



Minutes of the Canadian Nuclear Safety
Commission (CNSC) Meeting held on
November 23 and 25, 2021

Minutes of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) meeting held virtually on Tuesday, November 23, 2021, starting at 2:00 p.m. EST and Thursday, November 25, 2021, starting at 10:00 a.m. EST. The public portion of the meeting was [webcast live](#) via the CNSC website, and [video archives](#) are available on the CNSC's website. These minutes reflect both the public portion of the meeting and the Commission's determinations made as a result of the meeting.

Present:

R. Velshi, President
T. Berube
S. Demeter
R. Kahgee
M. Lacroix
I. Maharaj
S. McKinnon

M. Leblanc, Secretary
L. Thiele, Senior General Counsel
D. MacDonald, Recording Secretary

CNSC staff advisors were: K. Owen-Whitred, E. Lemoine, J. Pyne, M. Laflamme, M. Broeders, A. McAllister, E. Fortier, K. Sauvé, D. Schmidt, M. Davey, L. Simoneau, J. Burta, C. Cianci, K. Murthy, J. Sample, A. Leach, N. Gadbois and R. Buhr

Other contributors were:

- Bruce Power: M. Burton
- Ontario Power Generation: V. Bevacqua
- New Brunswick Power: N. Reicker
- Canadian Nuclear Laboratories: P. Boyle, M. Hughey, G. Dolinar, P. Quinn, S. Brewer, R. Corby, S. Cotnam, S. Morris and J. Gilbert
- Atomic Energy of Canada Limited: A. MacDonald

Constitution

1. With the notice of meeting [Commission member document \(CMD\) 21-M51](#) having been properly given and all permanent Commission members being present, the meeting was declared to be properly constituted.
2. Since the Commission meeting held on October 5, 2021, [CMD 21-M32 through CMD 21-M32.9](#), [CMD 21-M35 through CMD 21-M35.1](#), and [CMD 21-M51 through CMD 21-M55](#) were distributed to members. These documents are further detailed in Appendix A of these minutes.

Adoption of the Agenda

3. The revised agenda, [CMD 21-M52.A](#), was adopted as presented.

Chair and Secretary

4. The President chaired the meeting of the Commission, assisted by M. Leblanc, Secretary and D. MacDonald, Recording Secretary.

CNSC Participant Funding Program

5. In its [Notices of Participation at a Commission Meeting](#) regarding CNSC staff's Regulatory Oversight Reports, the CNSC invited members of the public to intervene in writing. Indigenous Nations and communities were invited to also make oral presentations in the spirit of reconciliation and in recognition of the Indigenous oral tradition for sharing knowledge. The CNSC announced the availability of funds through the [Participant Funding Program \(PFP\)](#) to assist in the review of these reports. A Funding Review Committee (FRC) – independent of the CNSC – reviewed funding applications and made recommendations for funding to the eligible applicants.

Minutes of the CNSC Meeting Held September 3 and October 5, 2021

6. The Commission had secretarially approved the minutes of the September 3, 2021 ([CMD 21-M53](#)) and October 5, 2021 ([CMD 21-M54](#)) Commission meetings.

Opening Remarks

7. The Commission noted that Marc Leblanc will be leaving the CNSC at the end of 2021. The Commission thanked Marc for his professionalism and dedication throughout 20 years of service as Commission Secretary.

STATUS REPORT ON POWER REACTORS

8. With reference to [CMD 21-M55](#), which includes the Status Report on Power Reactors, CNSC staff presented the following updates:
 - Ontario Power Generation (OPG) confirmed an additional COVID-19 case at the Darlington Nuclear Generating Station (NGS), reportable under CNSC [REGDOC 3.1.1, Reporting Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants](#);
 - OPG returned Pickering NGS Unit 4 to full power operation; and
 - New Brunswick Power (NB Power) successfully removed the fueling machine from the reactor face and completed fan motor maintenance at the Point Lepreau NGS.
9. The Commission asked about the cause of the vibrations affecting the Bruce A Unit 2 turbine steam supply. A Bruce Power representative explained that the root cause is the failure of a valve, coupled with increased steam flow while the lake is cooler. The representative noted that Unit 2 will continue to operate in a de-rated state and that Bruce Power is investigating possible design modifications to address the vibration.
10. Asked about COVID-19 vaccination policies and their effect on incidence rates, CNSC staff stated that reasonable measures have been in place at the NGSs and that it has seen no impact on minimum shift complement with respect to COVID-19. Representatives from each licensee provided the Commission with details on the vaccination policies of their respective sites, such as vaccination status disclosures and required testing.

INFORMATION ITEMS

Regulatory Oversight Report on the Use of Nuclear Substances in Canada: 2020

11. With reference to [CMD 21-M35](#) and [CMD 21-M35.A](#), CNSC staff presented its 2020 regulatory oversight report (ROR) on the use of nuclear substances in Canada (the nuclear substances ROR). The

nuclear substances ROR summarizes the safety performance of licensees in the medical, industrial, commercial, and academic and research sectors, as assessed by CNSC staff for the 2020 calendar year. Class IB particle accelerator facilities¹, which are not part of the 2020 nuclear substances ROR, are included every 2 or 3 years and were last discussed in 2019. The Commission found that the nuclear substances ROR clearly conveyed the desired information to the Commission.

12. The nuclear substances ROR included the following information:
 - CNSC staff's compliance verification activities and assessment of licensee compliance performance, focusing on the safety and control areas (SCAs) that are the most relevant indicators of licensee safety performance²;
 - enforcement activities such as issued orders and administrative monetary penalties (AMPs);
 - licensee performance in keeping radiation doses as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA);
 - events reported to the CNSC by licensees; and
 - CNSC staff's outreach and stakeholder engagement activities.

13. In addition, CNSC staff presented the following information:
 - Errata in the nuclear substances ROR;
 - an update on the [Mississauga Metals and Alloys \(MMA\) bankruptcy](#) and indication that the Commission will be asked to revoke MMA's licence in the future;
 - the CNSC's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the use of remote inspections, and the pandemic's effect on licensees; and
 - CNSC staff's response to interventions regarding the nuclear substances ROR.

14. CNSC staff informed the Commission that the use of nuclear substances in Canada is safe, and that licensees have implemented appropriate programs to protect health, safety, security and the environment. Additionally, CNSC staff reported that it has been able to maintain regulatory oversight over licensees throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Interventions

15. With respect to the CNSC's PFP, the FRC recommended that up to \$5,000 in [participant funding](#) be provided to the Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA).

¹ These Class IB facilities are the Tri University Meson Facility (TRIUMF) and the Canadian Light Source Inc. (CLSI).

² The SCAs of focus are management system, operating performance, radiation protection, and security.

16. In its written intervention ([CMD 21-M35.1](#)), CELA provided the Commission with its review of the nuclear substances ROR. CELA included 20 recommendations grouped into the areas of depth and scope of review, compliance performance, environmental protection, inspections, international obligations, and reported events.
17. In its response to the CELA intervention, CNSC staff stated that many of the suggested improvements to the ROR will be addressed through the ROR discussion paper to be presented to the Commission at its public meeting in January 2022. CNSC staff noted that CELA has provided similar comments in the past and committed to following up with CELA directly. The Commission encouraged CNSC staff to continue ongoing engagement with CELA.
18. With respect to CNSC staff's compliance verification activities, the Commission asked about inspection frequency and the consistency of performance ratings. CNSC staff explained its focus on performance-based inspections and noted that licensees not considered high risk still make up 60% of inspections. CNSC staff stated that it follows a systematic approach to determine performance ratings and continuously updates worksheets to reflect the latest requirements.
19. On the topic of environmental protection, the Commission asked about unplanned releases and how CNSC staff report on events at Class IB facilities during years such facilities are not included in the ROR. CNSC staff explained that it would prepare an Event Initial Report (EIR) for immediate reporting to the Commission of any relevant event at a Class IB particle accelerator facility. CNSC staff noted that it is satisfied with the corrective measures applied by the licensees for the unplanned releases referred to in the nuclear substances ROR.

Discussion

20. The Commission asked about the lower performance of medical sector licensees compared to other sectors in some SCAs. CNSC staff explained that licensee performance is considered when planning inspections and noted that the majority of non-compliances in the medical sector do not pose a health or safety risk. The Commission encourages CNSC staff to continue working to identify and address specific challenges with licensees in the medical sector, with a view to seeing performance improvement by this sector in relation to other sectors.

21. Asked about its compliance activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, CNSC staff explained its risk-informed regulatory plan and associated inspection frequency. With respect to security inspections at Class IB facilities, CNSC staff stated that COVID-19 will not impact the 5-year inspection frequency. CNSC staff discussed the necessary use and limitations of remote inspections during the pandemic. CNSC staff noted that other compliance oversight activities, such as event reports, complement inspections and that it has observed improved effectiveness of remote licensee interviews compared to in person interviews. The Commission is satisfied that CNSC staff will apply a hybrid inspection model that makes use of both on-site and remote inspections as appropriate to verify licensee compliance.
22. Regarding the status of the MMA site, CNSC staff confirmed that the site has been secured through the changing of locks, the use of lockout tags, and site walkdowns by a third party every second day. CNSC staff noted that discussions with various parties are ongoing to determine possible regulatory actions, such as ordering certain actions. In parallel, CNSC staff are working to safely characterize the material on site with a view to its ultimate removal.
23. Concerning its engagement activities, CNSC staff stated that it encourages Indigenous Nations and communities to raise any concerns related to the sectors covered in the nuclear substances ROR. CNSC staff explained that it provides specific outreach on transportation, as there are often few questions related to other sectors within the nuclear substances ROR. On the topic of public interest in the nuclear substances ROR, CNSC staff suggested that the pandemic and CNSC staff's targeted engagement activities in the past year were possible reasons for reduced interest in the ROR compared to previous years.
24. The Commission noted the consistent history of relatively higher radiation exposures in the industrial sector over time. CNSC staff explained that, given the number of individuals being monitored and the nature of the work, some relatively higher doses necessarily occur each year. CNSC staff noted that it has provided fixed gauge licensees with guidance, such as checklists, to improve compliance performance.
25. The Commission noted the quality and depth of the nuclear substances ROR and CNSC staff's responses to Commission members' questions.

Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories Sites:
2020

26. With reference to [CMD 21-M32](#) and [CMD 21-M32.A](#), CNSC staff presented its 2020 ROR for the Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) sites (the CNL ROR). The Commission appreciated the efforts of CNSC staff in producing a plain language summary of the CNL ROR. The CNL ROR summarizes the safety performance of the following sites:
- Chalk River Laboratories (CRL);
 - Whiteshell Laboratories (WL);
 - the Port Hope Area Initiative (PHAI), which includes the Port Hope Project and the Port Granby Project; and
 - CNL's 3 prototype power reactor waste facilities, which includes the Douglas Point waste facility, the Gently-1 waste facility, and the Nuclear Power Demonstration waste facility.
27. The CNL ROR included the following information:
- an overview of each CNL site;
 - CNSC staff's regulatory oversight activities, including inspections and enforcement;
 - CNSC staff's assessment in each SCA, with a focus on the radiation protection, conventional health and safety, and environmental protection SCAs;
 - events, including the COVID-19 pandemic and others reported by CNL; and
 - stakeholder engagement activities performed by CNL and CNSC staff.
28. In addition, CNSC staff's presentation provided:
- errata in the CNL ROR, including a change in the performance rating for the security SCA at WL from satisfactory to below expectations;
 - changes to the format of the 2020 CNL ROR; and
 - an overview of the key intervention themes, including Indigenous engagement and the scope of the CNL ROR.
29. CNSC staff informed the Commission that all CNL sites operated safely in 2020. Doses to workers and the public were below regulatory limits, workers were protected from conventional health and safety risks, and environmental releases were below regulatory limits.
30. In its submission ([CMD 21-M32.1](#)), CNL provided the Commission with details on the PHAI. CNL highlighted its public engagement activities and the completion of the Port Granby storage mound. CNL also provided an overview of the status of

remediation activities in the Port Hope area. Additionally, CNL provided a summary of its response to, and the challenges associated with, the COVID-19 pandemic and CNL's commitment to the safe operation of its sites.

Interventions

31. With respect to the CNSC's PFP, the FRC recommended that up to \$99,558.50 in [participant funding](#) be provided to the following 8 applicants:
 - Algonquins of Ontario
 - Canadian Environmental Law Association
 - Kebaowek First Nation
 - Grand Council Treaty #3
 - Manitoba Métis Federation
 - Métis Nation of Ontario
 - Curve Lake First Nation
 - Historic Saugeen Métis

32. The Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) provided the Commission with an oral presentation and written submission ([CMD 21-M32.4](#) and [CMD 21-M32.4A](#)) that focused on CNL's performance at WL. The MMF expressed its concerns and made recommendations regarding remote compliance assessments, environmental monitoring, and Métis participation in environmental protection and monitoring activities.

33. The Commission asked about the involvement of Indigenous Nations and communities in monitoring programs in the vicinity of WL. CNSC staff discussed ongoing work to establish a communications protocol with the MMF and expressed the benefits, including improved understanding of the surrounding natural environment, of working with Indigenous Nations and communities. Regarding the CNSC's Independent Environmental Monitoring Program (IEMP), CNSC staff confirmed that the IEMP most recently took samples in the WL area in 2017, and that CNSC staff plan to return in 2022. A CNL representative added that CNL has included MMF's suggestions in the list of foodstuffs it monitors. An MMF representative stressed the importance of further collaboration and including the knowledge and perspective of Indigenous Nations and communities in the monitoring process.

34. Asked about environmental protection, CNSC staff discussed the upcoming WL environmental risk assessment (ERA) that is expected to be submitted by CNL in 2022. Regarding releases of fission products detailed in appendix K of the CNL ROR, a CNL representative explained that the reported quantities of these materials are well below the applicable release limits. With respect

- to plutonium, the CNL representative noted that the reported value is calculated using the minimum detection limit of the monitoring equipment, and that no plutonium has been detected above this limit. The Commission notes the possible confusion that could result from the use of logarithmic scales when comparing small quantities to their respective release limits.
35. Regarding virtual inspections, CNSC staff acknowledged limitations associated with conducting inspections virtually. To compensate, CNSC staff increased the scope of remote inspections, such as having additional licensee staff interviews, during 2020. The Commission notes the challenges posed by COVID-19 on CNSC staff's inspections and encourages CNSC staff to continue to evaluate the use of virtual inspections and how they fit in a hybrid inspection program.
 36. The Grand Council Treaty #3 (Treaty #3) provided an oral presentation and written submission ([CMD 21-M32.7](#) and [CMD 21-M32.7A](#)) summarizing the recent engagement sessions between CNSC staff and Treaty #3 and providing feedback on the CNL ROR. Treaty #3 highlighted the need to incorporate into RORs Manito Aki Inakonigaawin, which is the Great Earth Law, and the Nibi declaration, which is a way for Treaty #3 to explain the Anishinaabe relationship to water.
 37. The Commission asked CNSC staff about the CNSC's plans for formalized long-term engagement with Indigenous Nations and communities. CNSC staff explained that while the CNSC has formal engagement agreements with 4 Indigenous Nations and communities, it has engaged with, and would like to eventually establish long-term agreements with, all of those listed in Appendix A of the CNL ROR.
 38. Asked about direct engagement with CNL, a Treaty #3 representative stated that although CNL has reached out, Treaty #3 would appreciate more engagement. A CNL representative expressed that CNL is open to increased frequency of engagement with Treaty #3 on topics including transportation. CNSC staff expressed that it posts information on the CNSC website when there is high public interest and recently held interactive public webinars on transport.
 39. The Kebaowek First Nation (KFN) provided an oral presentation and written submission ([CMD 21-M32.6](#) and [CMD 21-M32.6A](#)) focused on CRL. The KFN raised concerns regarding consultation with Indigenous Nations and communities, the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge, waste management, and the possible impacts of climate change.

40. The Commission asked CNSC staff for more information on consultation and engagement activities with the KFN. CNSC staff discussed recent meetings with the KFN and reported that the KFN recently resumed working directly with the CNSC rather than National Resources Canada. CNSC staff added that it coordinates with other Crown entities on processes where the CNSC is the lead Crown agency. Regarding the [Indigenous Knowledge Policy Framework](#), CNSC staff stated that it sought feedback from Indigenous Nations and communities on the policy framework, and that CNSC staff will continue to update the document based on the feedback it receives.
41. With respect to waste management, a CNL representative explained that CNL has an integrated waste strategy (IWS)³, which guides waste management planning. The CNL representative added that 90% of eligible material has been repatriated to the United States and that CNL is pursuing other repatriation opportunities. Concerning the transportation of waste materials, CNSC staff stated that the [Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations, 2015](#)⁴ do not establish routing requirements, and that safety relies on the design of the transport packages.
42. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) provided a written submission ([CMD 21-M32.2](#)) summarizing its review of the CNL ROR. The AOO made 6 requests for further information and provided 5 comments with associated recommendations in relation to the CNL ROR. The AOO also noted the collaborative work between CNSC, CNL and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), which was completed to improve consultation with the AOO.
43. With respect to the monitoring of radiological doses to persons offsite from nuclear facilities, CNSC staff provided details on public dose calculations based on derived release limits⁵. CNSC staff explained that these calculations consider representative people, such as members of Indigenous Nations and communities living in the area. A CNL representative added that CNL routinely reviews its work to set appropriate action levels.
44. Asked about the burden of consultation imposed on the AOO by various government agencies, CNSC staff stated that it tries to make engagement as consistent and predictable as possible. CNSC staff noted that it has passed these concerns on to other federal government agencies and understands that capacity is a concern for

³ The CNL IWS is available on [CNL's website](#).

⁴ SOR/2015-145

⁵ Derived release limits (DRLs) represent an estimate of a release that could result in a dose of at most 1 mSv to an exposed member of the public. DRLs are calculated using Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Group Standard CSA N288.1-14, *Guidelines for calculating derived release limits for radioactive materials in airborne and liquid effluents for normal operation of nuclear facilities*.

- the AOO and other Indigenous Nations and communities. On engagement in general, a CNL representative added that CNL invites members of local Indigenous Nations and communities to observe onsite activities, such as archaeological digs, and to participate in its Environmental Stewardship Council.
45. Regarding the limited information provided on enforcement actions, CNSC staff noted that the non-compliances discussed in the CNL ROR were of low risk. CNSC staff added that information on enforcement activities is available on the CNSC website and can also be provided upon request.
 46. The Historic Saugeen Métis (HSM) spoke about their written submission ([CMD 21-M32.9](#)) expressing that it found the CNL ROR satisfactory and acknowledging CNL's efforts in engaging with the HSM. The HSM also highlighted the importance of continued engagement and its long-term involvement in the ongoing management and decommissioning of the [Douglas Point prototype power reactor waste facility](#).
 47. The Commission asked CNSC staff how the staff manages the requests and recommendations it receives from Indigenous Nations and communities. CNSC staff stated that it carefully considers interventions, tracks all comments and recommendations it receives, and plans to follow up with each Indigenous Nation and community. Asked about any areas where engagement could be improved, an HSM representative stated that it takes time to complete the learning and understanding associated with legacy issues that stem from a lack of involvement in the early stages of past nuclear projects.
 48. Curve Lake First Nation (CLFN) provided a written submission ([CMD 21-M32.5](#)) reviewing the CNL ROR. CLFN highlighted the lack of focus on Indigenous Nations and communities in the CNL ROR and insufficient regard for Indigenous Knowledge. CLFN also included specific examples in the CNL ROR as opportunities for improvement.
 49. The Commission appreciates the submission and perspective of CLFN. The Commission found the CLFN submission provided valuable examples of how to integrate Indigenous Knowledge and western science. The Commission notes the benefit of including more specific references to Indigenous Nations and communities and maps outlining territories in CNSC documents. Asked about including more qualitative information in IEMP reports, CNSC staff explained that it hopes to work with Indigenous Nations and communities to make this possible.

50. The Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO) provided its review of the CNL ROR as a written submission ([CMD 21-M32.8](#)). The MNO's key comments included suggesting that RORs describe engagement activities per Indigenous Nation and community and include the tracking of commitments the CNSC has made. Asked if the concerns raised by different Indigenous Nations and communities are similar, CNSC staff explained that each Indigenous Nation and community generally has unique issues and concerns.
51. The Canadian Environmental Law Association (CELA) and the Concerned Citizens of Renfrew County and Area (CCRCA) provided a written submission ([CMD 21-M32.3](#)) that assessed the CNL ROR. CELA and CCRCA included 43 recommendations to make requests for further information and to improve the CNL ROR. These 43 recommendations consider the scope of the ROR process, decommissioning, radiation protection, resilience to climate change and waste management, as well as specific comments on the CNL ROR. CNSC staff stated that its review of the ROR process will be presented to the Commission in January 2022.
52. The Commission asked CNSC staff about the general process for intervening with respect to RORs and associated public outreach. The Commission Secretary explained that oral presentations from Indigenous Nations and communities are accepted regarding RORs in recognition of their oral tradition and in the spirit of reconciliation, and that public participation in RORs will be a point of discussion at a [future Commission proceeding](#). With respect to webinars and other outreach associated with RORs, CNSC staff stated that it ceased offering these sessions due to low attendance and a lack of interest from participants. CNSC staff added that it focuses on Indigenous Nations and communities, which demonstrate the majority of interest.
53. Regarding CNL's decommissioning and waste management projects, CNSC staff stated that CNL is currently authorized to decommission the WL site, including the dismantling of the reactor. CNSC staff noted that the current authorization does not include in-situ decommissioning. A CNL representative explained that it provides project information to the public through the [Canadian Impact Assessment Registry](#), under the [Impact Assessment Act](#)⁶.
54. On the topic of environmental releases, CNSC staff indicated that it is working with the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) to include links to the CNSC's radionuclide data.

⁶ S.C. 2019, c. 28, s. 1

55. A CNL representative discussed using the older water treatment plant as mitigation during heavy rainfall and increasing the on-site water storage at both its Port Hope and Port Granby sites following past instances of releases of untreated water from the PHAI, which did not pose any significant risk to the public or the environment. Another CNL representative added that CNL considers extreme weather and climate change in its planning, and that CNL reviews its plans annually to ensure they continue to reflect recent information.
56. Asked about performance ratings, CNSC staff explained that it assesses each CNL site with different methodologies, based on the licensed activities. CNSC staff summarized its approach, noting that a team of specialists determines the performance ratings informed by compliance results and trending.

Discussion

57. The Commission asked about the level of detail provided in the CNL ROR for each SCA and how the selection of SCAs to highlight is done respecting CNL sites. CNSC staff informed the Commission that future RORs will include more details on each SCA. With respect to the lack of performance ratings for the safety analysis and fitness for service SCAs of the PHAI, CNSC staff explained that, as the facilities had not yet been constructed, these SCAs were considered inapplicable at the time the current licences were issued. CNSC staff discussed how aspects of these SCAs have been considered through other SCAs and that their applicability will be considered at the time of an application for licence renewal. CNSC staff added that it performed several inspections to evaluate building removal plans, which is included in the waste management SCA rather than physical design.
58. Asked about the comparatively high number of reported events and inspections at CRL, CNSC staff explained that regulatory oversight is commensurate with the risk of the activities being carried out at each site. CNSC staff noted that CRL is uniquely complex, with a dedicated CNSC site office. CNSC staff added that the number of reported events at CRL is not unexpected, given the nature of the work and higher risk activity at the site compared to other CNL sites.
59. The Commission appreciated the information provided by CNSC staff and intervenors in response to Commission members' questions.

APPENDIX A

CMD	Date	e-Docs No.
21-M51	2021-10-22	6660957
Notice of Virtual Meeting of the Commission on Tuesday, November 23 and 25, 2021		
21-M52	2021-10-29	6667705
Agenda of the Meeting of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) to be held remotely on November 23 and 25, 2021		
21-M52.A	2021-11-18	6681445
Revised agenda of the Meeting of the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) to be held remotely on November 23 and 25, 2021		
21-M53	2021-11-05	6677972
Approval of the Minutes of Commission Meetings held on September 3, 2021		
21-M54	2021-11-17	6677995
Approval of the Minutes of Commission Meetings held on October 5, 2021		
21-M35	2021-09-09	6636892
Information Items Regulatory Oversight Report on the Use of Nuclear Substances in Canada: 2020 Written submission from CNSC Staff		
21-M35.A	2021-11-16	6681380
Information Items Regulatory Oversight Report on the Use of Nuclear Substances in Canada: 2020 Presentation from CNSC Staff		
21-M35.1	2021-10-25	6666857
Information Items Regulatory Oversight Report on the Use of Nuclear Substances in Canada: 2020 Written submission from Canadian Environmental Law Association		
21-M55	2021-11-17	6681581
Status Report Status Report on Power Reactors Written submission from CNSC Staff		
21-M32	2021-08-26	6628348
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Written submission from CNSC Staff		

CMD	Date	e-Docs No.
21-M32.A	2021-11-17	6681056
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Presentation from CNSC Staff		
21-M32.B	2021-11-17	6679862
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Supplementary security submission from CNSC Staff (Protected-B (R))		
21-M32.1	2021-11-17	6679090
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Presentation from the Canadian Nuclear Laboratories		
21-M32.2	2021-10-21	6667246
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Written submission from the Algonquins of Ontario		
21-M32.3	2021-10-25	6667378
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Written submission from the Canadian Environmental Law Association and the Concerned Citizens of Renfrew County and Area		
21-M32.4	2021-10-25	6667507
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Written submission from the Manitoba Métis Federation		
21-M32.4A	2021-11-25	6682270
Information Item Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020 Presentation from the Manitoba Métis Federation		

21-M32.5	2021-10-25	6667699
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Written submission from the Curve Lake First Nation		
21-M32.6	2021-10-25	6667810
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Written submission from the Kebaowek First Nation		
21-M32.6A	2021-11-17	6682272
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Presentation from the Kebaowek First Nation		
21-M32.7	2021-10-25	6668114
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Written submission from the Grand Council Treaty #3		
21-M32.7A	2021-11-17	6682268
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Presentation from the Grand Council Treaty #3		
21-M32.8	2021-10-25	6668500
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Written submission from the Métis Nation of Ontario		
21-M32.9	2021-10-29	6671133
Information Item		
Regulatory Oversight Report for Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL) Sites: 2020		
Presentation from the Historic Saugeen Métis		