

to rehabilitate Building 50, in order to address any potential adverse environmental impacts from

the incident. In mid-October 2007, CNSC personnel issued a request under subsection 12(2) of

the General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations, directing Cameco Corporation to install a

groundwater treatment system to assist in mitigating potential impacts of the contamination.

Cameco Corporation was also requested to submit a revised RAP, to address the subsurface

contamination.

By the first quarter of 2008, a groundwater collection and treatment system had been installed,

and rehabilitation work within the building had been initiated. Approximately 660 tons of

concrete floors and 3,530 tons of soil located beneath Building 50 and adjacent to the south side

of the building were removed. The design and installation of the liquid effluent handling system

being installed by Cameco Corporation have been inspected extensively, as part of the enhanced

regulatory oversight undertaken throughout the event.

Most recent groundwater and surface water monitoring data indicated that, although trace

amounts of contaminants from the sub-surface of Building 50 had reached the Port Hope

harbour’s turning basin, there were no indications that water quality in the harbour had changed.

Based on the review of the information available to date, CNSC personnel concludes there is no

immediate risk to the environment or the general public.

It is anticipated that the production operations at Building 50 of Cameco Corporation’s Port

Hope conversion facility will resume by the fourth quarter of 2008. CNSC staff will continue its

enhanced regulatory oversight of the situation.

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**Program Sub-Activity: Cooperative Undertakings**

**Expected Outcome**: **CNSC cooperates and integrates its activities in national/international**

**nuclear fora**

***Description:*** Involvement in international nuclear organizations, promoting Canadian interests, and

evaluating international recommendations, standards and guides for a possible integration in CNSC’s

regulatory framework.

**2007-2008**

***Resources:***

***($ thousands)***

***Full-Time Equivalents***

**Planned Spending**

18,155

112

**Total Authorities**

19,691

**Actual Spending**

18,664

***Outcome Measures Target 2007-2008***

***Results***

***Achieved***

***Challenges and/or Lessons Learned***

100 % annual

reconciliation by the

CNSC of bilateral nuclear

material inventory reports

100% Achieved Reconciliation of nuclear material accounts of

bilateral transfers of nuclear material provides

greater assurance that the exports and imports of

such nuclear material are solely for peaceful

purposes

All Annual Inventory Reports received by the CNSC

during 2007-2008 were reviewed, issues requiring

consultation for the purposes of reconciliation were

identified and a process/schedule for resolution

agreed with the CNSC’s foreign counterpart.

***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

Effective, efficient

and cooperative

CNSC emergency

preparedness

framework and

infrastructure

Negotiate new agreements with

other government departments and

certain provinces

The amendment to Memorandum of Understanding

(MOU) with Emergency Management Ontario

negotiated and pending approval.

Strengthen and

improve the IAEA

safeguards system

Provide technical support and other

resources necessary to the IAEA’s

safeguards program

CNSC continued to provide technical advice to

Canada's Permanent Representative to the IAEA

during meetings of the IAEA Board of Governors.

CNSC provides Canada's representative to the IAEA

Director General's Standing Advisory Group on

Safeguards Implementation (SAGSI). The Canadian

representative is also the current chair of SAGSI, a

group of experts that provides advice on the

technical objectives and implementation of IAEA

safeguards and on the effectiveness and efficiency of

specific implementation practices. Participation in

this forum enables CNSC to influence the

international verification system and to provide input

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

based upon Canada’s experience.

CNSC also provides Canadian representation to the

IAEA Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) and

its subcommittees on standards for nuclear facilities,

radiation protection, transport and waste.

CNSC's regulatory expertise received international

recognition when the IAEA called upon CNSC staff

to participate in multilateral peer review missions to

Australia, Japan and Romania, to evaluate these

countries' regulatory frameworks and practices.

In 2007-2008, CNSC delivered a comprehensive

Canadian Safeguards Support Program (CSSP)

which provides technical support and other resources

to enhance the implementation of safeguards by

CNSC and the IAEA.

Establish and review cooperative

arrangements with foreign nuclear

regulators, and federal and

provincial organizations,

departments and agencies on an

ongoing basis

CNSC has also been working with other government

departments to ensure the safety and security of

radioactive materials. In December 2007, CNSC and

Transport Canada updated a Memorandum of

Understanding (MOU) first signed in 1981. The new

MOU clarifies responsibilities for the transport of

radioactive materials in Canada and promotes

enhanced collaboration and communication between

the two parties.

Effective, efficient and cooperative

CNSC emergency preparedness

framework and infrastructure

CNSC adopted a formal business continuity planning

program, which will enable the organization to

protect its resources and deliver critical services

during emergencies.

Effective

cooperation with

international,

federal and

provincial

organizations,

departments and

agencies

Conduct annual reviews of

cooperative arrangements with

foreign regulatory counterparts and

international organizations

CNSC conducted a review of its involvement in

activities of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation

and Development’s Nuclear Energy

Agency. CNSC continued to participate in and

contribute to the Multinational Design Evaluation

Programme coordinated by the NEA. This initiative

allows regulators who are evaluating new reactor

designs to pool their knowledge and experience,

thereby providing CNSC with an opportunity to

exchange information with its foreign counterparts.

In 2007-2008, the cooperative arrangement between

France's Nuclear Safety Authority (NSA) and CNSC

led to an enhanced cooperation agenda on various

issues, such as power reactor regulation, or the

regulation of tritium and of radiation therapy

activities.

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

Renew existing regulatory

information cooperation

arrangements, where appropriate.

CNSC renewed its MOU on nuclear regulatory

cooperation with the Ministry of Science and

Technology (MOST) of the Republic of Korea,

which benefits the CNSC by providing enhanced

access to MOST’s scientific and technical expertise.

The CNSC maintains MOUs with regulatory

counterparts around the world, in order to strengthen

safety standards with respect to nuclear facilities,

through technical cooperation and information

exchanges in nuclear regulatory matters.

CNSC’s MOU with regulators in China and

Romania were due for renewal at the end of 2007-

2008, but unexpected high turnaround times caused

these to lapse. CNSC aims to renew these

agreements without further delay, and to incorporate

automatic renewal clauses in all MOUs.

Initiate new arrangements for

regulatory cooperation where

appropriate.

CNSC expanded its network of bilateral Memoranda

of Understanding (MOU) on regulatory cooperation,

signing arrangements with the Australian Radiation

Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency, the Republic

of Korea's Ministry of Science and Technology and

South Africa's National Nuclear Regulator. These

arrangements provide CNSC with improved

opportunities to share expertise on various issues,

including CANDU reactor regulation, research

reactor safety and uranium mining.

Following the June 11, 2007, signing of a

cooperative arrangement between South Korea's

Ministry of Science and Technology and CNSC,

meetings with South Korean regulatory

representatives were held throughout the year. These

meetings focused on technical discussions about

CANDU reactors (used in South Korea) and CNSC's

experience in integrating international standards into

domestic regulation.

Collaborate with Foreign Affairs

and International Trade Canada

with respect to the international

nuclear non-proliferation regime

and associated nuclear cooperation

with India, Romania and others.

CNSC collaborated with Defence Research and

Development Canada (DRDC) to develop and

deliver the International First Responder Training

Program, funded by Foreign Affairs and

International Trade Canada's Counter-Terrorism

Capacity Building Program. The program helps

beneficiary countries (currently Indonesia, Malaysia,

the Philippines and Thailand) improve their capacity

to respond to acts of chemical, biological,

radiological, nuclear and explosive terrorism. A

CNSC team traveling throughout Southeast Asia

conducted three training missions during 2007-2008,

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and/or***

***Lessons Learned***

and nearly 2,000 first responders have received onsite

training to date. Canadian Embassies and High

Commissions in beneficiary countries have

applauded this program, which is recognized as a

flagship Canadian initiative.

CNSC worked with Foreign Affairs and

International Trade Canada, along with other

government departments, to help develop and

implement Canadian domestic and international

policy, programs, initiatives and measures in the

areas of nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards,

import/export control and security. This included

participating in a number of major non-proliferation

and safeguards-related initiatives and events:

• the 2007 Preparatory Committee meeting under

the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear

Weapons

• the Consultative Group and the Plenary of the

Nuclear Suppliers Group

• International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

General Conference and Board of Governors

• the IAEA Committee on Safeguards and

Verification

• the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear

Terrorism

• the G8 Non-Proliferation Directors Group

• the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership

CNSC provided technical and policy advice to

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, in

negotiating and establishing new bilateral nuclear

cooperation agreements with potential nuclear

trading partner countries, and in amending existing

agreements. In addition, CNSC assisted with

ongoing implementation of provisions of existing

nuclear cooperation agreements by managing and

implementing bilateral administrative arrangements

with its foreign counterparts.

Determine, evaluate, track and

report the CNSC’s participation in

international activities on nuclear

matters

The CNSC has a number of tools at its disposal,

enabling it to centrally track its participation in

international activities, including a comprehensive

database which allows for efficient reporting. Staff

attending meetings abroad are required to prepare

trip reports – these allow management to evaluate

outcomes, promote efficient communication between

staff working on similar files and build corporate

memory.

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**Program Sub-Activity: Stakeholder Relations**

**Expected Outcome: Stakeholders’ understanding of the regulatory program**

***Description:*** Regular meetings with industry groups and non-government organizations on matters related to

the administration of the regulatory regime; outreach to communities hosting nuclear facilities; presentations

and speeches at conferences and other fora; media relations; and provision of information to the public on

regulatory matters.

**2007-2008**

***Resources:***

***($ thousands)***

***Full-Time Equivalents***

**Planned Spending**

7,306

57

**Total Authorities**

7,924

**Actual Spending**

9,772

***Outcome Measures Target 2007-2008***

***Results***

***Achieved***

***Lessons Learned and/or Challenges***

Level of stakeholder

confidence in CNSC’s

ability to regulate the use

of nuclear energy and

materials

TBD N/A To maintain a high level of stakeholder confidence,

CNSC visited, communicated and consulted with

communities throughout Canada, engaged licensees,

took steps to strengthen Aboriginal consultation,

continued to improve public communications and the

transparency of its process, and consulted with

stakeholders from industry, government and nongovernmental

organizations.

Level of stakeholder

participation in the

CNSC’s decision-making

process

TBD N/A CNSC consults regularly with stakeholders and

community members, sharing information about its

activities and gathering public input in order to develop

and maintain trust in its ability to regulate effectively.

***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and Lessons***

***Learned***

To foster

increased

awareness and a

high level of

confidence in the

CNSC as an

effective, efficient

and transparent

regulator

Develop and implement a

structured and sustainable

outreach program

CNSC has established a working group to improve

Aboriginal consultations.

CNSC is working to reach communities that are

directly affected by licensing decisions for nuclear

facilities, and seeks their opinions as part of the public

hearing process. The Commission Tribunal

demonstrated its commitment to community

engagement when it visited Oshawa in January 2008,

to hold a public hearing regarding the renewal of the

Darlington Nuclear Generating Station’s power reactor

operating licence. While in Oshawa, the Commission

also held a public hearing to consider the

Environmental Assessment screening report for

Zircatec Precision Industries Inc.’s proposed project to

produce slightly enriched uranium fuel bundles, among

other agenda items.

In 2007, CNSC launched a series of public information

**2007-2008 CNSC Departmental Performance Report**

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***2007-2008 RPP***

***Objective***

***2007-2008 RPP Plans 2007-2008 Results Achieved, Challenges and Lessons***

***Learned***

sessions on the industry report, as a means of sharing

and discussing it with Canadians. These sessions

offered an opportunity to engage the public, by

providing information about nuclear safety while

responding to the general concerns expressed by some

host communities.

CNSC held meetings with the Canadian Organization

of Medical Physicists and conducted outreach activities

with WesCan to discuss proposed amendments to the

*Class II Nuclear Facilities Regulations.*

Increase communication efforts:

update and continue to implement

the CNSC strategic

communications and outreach

plan.

As of January 2008, Commission Tribunal hearings

and meetings are broadcast live on the Internet,

allowing people across the country and around the

world to view the proceedings. Meetings and hearings

are also archived on CNSC’s Web site, with a three

month retention period, for subsequent retrieval.

In September 2007, CNSC received approval from the

Commission Tribunal to hold public consultations

about two key regulatory documents regarding new

nuclear power plants (RD-337, *Design of New Nuclear*

*Power Plants,* and RD-346, *Site Evaluation of New*

*Nuclear Power Plants*). After reviewing all comments

received via consultations and the information session,

CNSC posted them on its public Web site and modified

RD-337 and RD-346 to reflect input where

appropriate.

CNSC meets periodically with representatives from the

Canadian Nuclear Association through the Canadian

Nuclear Association Regulatory Affairs Committee,

which enables industry representatives to provide input

and advice to CNSC on broader issues relating to

nuclear regulation in Canada. The committee provides

a forum for the industry association and CNSC to

indicate priorities, directions being taken, or factors

that are influencing their respective operations.

CNSC has a non-governmental organization (NGO)

Regulatory Affairs Committee, which communicates

and consults with NGOs on nuclear regulatory and

policy matters within its mandate. Co-chaired by a

member of the NGO community, the committee is a

forum for exchanging and clarifying information to

promote common understanding of issues, allowing

CNSC to better respond to the information needs of the

NGO community. It also enables NGO members to

provide input and advice to CNSC on broader issues

relating to nuclear regulation in Canada.

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**SECTION III: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

42

**Table 1: Comparison of Planned to Actual Spending (including FTEs)**

**($ millions) 2005–2006 2006–2007**

**2007–2008**

**Actual Actual Main Planned Total**

**Estimates Spending Authorities**

**Actual**

Nuclear Regulation 75.5 85.3 94.5 94.6 103.5 99.8

**Total 75.5 85.3 94.5 94.6 103.5 99.8**

Less: Non-respendable

revenue (52.6) (60.0) N/A (61.4) N/A (72.6)

Plus: Cost of services

received without charge 8.2 8.6 N/A 9.7 N/A 10.1

**Total Departmental**

**Spending\*** 31.2 33.9 N/A 42.9 N/A 37.3

**Full-time Equivalents 517 569** N/A **730** N/A **639**

**Note**: May not balance due to rounding

43

**Table 2: Voted and Statutory Items ($ millions)**

**2007–2008**

**Main Planned Total**

**Vote or**

**Statutory**

**Item**

**Truncated**

**Vote or**

**Statutory**

**Wording Estimates Spending Authorities**

**Actual**

20 Operating

expenditures 84.1 84.2 92.5 88.9

20 Grants and

contributions 0.4 0.4 1.0 1.0

(S)

Contributions

to employee

benefit plans

9.9 9.9 10.0 10.0

**Total 94.5 94.6 103.5 99.8**

**Note**: In 2007-2008, CNSC received authority from Treasury Board to amend the Class Grants and Contributions

program and remove the overall spending limit on Contributions. However, within this framework, CNSC still has

an annual maximum in Grant expenditures of $75,000.

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**Additional Tables**

The following tables can be found electronically on the Treasury Board Secretariat’s Web site, at

http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/dpr-rmr/2007-2008/index-eng.asp:

• Sources of Respendable and Non-Respendable Revenue

• User Fees/External Fees

• Response to Parliamentary Committees and External Audits

• Internal Audits and Evaluations

• Travel Policies

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**Financial Statements of Departments and Agencies (including Agents of Parliament)**

**and Revolving Funds Financial Statements**

Financial statements are prepared in accordance with accrual accounting principles. The

unaudited supplementary information presented in the financial tables in this report is prepared

on a modified cash basis of accounting in order to be consistent with appropriations-based

reporting.

Financial statements are available online:

http://www.nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/readingroom/reports/annual/

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**SECTION IV: OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST**

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**Performance of the Canadian Nuclear Power Industry**

Each year, CNSC publishes an annual *Staff Report on the Safety Performance of the Canadian*

*Nuclear Power Industry* (Industry Report), a comprehensive report card of the performance of

Canada’s five nuclear power reactor sites – Pickering, Darlington, Gentilly, Bruce and Point

Lepreau.

CNSC assesses licensee programs and their implementation separately, according to five ratings

that range from “A” (exceeds requirements) to “E” (unacceptable). Grades are assigned for both

the design of a program and its implementation, as well as for performance in each safety area

and for programs within each safety area.

In the 2007 Industry Report, CNSC personnel concluded that overall, the nuclear power plant

industry operated safely. The vast majority of safety areas and programs received “B” grades,

indicating that licensees met CNSC expectations. CNSC assigned a “C” grade where licensee

performance fell below CNSC requirements. Even though a “C” rating does not indicate an

unacceptable safety risk, CNSC continues to closely monitor facilities that received “C” grades,

to ensure that licensees or applicants are making every effort to mitigate the issues identified

throughout the year. No facility received a grade lower than a “C” in 2007.

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**Report Card on Nuclear Power Plant Performance as of January 2008**

**Legend:**

P: Program I: Implementation

A = Exceeds requirements

B = Meets requirements

C = Below requirements

D = Significantly below requirements

E = Unacceptable

**Notes:**

• “C” grades are highlighted.

• The Bruce and Pickering sites receive separate grades for their respective facilities: Bruce A

and Bruce B, and Pickering A and Pickering B.

**Safety Area/Program P or I Bruce Darlington Pickering Gentilly-2 Point**

**Lepreau**

**A B A B**

**Operating Performance** P **B B B B B B B**

I **B B B C B B B**

Organization and Plant P **B B B B B B B**

Management I **B B B C B B B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Operations

I **B B B C B B B**

Occupational Health and P **B B B B B B B**

Safety (non-radiological) I **A A A B B B B**

**Performance Assurance** P **B B B B B B B**

I **B B B C B B B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Quality Management

I **B B B C B C B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Human Factors

I **B B B C B B C**

Training, Examination, P **B B B B B B B**

and Certification I **C B B B B B B**

**Design and Analysis** P **B B B B B B B**

I **B B B B B B B**

Safety Analysis P **B B B B B B B**

I **B B B B B B B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Safety Issues

I **B B B B B B B**

Design P **B B B B B B B**

49

**Safety Area/Program P or I Bruce Darlington Pickering Gentilly-2 Point**

**Lepreau**

**A B A B**

I **C B B C B B B**

**Equipment Fitness** P **B B B B B B B**

**for Service** I **B B B B B B B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Maintenance

I **C B B B B B B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Structural Integrity

I **B B B B B B B**

P **B B B B B B A**

Reliability

I **B B B B B B B**

P **B B B B B B B**

Equipment Qualification

I B **B C B B B B**

**Emergency** P **A A A A A A A**

**Preparedness** I A **A A A A B B**

**Environmental** P **B B B B B B B**

**Protection** I **B B B B B B B**

**Radiation Protection** P **B B B B B B B**

I **B B** A **B B B B**

P **Secret**

**Site Security**

I **Secret**

**Safeguards** P **B B B B B B B**

I **B B B B B B B**

50

**External Performance Standards**

**Activity Performance**

**standard Target Performance**

**2005-06**

**Performance**

**2006-07**

**Performance**

**2007-2008**

**Compliance**9

**Verification:** Upon completion of the verification activity, CNSC will:

Issue Type I Inspection Report10 Within 60 business

days 80% 50% 58% 69%

Issue Type II Inspection Report11 Within 40 business

days 80% 86% 90% 85%

Issue Desktop Review Report10 Within 60 business

days 90% 70% 79% 95%

**Enforcement:** upon an Order being made, CNSC will:

Confirm, amend, revoke or replace the

Order (see regulatory guide G-273,

*Making, Reviewing and Receiving Orders*

*Under the Nuclear Safety and Control Act*)

Within 10 business

days 100% 100% 100% 100%

**Licensing**9**:** For requests pertaining to an existing licence, the CNSC will:

Screen the request for completeness and

issue notification that the licensing request

is / is not complete12, 13

Within 20 business

days 90% 100% 97% 56%

Issue a licensing decision when a public

hearing is not required, assuming an EA

under the CEAA is not required

Within 80 business

days 80% 97% 98% 83%

Issue a licensing decision when a public

hearing is required, assuming an EA under

the CEAA is not required (see INFO-0715,

*Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission*

*Public Hearings on Licensing Matters*)13

Within 160 business

days 90% 100% 83% 100%

**Access to Information**

Respond to requests under the *Access to*

*Information Act* and *Privacy Act*14

Within legislated

time periods as stated

in the acts

100% 94%

Access to

information – 82%

Privacy – 100%

Access to

information – 61%

Privacy – 100%

9 Compliance and licensing results are based upon available performance data.

10 Using CNSC’s risk-informed approach to regulation, initial priority was given to the completion of reports whose results were of greater

significance.

11 In power reactors, unless major issues arise, findings from field inspections and control room inspections will be reported on a quarterly basis,

within 40 business days of end of quarter.

12 Initial priority was given to screening of requests from licensees that are of higher risk.

13 The screening and hearing processes do not apply to licensing and certification activities that are related to nuclear substances, radiation

devices, Class II facilities, prescribed equipment, transport and packaging.

14 CNSC received 120 requests for access to information during 2007–08, an approximately 67increase from the 72 requests in 2006–07. Of the

2007–08 requests, more than half were received in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year and many were of significant length and complexity.

CNSC has added two full-time employees to its Access to Information and Privacy Program and implemented additional measures to ensure full

future compliance with legislated timelines in the *Access to Information Act* and the *Privacy* Act.

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**Activity Performance**

**standard Target Performance**

**2005-06**

**Performance**

**2006-07**

**Performance**

**2007-2008**

**External Communications**

Place public hearings advertisements

Within deadlines

stipulated in the

regulations

100% 95% 100% 100%

Response time to public inquiries

Same-day

acknowledgement,

with response time

for completion of

request depending

upon complexity:

100% 100% 100% 100%

Low – same day 100% 100% 100% 100%

Medium – within 5

business days 100% 95% 95% 95%

High – within 10

business days 100% 80% 75% 80%

**Commission Tribunal Decisions**

Number of decisions in 2007–08 43

Average number of days to release decision 16

Decisions released within 30 days 41

Decisions released after 30 days 2

52

**CNSC’s Regulatory Plan**

***Regulations Expected Results Measurement***

***Criteria***

***2007-2008 Results Achieved***

*Nuclear Substances*

*and Radiation Devices*

*Regulations*-

Amendments

• Address issues noted by the

Parliamentary Standing Joint

Committee for the Scrutiny

of Regulations

• Correct regulatory

deficiencies that have come

to light since the regulations

came into force on May 31,

2000

• Adopt the latest exemption

values in IAEA Basic Safety

Standards

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety

Commission made the regulations on

March 14, 2008. The regulations were

registered April 17, 2008 and were

published in *Canada Gazette Part II*

April 30, 2008.

Amendments completed and

regulatory deficiencies corrected and

issues addressed IAEA standards

adopted.

*Class II Nuclear*

*Facilities and*

*Prescribed Equipment*

*Regulations* -

Amendments

• Address issues that have

been noted by the

Parliamentary Standing Joint

Committee on Scrutiny of

Regulations

• Correct certain regulatory

deficiencies that have come

to light since the regulations

came into force on May 31,

2000.

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety

Commission made the regulations on

March 14, 2008. The regulations were

registered April 17, 2008 and were

published in *Canada Gazette Part II*

April 30, 2008.

Amendments completed and

regulatory deficiencies corrected and

issues addressed.

*General Nuclear Safety*

*and Control*

*Regulations* and

*Class I Nuclear*

*Facilities Regulations-*

Amendments

• Consequential amendments

as a result of amendments to

*Nuclear Substances and*

*Radiation Devices*

*Regulations* and *Class II*

*Nuclear Facilities and*

*Prescribed Equipment*

*Regulations*

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety

Commission made the regulations on

March 14, 2008. The regulations were

registered April 17, 2008 and were

published in *Canada Gazette Part II*

April 30, 2008.

Amendments completed.

*General Nuclear Safety*

*and Control*

*Regulations - Class I*

*Nuclear Facilities*

*Regulations - Class II*

*Nuclear Facilities and*

*Prescribed Equipment*

*Regulations - Nuclear*

*Substances and*

*Radiation Devices*

*Regulations*

Amendments

• Provide for the incorporation

of a number of international

standards and correct minor

deficiencies or

inconsistencies.

Completion of

amendments to the

regulations.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety

Commission made the regulations on

March 26, 2008. The regulations were

registered April 17, 2008 and were

published in *Canada Gazette Part II*

April 30, 2008.

Amendments completed and

regulatory deficiencies corrected and

issues addressed.

Nuclear Safeguards

Regulations

(new regulations)

• Establish generic safeguards

regulations in lieu of existing

safeguards licence conditions

to facilitate compliance with

international safeguards

agreements

Regulations

completed.

No significant work done on this

project since June 2007 because of

staffing and job priority issues.

Timeline will have to be reassessed.

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***Regulations Expected Results Measurement***

***Criteria***

***2007-2008 Results Achieved***

*Nuclear Nonproliferation*

*Import*

*and Export Control*

*Regulations* -

Amendments

• Ensure that the export and

import provisions and

licensing requirements are

compatible with

developments in

international agreements and

guidance

• Address issues raised by the

Parliamentary Standing Joint

Committee on regulations

• Clarify minor ambiguities

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

Technical drafting instructions were

prepared and reviewed with the

Department of Justice. CNSC staff

also made the proposed draft

amendments available for preconsultation

with interested

government agencies and

exporters/importers from August to

October 2007; comments received

informed modifications to the drafting

instructions.

*Canadian Nuclear*

*Safety Commission*

*Rules of Procedure* and

*Canadian Nuclear*

*Safety Commission Bylaws*-

Amendments

• Update *Rules of Procedure*

and *By-laws* to reflect best

practices in the area of

administrative tribunals.

*Rules of Procedure*

and *By-laws* updated.

Triage questionnaire was approved by

Treasury Board Secretariat in January

2008. CNSC has developed drafting

instructions for Justice Canada to

review and to begin drafting

regulations.

*Regulations Amending*

*the Canadian Nuclear*

*Safety Commission*

*Cost Recovery Fees*

*Regulations*

*(Miscellaneous*

*Program)-*

Amendments

• Clarify certain sections of the

regulations and to address

the concerns of the Standing

Joint Committee for the

Scrutiny of Regulations with

respect to these regulations

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety

Commission made the regulations on

February 21, 2008. The regulations

were registered April 17, 2008 and

were published in *Canada Gazette*

*Part II* April 30, 2008.

Amendments completed - clarified

certain sections and issues addressed.

*Regulations Amending*

*Certain Instruments*

*made under the*

*Nuclear Safety and*

*Control Act*

*(Miscellaneous*

*Program)-*

Amendments

• To correct minor

inconsistencies between the

English and French versions

in the Regulations and Rules

listed hereunder: - *General*

*Nuclear Safety and Control*

*Regulations - Radiation*

*Protection Regulations -*

*Class I Nuclear Facilities*

*Regulations -*

*Uranium Mines and Mills*

*Regulations -*

*Nuclear Non-proliferation*

*Import and Export Control*

*Regulations - Canadian*

*Nuclear Safety Commission*

*Rules of Procedure*

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety

Commission made the regulations on

June 21, 2007. They came into effect

September 18, 2007 and were

published in *Canada Gazette Part II*

October 3, 2007.

Amendments completed –

inconsistencies corrected.

*Class II Nuclear*

*Facilities Regulations-*

Amendments

• Give a regulatory basis to the

current practice of approving

Radiation Safety Officers at

Class II facilities

Completion of the

amendments to the

regulations.

Justice Canada and CNSC are

working on the wording for the

proposed amendments to the Class II

regulations in preparation for the

formal pre-consultation.

54