



Canadian Nuclear
Safety Commission

Commission canadienne
de sûreté nucléaire

Safe Handling of Radioactive Sources

Presented by

Ramzi Jammal

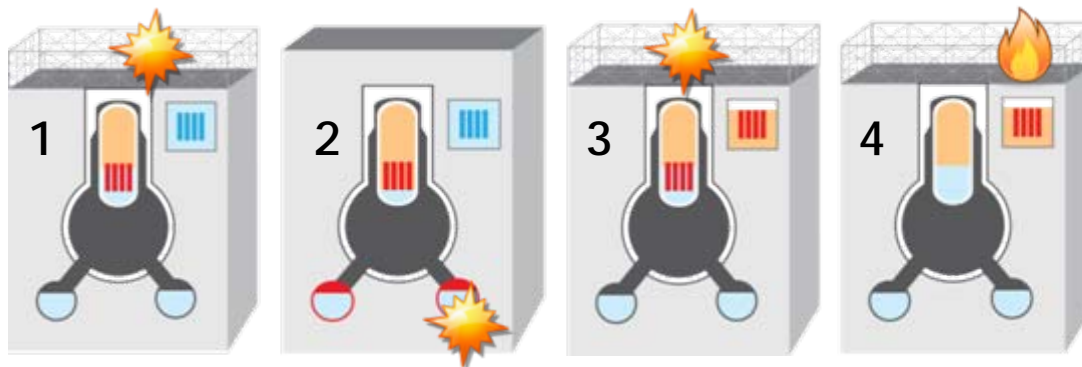
Executive Vice-President and Chief Regulatory
Operations Officer

Canadian Steel Producers Association (CSPA)

Cambridge Ontario, March 24, 2011



Japan: Fukushima



	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Units 5 & 6
Fuel Integrity	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Pressure Vessel	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Containment	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green
Water Level in Vessel	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green
Spent Fuel Pools	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow

Low significance

High significance

Severe significance

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Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission



Established May 2000,
under the *Nuclear Safety
and Control Act*

Replaced the AECB,
established in 1946,
Atomic Energy Control Act



**Canada's Independent Nuclear Regulator -
65 Years Of Experience**

Our Mission Is Clear



Protect the **health**, **safety** and **security** of persons and the **environment**; and to implement Canada's **international commitments** on the peaceful use of nuclear energy

Canada's Nuclear Watchdog



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CNSC Regulates All Nuclear-Related Facilities and Activities



- ✦ Uranium mines and mills
- ✦ Uranium fuel fabricators and processing
- ✦ Nuclear power plants
- ✦ Waste management facilities
- ✦ Nuclear substance processing
- ✦ Industrial and medical applications
- ✦ Nuclear research and educational
- ✦ Export/import control



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Independent Commission



- ❖ Quasi-judicial administrative tribunal
- ❖ Commission members are independent
- ❖ Commission hearings are public and Webcast
- ❖ Supported by a Secretariat and independent legal services



Transparent Decision-Making

CNSC Staff Located Across Canada



HQ in Ottawa
5 site offices at power reactors
1 site office at Chalk River
4 regional offices

Staff: ~ 850
Resources: \$140 m (70% cost-recovered)
Licensees: 2050
Licenses: 3300



Steam Generators...

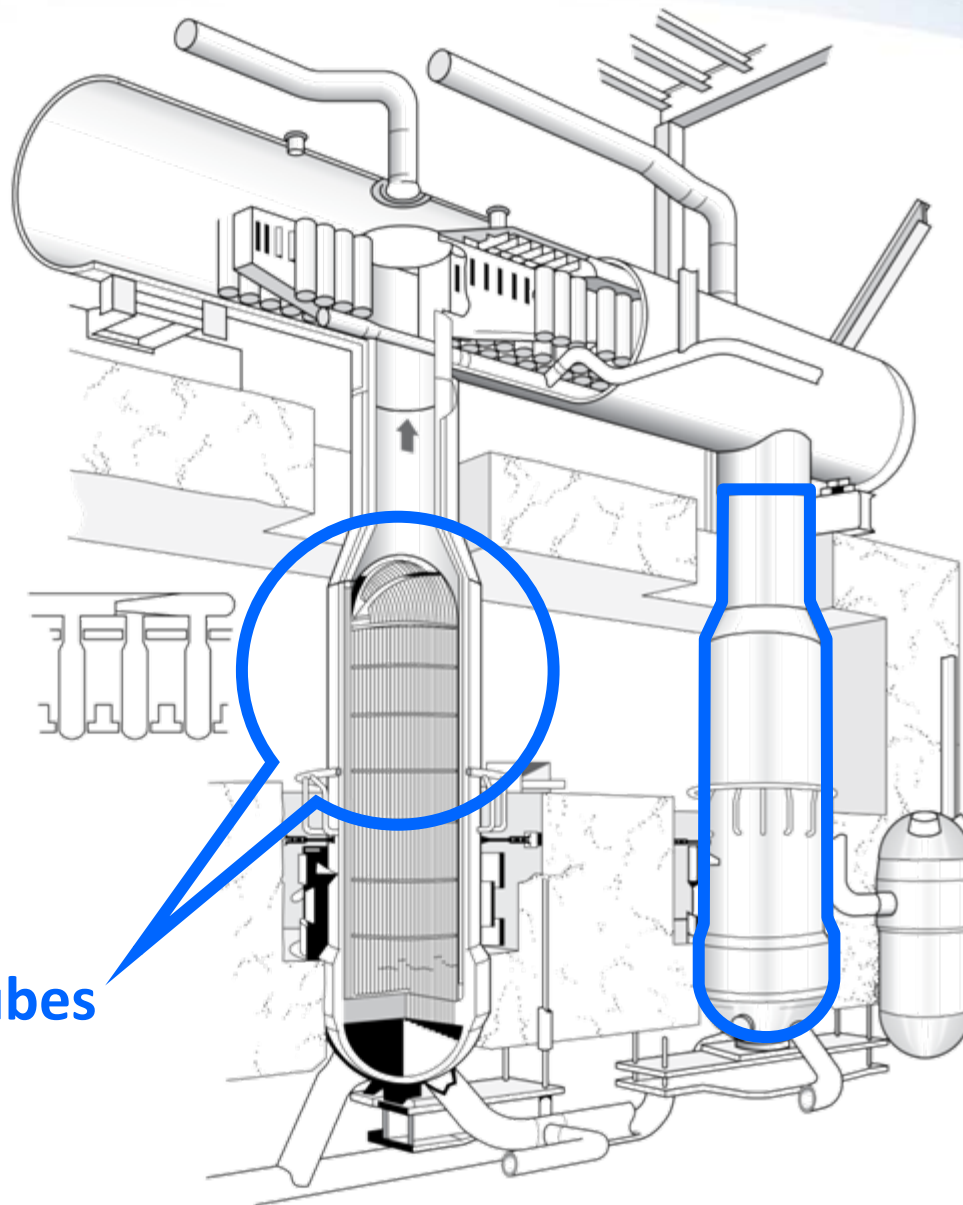


Weight: 100 tonnes
Length: 11.7 m
Diameter : 2.5 m
Opening: Sealed



**100 tons of steel but less than 4g of
radioactive substances**

Steam Generator



Inner tubes

Conclusion



- ❖ The Commission in rendering its decision stated it is satisfied that the transport:
 - can be completed safely and that risk to persons and the environment are negligible
 - the shipment meets all Canadian and international regulations and requirements
 - Bruce Power is qualified to carry out the project.
- ❖ Shipping the generators will recycle 90% of the clean metal. This is good for the environment and in accordance with CNSC policy.
- ❖ Shipping the generators will reduce the environmental footprint. This is good nuclear management.

Conclusion: The shipment of 16 steam generators from Bruce Power to Sweden is safe.

Nuclear Substances



- ❖ A licence is required to possess, transfer, import, export, use, process, manage, store or dispose of a sealed source (nuclear substance)
- ❖ CNSC has a comprehensive risk-informed regulatory control system for sealed sources
- ❖ CNSC licences issued to more than 2 500 licensees of nuclear substances
- ❖ CNSC conducts compliance verification to ensure licensed activity is safe

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Regulatory oversight



- ✦ Cradle-to-grave licensing and compliance verification to ensure safety and security of sealed sources
- ✦ Licensee inventory control
 - Annual Compliance Reports
 - Physical verification of inventory by CNSC inspectors
- ✦ Exchange of information with other competent authorities within Canada and international
- ✦ Expansion of Financial Guarantees regime for all CNSC licensees (to be introduced in late 2011)



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Disused Sources



Definition:

Source that is no longer effective for its designed use

- ❖ Disused sources may be returned to the manufacturers, transferred to other licensees or disposed of in licensed facilities
- ❖ CNSC encourages re-use and recycling of disused sources
- ❖ In all cases, CNSC will require licensees to have sufficient financial guarantees in place to ensure safe management and disposal of disused sources

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Orphan Sources



Definition:

A radioactive source that is not under control

- 🍁 CNSC conducted a full review of its regulatory oversight

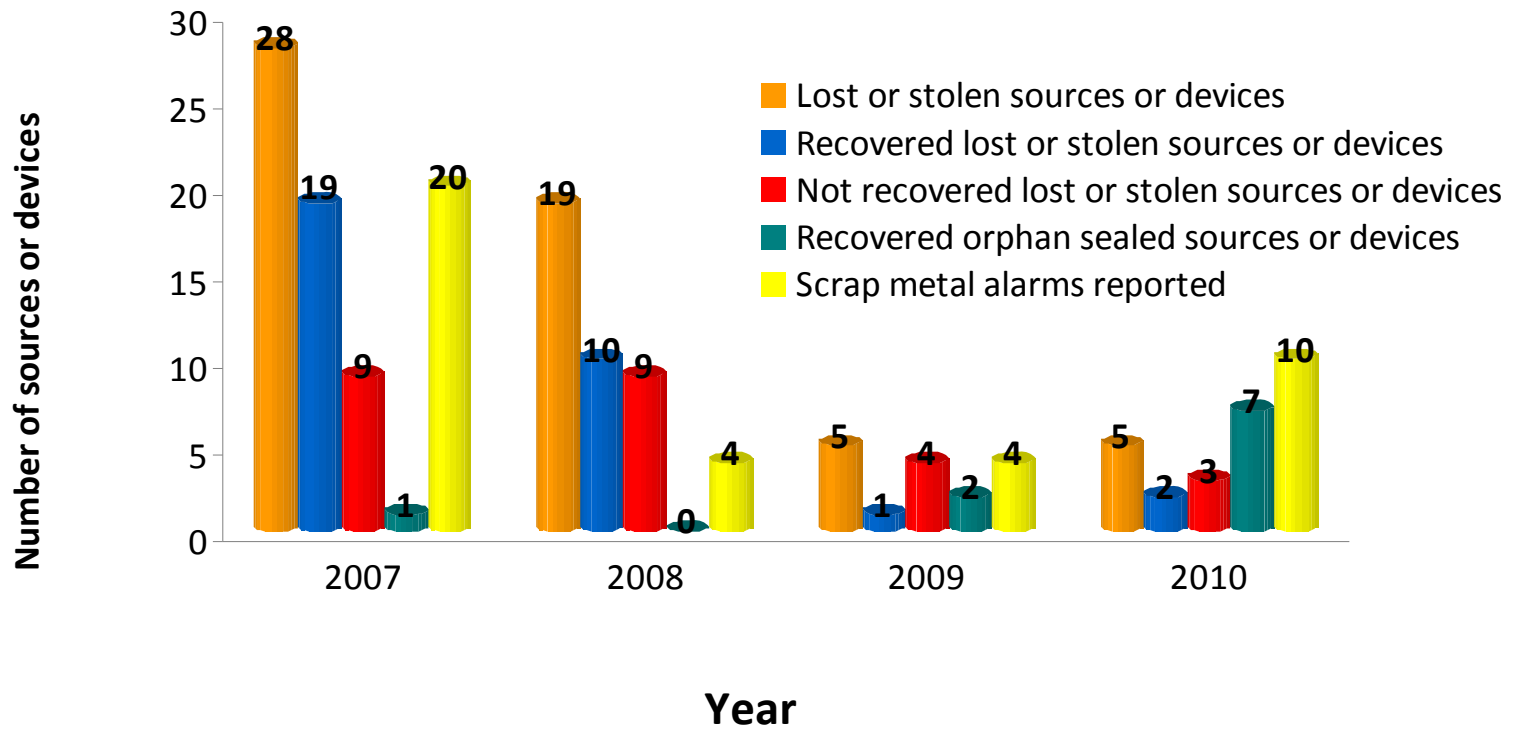


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Review of Findings



Lost, stolen and found sealed sources and devices in Canada



Proposed Enhanced Program



- ❖ The CNSC reviewed the overall strategy for dealing with the discovery of orphan sources
- ❖ Principles of enhanced regulatory oversight program to deal with orphan sources:
 - Regulatory oversight
 - Clarification & Communication
 - Response & Recovery
- ❖ Risk-Informed

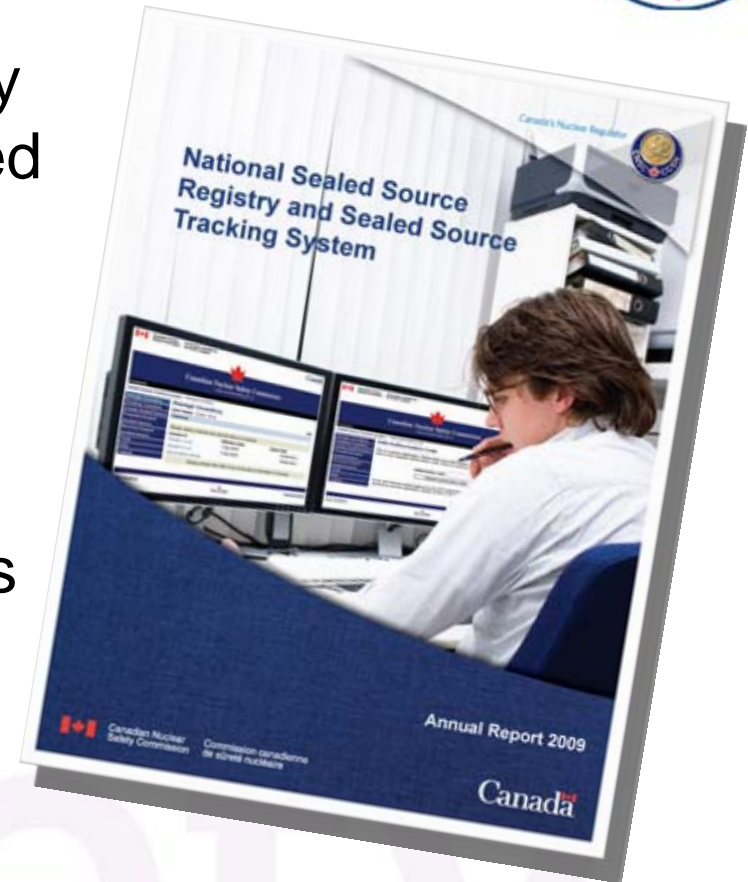


Enhancement of Regulatory oversight



Sealed source tracking

- ❖ National Sealed Source Registry established for all types of sealed sources (Cat 1 to 5)
- ❖ Tracking of high-risk sealed sources through the Sealed Source Tracking System
- ❖ Enhanced import/export controls for Cat 1 & 2 sealed sources



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Clarification and Communication



- ❖ Increased awareness
- ❖ Improved information poster and pamphlet
- ❖ New regulatory provisions proposed in Packaging and Transport regulations



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Clarification and communication



- ❖ Increased communication with industry
- ❖ Procedure to facilitate the transport of municipal waste containing radioisotopes



Response and Recovery



🍁 Reporting to CNSC

- Licensees
- Waste/metal recyclers
- Public
- Canadian Border Services Agency

🍁 Identified source → licensee is responsible

🍁 Unidentified source

- CNSC will investigate
- CNSC will provide assistance
- CNSC will assume control as last resort

Response and Recovery (continued)



❖ Clearer Direction Needed

- Response criteria
- Role & responsibilities of CNSC staff
- Financial implications

❖ Naturally-Occurring Nuclear Substances (NONS)

❖ Mostly in scrap metal facilities

- Province may restrict disposal
- Guidance developed by NRCAN

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Role of industry in mitigation measures for Orphan Sources



Detection – portal alarms

- 🍁 Waste Management facilities
- 🍁 Scrap Metal Recycling
- 🍁 Landfill sites
- 🍁 Border Crossings



Response to alarms



- ❖ Shipment denied access to facility
- ❖ Return load to point of origin
- ❖ Shipment moved to another location (often on-site) where it can be safely isolated and material identified

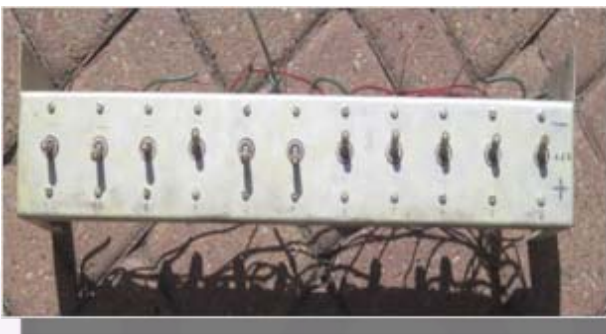
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Examples of Items Discovered



Damaged Portable Gauge

Process Gauge



Radium Switches

Cs-137 source in transport container



In conclusion



- ❖ Continuous improvements in regulatory oversight (eg. licensing, source tracking)
- ❖ Continued development of guidance (both external and internal) on the identification, recovery and disposal of an orphan source
- ❖ Implementation of the financial guarantee program

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nuclearsafety.gc.ca

We will never compromise safety