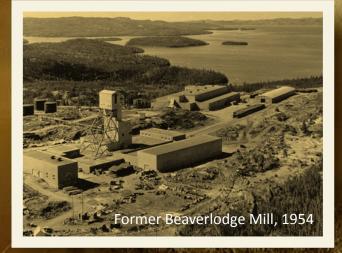




Institutional Control Program for Decommissioned Mine and/or Mill Sites in Saskatchewan

Technical Briefing October 3, 2018 CMD 18-M38.A

















Presentation Outline

- Purpose of presentation
- Background
- Decommissioning
- Institutional Control Program (ICP) in Saskatchewan
- International obligations
- CNSC's role in the ICP
- Monitoring and maintenance of sites in the ICP
- Other Canadian mine and mill sites
- Conclusions











Purpose of Presentation

- Describe the principle of Institutional Control (IC) in the context of the lifecycle management of uranium mines and mills in Canada
- Provide information on the Institutional Control Program (ICP)
 in Saskatchewan
- Outline how the ICP provides assurance of future regulatory oversight to the CNSC











BACKGROUND











Background

Institutional Control (IC)

- IC is the control of residual risks at a site after it has been decommissioned*
- Controls can include:
 - active measures (requiring activities on the site such as water treatment, monitoring, maintenance, etc.)
 - passive measures (such as land use restrictions, etc.)
- Provincial Regulatory oversight is required
 - CNSC licensing is no longer required if site is below clearance levels or site holder receives Commission exemption
- * from Waste Management, Volume II: Assessing the Long-Term Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (REGDOC-2.11.1)











Institutional Control Program

- ICP can protect interests of the land owner (province or territory) by ensuring funds are available for long-term monitoring or maintenance of properties
- ICP provides a mechanism for licensees to be released from licensing obligations
- In the absence of ICP, ongoing monitoring and maintenance of decommissioned uranium mine and/or mill sites will continue to be done by a licensee for as long as required













Saskatchewan Uranium Mine and/or Mill Sites

Operating

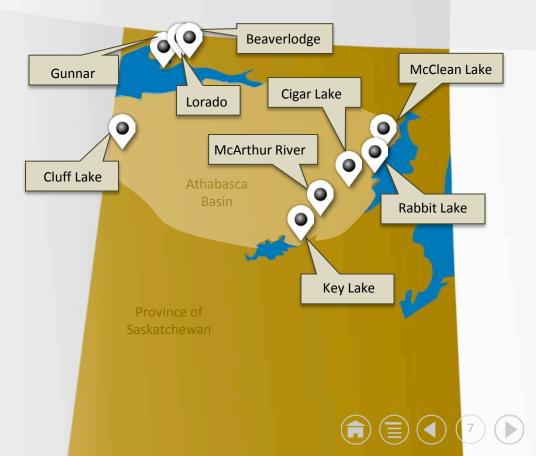
- Cigar Lake Operation (mine)
- McArthur River Operation (mine)
- Rabbit Lake Operation (mine/mill)
- Key Lake Operation (mill)
- McClean Lake Operation (mill)

Decommissioned

- Beaverlodge Project
- Cluff Lake Project

Remediation Projects

- Gunnar
- Lorado

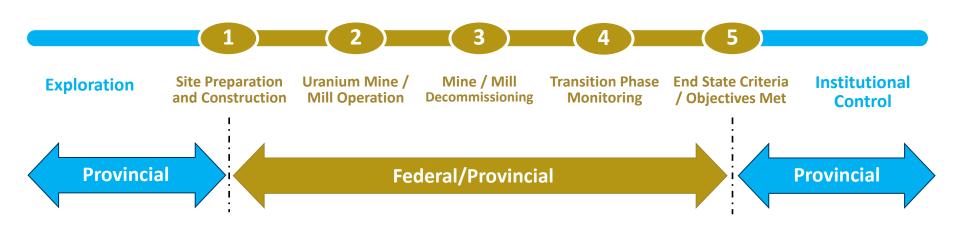






Background

Saskatchewan Uranium Mines and Mills Life Cycle



Responsibility returns to the province upon transfer to ICP













DECOMMISSIONING















Decommission Planning Decommission Planning

- Planning for decommissioning and the establishment of financial guarantee required as part of the lifecycle of the facility, including:
 - preliminary decommissioning plan (early in life-cycle of the activity or facility)
 - detailed decommissioning plan (prior to decommissioning)
- CNSC regulatory lifecycle oversight ensures:
 - protection of the health and safety of persons
 - continued protection of the environment











Decommissioning **End-State Criteria**

- As part of decommissioning planning and implementation process, proposed physical, chemical and radiological end-state condition of the site (post decommissioning) is established
- CNSC has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment (SMOE) to collaborate on the decommissioning process, including the establishment of end-state criteria
- Primary objective is to leave areas safe for traditional land uses and in an ecological condition consistent with surrounding area
- Land use restrictions may be required post decommissioning and during IC













Decommissioning Financial Guarantees

- Decommissioning plans provide cost basis for financial guarantees, ensuring all decommissioning work can be completed as planned
- Financial guarantees required by CNSC are separate from funds or financial guarantees required by ICP
- ICP requires funds be provided for monitoring and maintenance and unforeseen events

Funds available to decommission, monitor and manage sites













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INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMIN SASKATCHEWAN













ICP in Saskatchewan **Background**

- Province of Saskatchewan is unique in Canada in that it has established an ICP
- ICP has been in place since 2007
- First uranium properties in the ICP were 5 properties from the Beaverlodge Project in 2009
- Future applications for inclusion in ICP are anticipated to include properties from the Beaverlodge Project (2018/19) and the Cluff Lake Project (2019+)
- Expectation is that all currently active and remediating mine/mill sites in Saskatchewan will enter ICP (post decommissioning)











ICP in Saskatchewan What is the ICP?

- ICP outlines a formal regulatory process for long-term site management by the Province
- The Reclaimed Industrial Sites Act (RISA) and The Reclaimed Industrial Sites Regulations (RISR) legislate the establishment of the ICP in Saskatchewan
- Managed by Saskatchewan Ministry of Energy and Resources (MER)











ICP in Saskatchewan What is the ICP?

- Transfer of properties/facilities into ICP occurs after all required steps are completed:
 - decommissioning complete
 - √ site is safe and stable
 - √ sufficient funds in place for monitoring and maintenance and unforeseen events.
 - √ not regulated by any other level of government
- ICP applies to all mine and mill sites located on provincial Crown land, not just uranium properties

Process ensures only low risk sites enter ICP and remain low risk in ICP











ICP in Saskatchewan Purpose of the ICP

The RISA [subsection 3(2)] states the purpose of the ICP is:

- a) to set out the conditions by which the Government of Saskatchewan will accept responsibility for land that, in consequence of development and use, requires long-term monitoring and, in certain circumstances, maintenance;
- b) to ensure that the required monitoring and maintenance are carried out on that land;
- c) to provide a funding mechanism to cover costs associated with the monitoring and maintenance on that land; and
- d) to ensure that certain records and information are preserved with respect to that land.

ICP is consistent with international recommendations













Objectives of the ICP

Primary objectives of the ICP are to:

- protect human health and safety
- protect the environment
- be sustainable
- ensure future generations are not burdened
- recognize federal jurisdiction and national and international obligations

Objectives compatible and consistent with CNSC's objectives











ICP in Saskatchewan **Summary of Process**

Licensee applies **Province states** Saskatchewan Ministry of Commission Property(ies) for release/ that **Environment states intent** added grants exemption from property(ies) can to issue release from exemption from to the ICP be transferred **CNSC licensing** decommissioning licensing Registry (trigger for ICP) and reclamation (if conditions met)













ICP in Saskatchewan

Components of the ICP

ICP Registry	Location of closed site
	Description of its former operator/licensee
	Site description
	Historical records of activities
	Description of the ICP site monitoring and maintenance obligations
	Description of any restrictions for surface land use or mineral disposition
Institutional Control Funds	Institutional Control Monitoring and Maintenance Fund (ICMMF)
	- for future monitoring and maintenance costs (property specific)
	Institutional Control Unforeseen Events Fund (ICUEF) - for unforeseen events (pooled fund)











ICP in Saskatchewan Legislation Amendment

- ICP legislation reviewed regularly
- Changes to legislation proposed in 2017; expected to be finalized in late 2018
 - ➤ Province proposing to amend legislation to provide for transfer of properties out of the ICP, in order to allow companies access for exploration and/or re-mining
- MER consulted with the CNSC regarding the proposed changes to legislation
- Legislation will require MER consult with the CNSC prior to any proposed transfer from the ICP to a responsible party

CNSC staff agree with the proposed wording and continue to work cooperatively with MER













ICP in Saskatchewan Next Steps

 Discussions initiated between MER, Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment (SMOE) and the CNSC regarding development of a cooperative arrangement or MOU to formalize our working relationship specific to ICP

Legislation changes will have no impact on existing or future ICP applications











INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS













International Obligations

- A primary objective of the ICP is to not only recognize CNSC's regulatory role, but also international obligations
- Meets requirements of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

ICP meets requirements of Joint Convention













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CNSC'S ROLE IN THE ICP











CNSC's Role In The ICP Regulatory Authority

- Province only accepts post decommissioned sites into the ICP if they are either not licensed or are exempted from CNSC licensing (subsection 3(f) of the RISR)
- Legislative Authority
 - Section 7 of the Nuclear Safety and Control Act
 - > Section 11 of the General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations













CNSC's Role In The ICP Regulatory Authority

- CNSC staff review detailed environmental data and predictions in their assessment of the request to release sites to the ICP and make recommendations to Commission
- CNSC staff recommendations are based on protection of the environment, health and safety of persons and maintaining national security
- Commission decides whether to exempt licensee or any other person from requiring a licence under the NSCA with respect to the properties under consideration











CNSC's Role In The ICP Sites in the ICP

- Once Commission exempts the activity, person, ...etc. (as per section 7 of NSCA) from CNSC licensing, regulatory control is maintained entirely by province
- Commission retains the authority under the NSCA to re-determine its exemption decision

Exemptions only considered if sites are safe













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MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE IN THE ICP











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Monitoring and Maintenance of Sites in the ICP

Frequency of inspections and reporting

- Monitoring and maintenance programs managed by province
- Province prepares ICP registry reports annually which include:
 - property details, funds deposited, land use restrictions, etc.
 - reports publically available through ICP Web page













Monitoring and Maintenance of Sites in the ICP

Frequency and reporting

- Monitoring and maintenance frequency is specific to each site
- Monitoring schedule for sites currently in ICP is every 5 years
 - monitoring report for Beaverlodge sites transferred to the ICP in 2009 prepared in 2014
- Reports available to public by request

Monitoring and maintenance ensure sites remain safe











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OTHER CANADIAN MINE AND MILL SITES













Other Canadian Mine and Mill Sites

- Province of Saskatchewan currently the only Canadian jurisdiction with a legislated ICP for mine/mill sites
- Experience gained from Saskatchewan's ICP will assist CNSC staff in working with other jurisdictions that want to develop their own ICP
- Any exemption request will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis based on section 11 of the General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations











Other Canadian Mine and Mill Sites

- In absence of an IC program, monitoring and maintenance conducted by licensee
- CNSC continues to exert regulatory authority:
 - regular CNSC inspections are conducted
 - > sites required to have financial guarantees in place
 - regular reporting and updates to the Commission

Regulatory oversight ensures risks are managed and sites are safe













CONCLUSIONS











Conclusions

- Decommissioning reduces the regulatory oversight requirements due to the low-risk nature of the remediated site
- Primary decommissioning objective: return sites to a condition that allows traditional land use
- ICP is effective in ensuring properties accepted are safe, secure and stable, and will:
 - a) protect the environment and the health and safety of persons
 - b) maintain national security
 - c) achieve conformity with measures of control and international obligations to which Canada has agreed











Conclusions

- Commission may grant exemptions from CNSC licensing to allow sites to be transferred into ICP when all required conditions are met
- ICP provides effective control of any residual risks at a site after it has been decommissioned
- ICP is well established and managed by a competent authority
- If there is no ICP, the CNSC continues to exercise regulatory control

Protection of people and environment continues in ICP









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