

Canada, but that excitement extends beyond our borders. I've travelled extensively over the past year, and I'm not exaggerating when I say that there is international interest in the work that's going on at Chalk River Laboratories.

I'd now like to turn the presentation over to David Cox, our chief nuclear officer, who will discuss our performance over the last licence period.

David.

MR. COX: Thank you, Mark.

Good afternoon, Mr. President and Members of the Commission.

For the record, my name is David Cox, and I'm Vice-President of Operations and Chief Nuclear Officer at Canadian Nuclear Laboratories. I've worked at Chalk River for over 34 years, and like other long-standing employees I'm immensely proud of the science and technology achievements that have been made for Canada and the world through the Chalk River Laboratories.

Today, I will discuss CNL's performance during the current licence period, which has been assessed by CNSC staff against the safety and control areas defined in our licence. I'm pleased to say that CNL has achieved a satisfactory rating for all 14 safety and control areas.

Additionally, Commission consideration of decommissioning activities for the Nuclear Power Demonstration Reactor, decommissioning activities for the Whiteshell-1 reactor and any consideration related to a small modular reactor are also excluded from this hearing.

I will now pass the presentation over to Mr. Jean LeClair who will provide an overview of the site.

MR. LeCLAIR: Bonjour, M. President et Membres de la Commission.

My name is Jean LeClair. I am the Director of the Nuclear Laboratories and Research Reactors Division.

The next few slides will provide an overview of the Chalk River Laboratories and discusses the activities carried out at this facility.

Chalk River Laboratories are owned by the Government of Canada through Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, or AECL. The site is operated by CNL.

The site is located near Chalk River on the south bank of the Ottawa River in the province of Ontario.

Chalk River Laboratories, or CRL, has been in operation since 1944 and is host to a wide variety of activities such as nuclear research and development,

can, and we are listening to them all along the way.

MR. DEMETER: With any management organization there are many metrics, and what I read into that statement from the intervenor is that at the transition from AECL, as the employer, to CNL, as the employer, the metrics would say: what was your staff turnover at that transition? So how many people left the company, as a percentage, and then you probably have to recoup with hiring new people.

So in that transition time, do you have a sense of what the delta was on the current existing AECL employees who didn't transition?

MR. LESINSKI: Oh, I left mine on. Marc Lesinski for the record.

I gave our HR director the night off because we have very few people at the site. As you can see, they're all sitting here, the management team, so as far as the exact statistics. But I do know -- and this will be more anecdotal, I don't have the number at the tip of my tongue -- but we have always had an attrition rate, a certain level of attrition, of course. That did not change significantly when we moved over to the GoCo model. In fact there was kind of a change in the feeling: that, hey, there's hope, there's a change here. And it's not all

about cleanup. There's also ongoing missions. So that did not change.

There is a change that will be coming up in the near future because the pension program is going to be ending, so there will be a dip when that occurs because there are some people who aren't going to be happy with that kind of a change. But from a statistical standpoint, we did not see a huge exodus of individuals because of the changeover to the GoCo at the time.

CMD 18-H2.66

Written submission from Christina Anderman

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Christina Anderman, CMD 18-H2.66.

Any questions?

CMD 18-H2.67

Written submission from Kinetrics Inc.

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Kinetrics Inc., CMD 18-H2.67.

Any questions? No.

CMD 18-H2.68

Written submission from Judith Maclean Miller

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Judith Maclean Miller, CMD 18-H2.68.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay, so I'll bite on one of those.

On the second page, they want to give again where a particular requirement was deleted, so it says -- it's the second -- "*For instance: in the current licence*", and then there's another "*in the current licence-- Operational Experience Program*", "*proposed change-- Delete.*"

Can somebody take a look at this and tell me if it's true or not?

MR. LeCLAIR: That's actually the example that Mr. Jammal went through before, so it actually --

THE PRESIDENT: It doesn't have the number here, so I just want to make the -- if the intervenor is listening --

MR. LeCLAIR: We can find the actual number here if you just can hold on a moment. But that one is the one that Mr. Jammal actually walked us through.

THE PRESIDENT: So it wasn't deleted?

MR. LeCLAIR: That's correct.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay. That's all I wanted to hear. Thank you.

CMD 18-H2.69

Written submission from Paula Tippett

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Paula Tippett, CMD 18-H2.69.

Any questions? No.

CMD 18-H2.70

Written submission from Francis Style

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Francis Style, CMD 18-H2.70.

CMD 18-H2.71

Written submission from Kathleen Eisner

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Kathleen Eisner, CMD 18-H2.71.

THE PRESIDENT: So we hear a lot of argument about the 10-year license. That doesn't allow the

public to intervene until 2028 as the next opportunity. I think CNSC will have to have a better explanation about what the annual report does during the 10 years, because I don't think there's an appreciation about the ability to intervene on an annual basis.

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros for the record.

That is correct, sir. That's what we've been hearing as well. And I think one of the last interventions brought reference more to the opportunity to come before the Commission in an oral proceeding, if you will, as opposed to written proceeding, which we do allow for in our Regulatory Oversight Report in terms of written interventions.

The other concerns that we've been hearing with regards to the licence term is the link between the contract and the licence term. And again we heard that from the CNSC's perspective there is no concern there because basically there is no link to the contract. Regardless of who the contractor is, CNL remains the licensee, and according the programs they have in place and the performance that has been demonstrated we are confident that they will continue to meet regulatory requirements.

And we have regular opportunities to come before the Commission, as we had done in 2016. When a

program becomes less than satisfactory, we come and provide details on what the licensee is doing and what CNSC Staff's oversight activities are to ensure that the performance becomes a satisfactory performance, such as the case for fitness for service.

So there are multiple opportunities for reporting and multiple opportunities for the public to get engaged. But, again, I think most of the comments were more from an oral presentation perspective.

MEMBER SEELEY: Maybe one more questions on the annual process.

So there's an annual review, with an opportunity to participate in that meeting; is that correct?

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros for the record. That is correct.

MEMBER SEELEY: So that annual meeting is held where?

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros for the record. This would be our Regulatory Oversight Report. And the Commission finds it favourable to go to the communities at times. We've regularly looked to go into the communities. For example, in December of 2016 we were in the community of Port Hope to present two

Regulatory Oversight Reports at that time. Some of them are also done in Ottawa at the headquarters. So that would depend on where the Commission decides.

MEMBER SEELEY: Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: Go ahead.

MR. COX: David Cox for the record.

Just to provide CNL's perspective on that, there's a lot of effort that goes in on annual basis to preparing an Annual Safety Report, which categorizes our performance against all of the 14 safety and control areas, plus other dimensions. And we also generate a very detailed Environmental Monitoring Report on an annual basis, and that comprehensive set of information is what forms the basis for the regulatory oversight.

So there's a lot of information provided by the licensee on an annual basis and I wanted to make that clarification.

THE PRESIDENT: Since the Commission has been moving more and more to a 10-year licence we hear from the public that they want the oral interaction, so the Commission has been thinking about, you know, given within a 10-year licence maybe to come back to the community with some oral presentations. So it's up to the Commission to decide, because it can be done in writing or in an oral

presentation.

Particularly in your case, I suspect, because of some of the decommissioning plans, there is going to be a lot of interaction in the public.

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros for the record.

I was reminded by Mr. Jammal we also have the opportunity for the public to come before the Commission using the participant funding program as well. So there are a lot of mechanisms that invite and open the proceedings to the public for further engagement.

MEMBER MCEWAN: Again there's an interesting comment in the second-to-last paragraph:

" There has been, at times, an uneasy relationship with our neighbours, AECL and CRL. There is no relationship yet with CNL."

As a new organization running a pre-existing laboratory, with a lot of relations, a lot of history with the local communities, how do you, as an organization, go about building a new relationship and strengthening that type of a relationship?

MR. COX: Dave Cox for the record.

I'd just like to clarify the question.

MEMBER MCEWAN: So the question is: the

intervenor is saying, I think, that there's a long history between the citizens of Renfrew County and CRL and AECL. CNL is now a new organization that has come into that long history. How do you go about building a relationship, that is effectively new, on an old structure?

MR. COX: Thank you for that clarification. David Cox for the record.

We've put a lot of effort into establishing the identity of CNL, which builds upon the pre-existing recognition that went with AECL. And so a lot of work's been done in the local communities and with a wide range of stakeholders, and I'll ask Pat Quinn to provide some elaboration on that.

MR. QUINN: Hello, Pat Quinn for the record.

This is a good question. We work very hard at our public information program and ensuring, you know, we do have a great foundation and at the transition to the GoCo we worked hard to introduce the concept, but also introduce the new members of the executive team, because that was the biggest change within the community.

And so as I've mentioned before, we had been making presentations to councils, and continue to do so. We also have members of the executive team directly

involved in our community meetings, so if we're -- like our meetings with our Environmental Stewardship Council. The members of the council are able to meet and be with our executives during the day and get to know them as individuals.

We also look for opportunities, though, to have members of the executive participate in communities activities. And so it's not all about work and sometimes it can be Canada Day celebrations, and being a participant in that. A simple, again, present in the streets, having a coffee, meeting people, being in the paper one week, at a Canada Day celebration being on the main street the next week, and having a chat about that picture that was in the *North Renfrew Times*.

So we really work hard at having the executive participate as best as possible in events. With one of the events we attempted to sponsor for the City of Pembroke and the Municipality of Petawawa, which was Paddle Fest, we had members of our executive help with the, you know, ceremonies around that.

Again, Kathy McCarthy talked about being present at the Science Fair. This is again an opportunity to meet educators in a fun but an important activity in the field.

So it's about finding those opportunities.

MEMBER MCEWAN: So if I came back in a year say, and I was talking to this intervenor, what would you regard a marker of success in moving her view that you were good neighbours and that it was actually good to have you in the community?

MR. QUINN: One of the things that I would like to hear from that intervenor is that they still recognize us as very much the organization that we were, in the sense of being that good neighbour. Personally, I've worked there for 27 years, you know, and as we've heard this evening many of the employees remain.

I'd also, though, like them to be able to say that "I am aware of our president and CEO or our vice-president of decommissioning, I've had the opportunity to meet them through public project activities and I'm getting a better sense of the organization."

We don't leave it just to those personal engagements though. We've talked a little bit about our website that's, you know, kind of an entry point into the organization, but also a newsletter like Contact. We've mentioned that. That goes into homes on the quarter, to 50,000 homes in the Pontiac and Renfrew County. And so this is an opportunity again to profile the organization,

bring people up to date on the activities that we have under way, and also to, you know, introduce individuals that are new to the organization.

MEMBER MCEWAN: Okay, thank you.

CMD 18-H2.72

Written submission from Allan S. Taylor

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Allan S. Taylor, CMD 18-H2.72.

CMD 18-H2.73

Written submission from the City of Pembroke

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the City of Pembroke, CMD 18-H.73.

CMD 18-H2.74

**Written submission from
Upper Ottawa Valley Chamber of Commerce**

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the Upper Ottawa Valley Chamber of Commerce, CMD 18-H2.74.

CMD 18-H2.75

Written submission from Emma Manchester

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Emma Manchester, CMD 18-H2-75.

Yes.

MR. DEMETER: So this is a recurring theme. One of the comments that the intervenor makes is proximity to the river, and that was discussed in one of the other teleconference intervenors. And I think staff reiterated, and I'll let them speak for themselves, but the concept that, irrespective of where the facility is located, the safety case has to be made, and that the environment and people have to remain safe, and I just would like maybe staff to respond to that particular intervenor that it's not the proximity to the river that's the issue, it's the safety case.

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros for the record.

I think that says it perfectly. The safety case is the case --

MR. DEMETER: Sorry.

--- Laughter / Rires

MS TADROS: -- and maybe the only thing to provide a bit more assurances on with regards to the safety

case is the environmental and monitoring program that has existed at CNL for many years. This is probably one of the most measured, most sampled locations that we have. We have our independent environmental monitoring campaigns, that are ongoing, and we have results and trends and data that we look to and methodologies and models that are predictive of protection of the environment and the people.

So you are very right it's all about the safety case, irrespective of what facility or activity is being put on there.

Thank you.

MEMBER SEELEY: I have a question also. It's a reoccurring theme about the waste management activities.

So the intervenor refers to properly segregating, labelling, packaging and having a complete inventory. I believe these activities are happening, but just as an example about maybe putting it in real terms, packaging 382,000 m³ of dirt, okay, would be quite a chore.

So, I think, you know, they're maybe getting too simplistic about what it is they're dealing with, but we're dealing with a large site, a large volume of materials, but it would be worthwhile having maybe CNL or CNSC just comment about those types of activities and

what actually is done on the site for the waste management process.

MR. COX: So, Dave Cox for the record.

We've got in place all of the elements of the waste management program that the intervenors noted with a lot of emphasis on -- well, all the key elements, and I'll ask Kurt Kehler to give us the details of our program.

MR. KEHLER: Kurt Kehler for the record.

At the site we have a comprehensive set of programs to manage the waste. We do characterize our waste, segregate the waste, divide it into the streams, the categories where we store them properly whether it be low-level, intermediate level, you know, or clean.

We actually decontaminate and release most of our waste materials as clean, the large majority from the site, we check those before they leave the site.

And so, all the topics that are covered there, we have a robust set of programs and procedures in place to accomplish all those.

MEMBER SEELEY: Thank you.

CMD 18-H2.76

**Written submission from
Renfrew County District School Board**

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the Renfrew County District School Board, CMD 18-H2.76.

CMD 18-H2.77

Written submission from Pembroke Regional Hospital

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the Pembroke Regional Hospital, CMD 18-H2.77.

CMD 18-H2.78

**Written submission from the
Algonquin College Pembroke Waterfront Campus**

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the Algonquin College Pembroke Waterfront Campus, CMD 18-H2.78.

CMD 18-H2.79

**Written submission from the
Chalk River Professional Employees Group**

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the Chalk River Professional Employees Group, CMD 18-H2.79.

CMD 18-H2.80

Written submission from the United Steelworkers (USW)

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from the United Steelworkers (USW), CMD 18-H2.80.

CMD 18-H2.81

Written submission from Nordion (Canada) Inc.

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Nordion (Canada) Inc., CMD 18-H2.81.

MR. DEMETER: This is just a curiosity of -- given Nordion's historic activities within the medical isotope industry, what relationship does CNL have with Nordion now and what's their sort of status, are they an external agency, have they been absorbed, are they -- I'm just curious.

MR. COX: Dave Cox for the record.

Nordion is a separate company. We supply Nordion still today with an ongoing supply of medical isotopes, but the suite of isotopes that we provide them with now is smaller than what it used to be. We used to provide them with moly, technetium, which we no longer do, but we still supply them with cobalt.

And so, you know, they're an active, independent company. We have a commercial relationship with them.

THE PRESIDENT: But they specifically -- that's why we're intrigued by its potential innovative from Molybdenum-99 target and a new medical isotope. What does that mean?

Are you still in --

MR. COX: David Cox for the record.

I think that's a reference to proposed work that's under review with Nordion and it's not at this point a proposal that we're bringing forward.

THE PRESIDENT: That's a very cryptic answer.

--- Laughter / Rires

THE PRESIDENT: Go ahead, Dr. McEwan.

MEMBER MCEWAN: I'm just going to broaden

a little bit from Nordion, if I may, because I want to avoid specific companies.

I mean, as you build your research program in systemic radiation therapy with alpha particles, I'm interested that you appear to be overtly excluding beta particles, but presumably that is something that you would be doing -- let me ask the question.

Is that something you do internally on your own, or would you be building relationships with academia, with universities, with industry?

MS McCARTHY: Kathy McCarthy for the record.

We do work in the health field both for the federal government, so there's some work that we do that's of interest of the Government of Canada, and then we also do partner with commercial partners, for example, even on the targeted alpha therapy that's one where we would have a commercial partner.

We're not limited to alpha compounds, you're right that there are other compounds as well, other materials as well, beta therapies, and we are not -- what we would do is partner with a commercial partner on that sort of thing.

MEMBER MCEWAN: So, you don't see

partnerships with academia as important in building that as well, or is it only commercial?

MS MCCARTHY: Yes, sorry, Kathy McCarthy for the record.

Yes, we do partner with academic institutions as well in a lot of the projects that we do, we do partner with academic institutions. That's important, again from the pipeline as well as out-of-the-box thinking and they have capabilities a lot of times that are very complementary to ours.

CMD 18-H2.82

Written submission from Valerie Needham

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Valerie Needham, CMD 18-H2.82.

THE PRESIDENT: I think staff probably would want to comment on item number 5, second page.

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros for the record. So, we would not agree with that statement. I believe -- we believe we have demonstrated our independence through the work that we do with regards to the regulatory oversight activities that is conducted on a day-to-day basis.

We do have a site office. The site office staff are inspectors. And I'll pass the mic to Mr. Jean Leclair, he's the Director of the group. Inspection plans are planned from headquarters and the site office execute those plans. So, having a site office should in no way be representative of being captured.

So, perhaps I'll ask Mr. Jean LeClair to elaborate.

MR. LECLAIR: Perhaps it's worth mentioning that CNSC has at its disposal almost 450 employees in various technical fields that are hired independently by the CNSC.

So, I think it's important to mention that we don't -- it's not just a matter of -- a site office is an important aspect, but the reality is also that we have several staff available who are directly involved in providing regulatory oversight of CNL activities.

So, one, I would re-emphasize we definitely are not captured, and I should also mention that there's so many people involved across the CNSC that we're all taking care of each other to make sure that we maintain our independence and that we ensure proper regulatory oversight.

MR. JAMMAL: Ramzi Jammal for the record.

Just to complement my colleagues, the CNSC undergoes international review. We are obligated by the treaty to present, and we get challenged with respect to our independence. When I say challenged with respect to how are we complying with the treaties, legal treaty that demonstrate time after time the independence of the CNSC.

We underwent international reviews, IRRS Mission 2009, follow-up 2011. We just had a specific mission by international experts, independent from each other, actually they come in as a team. We had an IPASS which is a service for review of security and every time they look and verify the independence and the functionality of the CNSC. To date they have not shown anything. As a matter of fact, the CNSC independence is a role model around the world.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

CMD 18-H2.83

Written submission from Marilee DeLombard and Robert Wills

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Marilee DeLombard and Robert Wills, CMD 18-H2.83.

CMD 18-H2.86

Written submission from Linda Spagnolo

MR. LEBLANC: The next submission is from Linda Spagnolo, CMD 18-H2.86.

MR. LEBLANC: Any questions?

CMD 18-H2.87

Written submission from the Iroquois Caucus

MR. LEBLANC: And the last submission is from the Iroquois Caucus, mémoire du Caucus Iroquois, CMD 18-H2.87.

MEMBER SOLIMAN: I have a question.

MR. LEBLANC: Oh, you have a question?
Thank you.

MEMBER SOLIMAN: The intervenor is mentioning the Fissile Solution Storage Tank, FISST.

What this tank is made of? What is the material of this tank; is it concrete or stainless steel or whatever? What is the content of that tank?

And also, during transportation of the tank content from CRL to United States, what means is being taken to protect health, safety and environment, also the

public and the First Nation territory?

MR. LECLAIR: Jean LeClair for the record.

I'll begin by mentioning that the entire project, we have a fair amount of information available on the website specifically associated with this particular project.

All the shipments of that material is done in certified packages. Again, that information and the whole process that we went through with regards to certifying the packages was actually put out for public comment and that information is available on the website.

Speaking specifically with regards to the materials of the tank and the contents of the tank, while I could answer that question, perhaps CNL would be in a better position to elaborate a bit further on those materials.

But I do want to mention that CNSC has provided quite extensive regulatory oversight and perhaps I should take the opportunity to mention that we even recently conducted a surprise inspection at CNL with regards to this particular project.

So, we do -- normally our inspections are all planned and they're announced in advance, but we took the opportunity to actually come in and do an unannounced

inspection to make sure that they were in full compliance with their requirements with regards to packaging and transportation and security and we actually had a multi-disciplinary inspection team.

If the Commission's interested in learning a bit more about that, we do have a site inspector here who was actually involved, if you're interested in hearing a bit more about that.

MR. COX: David Cox, for the record.

The tank or tanks, actually, it's double walled stainless steel tanks. What it contains is a solution that was generated during the early days of Molybdenum isotope production, so it contains fissile material and fission products in an acidic solution. And this material is the subject of the repatriation program which is returning the fissile material to the United States.

If you require further information on the status of that, then I would defer to Kirk Kehler to give that information.

MEMBER SOLIMAN: You said that it's made of stainless steel; right?

MR. COX: That is correct. Double wall stainless steel.

MEMBER SOLIMAN: Okay. How often, then, you check ductility of the material? Because radioactive material inside will continuously change the ductility of the material. Could cause cracks and all these things.

MR. COX: David Cox, for the record.

I would have to confirm back as to exact frequency, but the tank, because of its special nature, is subject to the inspection programs that are designed in order to confirm its integrity.

The exact frequency, though, I would need to go back to get that information.

Suffice it to say, though, that it's subject to inspection to confirm its integrity.

MEMBER DEMETER: So I just wanted to, sort of a lead-up to this, the intervenor feels that -- and they've specifically targeted this to CNSC, but it may be CNL as well, that -- you know, and you've confirmed that what's in the tank is sort of spent fuel with fissile material uranyl nitrate. Not spent fuel.

THE PRESIDENT: Highly enriched.

MEMBER DEMETER: Highly enriched uranyl nitrate liquid and fissile material. Are there -- okay.

So it's not the actual pellets from the highly enriched uranium that you used as -- okay.

So anyways, they're looking at what they feel they've been told from an emergency response point of view, that it's only highly enriched uranyl nitrate liquid, and not plus or minus fissile material. So I'm not sure where they got that, and they're specifically targeting CNSC as saying this is just this information, but it's a bit broader.

So maybe you can comment on that.

MR. LECLAIR: Jean LeClair, for the record.

Again, I'd like to mention that, actually, on the web site it actually talks about the materials and certainly it expands a bit more. I believe the quantity says one percent of it is uranium and then lists off the other elements.

So this information is available.

With regards to responders, there's a whole program that's in place in order to ensure that emergency responders are properly trained under the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* under section 7 for radioactive materials.

So there's a whole program that's in place to ensure that emergency responders are properly trained in order to be able to adequately respond to an accident, a

transportation-related accident that would involve radioactive materials.

THE PRESIDENT: No, no, no. Just to add, it is my understanding -- correct me if I'm wrong -- that staff actually wrote to all the first responders along the various routes and that everybody's fully aware because they wrote to us and everybody knows about this particular thing.

So I have no idea where this came from.

MR. LECLAIR: I would have to -- because I know in Ottawa we -- our transportation specialists are not online at this moment, so I would not want to mislead the Commission.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Jammal is going to help you here, I think.

MR. LECLAIR: Thank you.

MR. JAMMAL: It's Ramzi Jammal, for the record.

All of the planned emergency response for the transport of the packaging requires to have an ERAP, as it was mentioned, under the transportation of dangerous goods requirement for Transport Canada.

In relation to the ERAP, our specialists in emergency management --

THE PRESIDENT: What is ERAP?

MR. JAMMAL: Oh, the Emergency Response Action Plan.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

MR. JAMMAL: Thank you for reminding me not to use acronyms.

And that is a requirement, so that, the trucks will have to have in place.

In addition to the certification, we licence the route by which the transport takes place. Of course, it's prescribed information for secure reasons.

In addition, we reached out to first responders, city first responders or small community first responders, that, we provided them with the information.

I, myself, met with an elected Member of Parliament which his jurisdiction was seeking for information, and we did provide them with information. As a matter of fact, our staff went and met with the first responders and they were satisfied with the arrangements in place and the assistance that will be provided to them.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you.

I just have a question. Did CNSC reach out to this group?

I don't -- I didn't think -- they weren't

on the list of indigenous community who reached out. Should you or are they nearby? What's the interest there and what's the proximity to the site?

MS TADROS: Haidy Tadros, for the record. So we'll ask Ms Clare Cattrysse to take those questions.

MS CATTRYSSE: Clare Cattrysse, for the record.

No, we haven't been reaching out to the Iroquois Caucus. I mean, they are situated along the Great Lakes, but any communities or groups that have interest in the project, we'll definitely be responsive and hear more about what their concerns are.

But in terms of what activities are taking place at the site, we are concerned with the rights holders and the people in the communities around the site that have interests, and that's where we've kept our focus.

THE PRESIDENT: So they're not near --

MS CATTRYSSE: No, they are not.

THE PRESIDENT: Okay. Thank you.

Any other?

Well, believe it or not, this concludes the day. And we will resume tomorrow at 8:30.

Thank you for your patience.

--- Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 9:55 p.m.,
to resume on Wednesday, January 24, 2018
at 8:30 a.m. / L'audience est ajournée à 21 h 55
pour reprendre le mercredi 24 janvier 2018
à 8 h 30