

Record of Proceedings, Including Reasons for Decision

In the Matter of

Applicant Cameco Corporation Inc.

Subject Application for a Waste Facility Operating
Licence at the former Beaverlodge uranium
mine site

Date April 5, 2005

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Applicant: Cameco Corporation

Address/Location: 2121 – 11th Street West, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7M 1J3

Purpose: Application for a Waste Facility Operating Licence at the former Beaverlodge uranium mine site

Application received: July 14, 2004

Date(s) of hearing: September 16, 2004; February 24, 2005

Location: Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Public Hearing Room, 280 Slater St., 14th. Floor, Ottawa, Ontario

Members present: L.J. Keen, Chair A.R. Graham
C.R. Barnes M. J. McDill
J.A. Dosman M. Taylor

General Counsel: J. Lavoie
Secretary: M.A. Leblanc
Recording Secretary: S. Gingras

Applicant Represented By	Document Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• J. Jarrell, Vice-President, Safety, Health and Environment• R.L.J. Phillips, Internal Environment Consultant, SH&E Environment• C. Paton, Environmental Scientist	CMD 04-H23.1 CMD 04-H23.1A CMD 04-H23.1B
CNSC Staff	Document Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• B. Howden• K. Scissons• R. Stenson	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• D. Schryer• P. Thompson• G. Bird CMD 04-H23 CMD 04-H23.A
Intervenor	Document Number
See appendix A	

Licence: Issued: X
Date of Decision: February 24, 2005

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	- 1 -
2. Decision	- 2 -
3. Issues and Commission Findings	- 3 -
3.1 Radiation Protection	- 3 -
3.2 Environmental Protection	- 3 -
3.3 Operations	- 6 -
3.4 Security	- 7 -
3.5 Decommissioning Plan and Financial Guarantee	- 7 -
3.6 Public Information	- 8 -
3.7 Non-proliferation and Safeguards	- 8 -
3.8 Canadian Environmental Assessment Act	- 8 -
3.9 Licence Period	- 9 -
4. Conclusion	- 10 -

1. Introduction

Cameco Corporation Inc. (Cameco) has applied to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC¹) for a two-year Waste Facility Operating Licence at its decommissioned Beaverlodge mine and mill site in Northern Saskatchewan. Decommissioning of the site was completed in 1985, and the site has been in a monitoring and maintenance phase since that time. The licence would be for the possession, management and storage of nuclear substances remaining from the former mining and milling activities. The Beaverlodge site is currently licensed under a Mine Facility Decommissioning Licence (AECB-MFDL-340-0.2). Cameco has requested that the current licence be revoked if and when the proposed Waste Facility Operating Licence is issued.

CNSC staff noted that the proposed licensing change would not involve any substantive change from the requirements of the existing licence. The proposed new licence would not allow any additional changes to the physical site, or to the programs currently in place for the maintenance and monitoring of the facility.

Issues:

In considering Cameco's application, the Commission was required to decide, pursuant to subsection 24(4) of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*:

- a) if Cameco is qualified to carry on the activity that the licence would authorize; and
- b) if, in carrying on that activity, Cameco would make adequate provision for the protection of the environment, the health and safety of persons, the maintenance of national security and measures required to implement international obligations to which Canada has agreed.

Public Hearing:

The Commission, in making its decision, considered information presented at a public hearing held on September 16, 2004 and February 24, 2005 in Ottawa, Ontario. The public hearing was conducted in accordance with the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Rules of Procedure*². During the public hearing, the Commission received written submissions and heard oral presentations from Cameco (CMD 04-H23.1, CMD 04-H23.1A and CMD 04-H23.1B) and CNSC staff (CMD 04-H23, CMD 04-H23.A). The Commission also considered oral and written submissions from intervenors. See Appendix A to this *Record of Proceedings* for a detailed list of the interventions.

¹ In this *Record of Proceedings*, the *Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission* is referred to as the "CNSC" when referring to the organization and its staff in general, and as the "Commission" when referring to the tribunal component.

² SOR/DORS/2000-211

2. Decision

Based on its consideration of the matter, as described in more detail in the following sections of this *Record of Proceedings*, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco is qualified to carry on the activity that the proposed licence would authorize. The Commission is also satisfied that Cameco, in carrying on that activity, would make adequate provision for the protection of the environment, the health and safety of persons, the maintenance of national security and measures required to implement international obligations to which Canada has agreed.

Therefore,

the Commission, pursuant to section 24 of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*, issues Waste Facility Operating Licence WFOL-W5-2120.0/2006 to Cameco Corporation for its Beaverlodge mine and mill site. The licence is valid until March 31, 2007, unless suspended, amended, revoked or replaced. Furthermore, concurrent with the coming into effect of the new licence, the Commission revokes Mine Facility Decommissioning Licence AECEB-MFDL-340-0.2.

The Commission includes in the licence the conditions recommended by CNSC staff as set out in the draft licence attached to CMD 04-H23 and in CMD 04-H23.A., with the following changes:

The proposed licence condition 2.2 is modified to read as follows:

“The licensee shall establish and maintain a financial guarantee for the long-term monitoring and maintenance of the facility that is acceptable to the Commission or a person authorized by the Commission. The financial guarantee shall, unless authorized by the Commission or a person authorized by the Commission, be in place by June 30, 2005. The licensee shall verify that the financial guarantee remains valid and in effect and sufficient to meet the long-term monitoring and maintenance needs.”

The proposed licence condition 4.1 is modified to read as follows:

“The licensee shall submit to the Commission or a person authorized by the Commission, by September 30 of each year, a written Annual Report on the activities at the facility for the previous year, containing the following information: ...”

The proposed licence condition 4.2 is modified to read as follows:

“The licensee shall, by September 30 of each year, submit copies of the records of doses of radiation kept pursuant to subsection 27(a) of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* with respect to the previous year:...”

3. Issues and Commission Findings

In making its licensing decision under section 24 of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*, the Commission considered a number of issues relating to Cameco's qualifications to carry out the proposed activities, and the adequacy of the proposed measures for protecting the environment, the health and safety of persons, national security and international obligations to which Canada has agreed. The Commission's findings on these issues are summarized below.

3.1 Radiation Protection

As part of its evaluation of the adequacy of the provisions for protecting the health and safety of persons, the Commission considered the past performance and future plans of Cameco in the area of radiation protection at the Beaverlodge decommissioned mine and mill site.

In this regard, CNSC staff stated that Cameco's performance in radiation protection meets the CNSC requirements at the Beaverlodge site.

In its intervention, the InterChurch Uranium Committee Educational Cooperative (ICUCEC) expressed concern about potential radiation exposures that could result to the public if certain satellite properties are released from CNSC licensed control. The ICUCEC is of the view that the delicensing of those properties would not be consistent with the accepted radiation protection principle of ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable). In response to this concern, CNSC staff noted that the delicensing of property was not part of the current licence application.

Based on the information submitted, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco has made, and will continue to make, adequate provisions for the protection of persons from radiation at the Beaverlodge site.

3.2 Environmental Protection

The Commission considered whether Cameco has been making, and will continue to make, adequate provision to protect the environment at the Beaverlodge decommissioned mine and mill.

In this regard, Cameco reported that there has been regular monitoring of water quality and radon levels at various locations throughout the property since the completion of decommissioning in 1985. Cameco also noted that active treatment of effluent from the site has not been necessary since that time. CNSC staff reported that Cameco has met all of the requirements with respect to the prescribed environmental monitoring program, including the timely submission of the required reports to the CNSC.

Cameco explained that it has initiated a number of special investigations in response to the findings of an Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) that was performed by an independent consultant in 2003. Cameco noted that the ERA identified a potential risk to humans related to

an exceedance of toxicity benchmarks for selenium and uranium at Martin Lake and Beaverlodge Lake. As a result of those findings, Cameco reported that it held a meeting with the local population in 2003 to explain these findings. Cameco also reported that it initiated, in 2004, an extensive investigation into the current environmental conditions in all three water bodies within the recovering tailings management systems. The results of this investigation are expected to be submitted for CNSC staff review and comment in early 2005.

The Northern Saskatchewan EQC, in its intervention, expressed the view that there appears to be no clear long-term, proven strategy for the management of the Fookes Lake tailings management area. The EQC also pointed out that there are diverging opinions as to whether the practice of flooding and leaving the former pit developments (other than the Fookes Lake management area) was acceptable.

In response to this intervention by the EQC, Cameco explained that it has met with the EQC to discuss the above-noted concerns further. Cameco added that it intends to present the results of a study performed on the Fookes Lake tailings area to the EQC. Cameco explained that it has performed a risk assessment of the flooded pits and submitted the report to the regulatory agencies, including the CNSC. Cameco also concluded from this risk assessment that the flooded pits do not pose a significant risk to the environment or to the health and safety of persons. Cameco expressed its willingness to discuss this issue further with the EQC. The Commission is satisfied with Cameco's actions in this regard and its responsiveness to the questions of the EQC.

With respect to other potential sources of environmental contamination at the Beaverlodge site, the Commission asked about the ownership of, and plans for, the former mine sites located upstream of the Beaverlodge facility. In response, CNSC staff stated that these mine sites, which are not part of the subject licence and which are provincially regulated, pose a low risk to the Beaverlodge site. CNSC staff added that Saskatchewan Northern Development has prioritized the sites according to relative risk for the purpose of planning future clean-up projects.

The ICUCEC, in its intervention, expressed the view that the monitoring data collected to date do not support Cameco's assertion that the ecosystem is recovering. In response to this concern, the Commission questioned Cameco on whether the studies are indeed indicating a recovery in the ecosystem. In response, Cameco stated that the investigation initiated in 2004 is one of numerous studies aimed at tracking the health of the ecosystem over time. Cameco anticipates that the studies will demonstrate that the health of the ecosystem is improving, and that this will ultimately allow for the release of some areas of the Beaverlodge site to the Province of Saskatchewan. Cameco further noted that the modelling studies predict that the highest levels of radium and uranium in the surrounding environment (which are currently above objectives in some locations) will be reached between the years 2005 and 2010, and that there should be a downward trend in these principal contaminants thereafter. Cameco also noted a slow decrease in selenium concentrations in the water exiting the recovery tailings management area.

In response to a follow-up question from the Commission on the extent of lake sediment contamination, Cameco stated that, while some contaminated sediments are carried from the

lakes upstream, their inventory is limited and the amount of contaminated sediments carried into Beaverlodge Lake should diminish over time.

In response to a question from the Commission on whether these reported contaminant levels are having, or have the potential to, impact on the environment or the public, CNSC staff stated that the current risks to people and biota are generally very low. CNSC staff expressed concern, however, about the trends in the data and the difficulty in determining what may happen in the long term. CNSC staff noted that the current risk to people is limited to a large extent by the limited access to the remote site. CNSC staff noted that the elevated levels of selenium are of particular concern because they are believed to have resulted in a relatively high incidence of deformities in fish, specifically the Lake Chub species. CNSC staff is of the view that the levels of selenium are also high enough to cause significant reproductive failure in the fish population, and that this risk would remain significant over the next several decades.

M. Shiell, in her intervention, expressed her doubt that the above-noted effects on fish (deformities and reproduction) in the receiving waterbodies are due to selenium exposure. Rather, M. Shiell is of the view that the damage may be the direct result of exposure to alpha radiation. In reply to this concern, CNSC staff expressed confidence in its finding that the malformations are the direct result of exposure to elevated levels of (non-radioactive) selenium. In support of this, CNSC staff explained that radiation effects on fish to Beaverlodge Lake were studied in the mid-1990s. CNSC staff noted that, while radiation effects were initially suspected, recent knowledge about the potential effects of selenium has confirmed that selenium is the main cause of the observed effects.

Despite these observed remaining adverse effects on biota in the vicinity of the site, CNSC staff concurs with Cameco's proposed provisions for the protection of the environment under the proposed licence. These provisions include programs for environmental sampling, modelling and evaluation activities - the results of which will be used to determine the need for any additional remediation of the site. CNSC staff stated that it will continue to take all appropriate regulatory compliance actions and report to the Commission as appropriate.

In its examination of this CNSC staff conclusion, the Commission explored whether the existing and proposed sampling strategy has sufficient depth to adequately support the planned modelling analyses. In response, Cameco acknowledged the need for adequate field sampling data in support of the modelling and stated that the Commission's comments would be taken into account when developing of the sampling protocols for the 2005-2006 sampling program. CNSC staff explained that the site characterization plan to be developed should allow Cameco to better characterize the levels of selenium within the sediments profile. However, CNSC staff indicated that, while the current data indicates that there is contamination, sampling should be performed at a greater depth to determine the extent of contamination.

The Commission is concerned about the existing measurable and significant adverse effects from the past mining and milling activities on the aquatic environment. While the Commission accepts that there may be evidence of a progressive natural recovery, the Commission remains concerned that the recovery may not necessarily be sustained or continue at an acceptable rate. The Commission notes that appropriate sampling and analysis throughout the proposed two-year

licence term is necessary to provide, in a timely manner, the additional information needed to determine what further remedial action may be required. The Commission requests that CNSC staff ensure that the sampling programs are adequately designed and keep the Commission informed of any significant developments in this regard during the course of the licence term.

Based on the above information and with the timely completion of the above-noted sampling and analysis, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco has made, and will continue to make, adequate provision for the protection of the environment at the Beaverlodge site during the proposed licence period.

3.3 Operations

The Commission considered the current and past operating performance as a further indication of Cameco's qualifications to operate the Beaverlodge site as a waste management facility and, in doing so, provide adequate protection for the environment, persons, national security and international obligations.

Cameco reported that, since decommissioning was completed in 1985, the operation of the site has included regular site inspections, regular environmental monitoring and any special environmental investigations deemed to be appropriate. CNSC staff reported that Cameco has promptly reported all operating events impacting the site. Cameco reiterated that it had no plans to relocate wastes or construct additional structures.

The Commission asked whether the operations include any maintenance of tailings retention dams. CNSC staff responded that the structures are subject to engineering assessments every few years. To date, the dams have required very little in the way of maintenance.

CNSC staff reported that, in addition to the routine monitoring and maintenance activities noted above, Cameco assessed and performed final cleanup of the five satellite sites during the period 1999 to 2003. Cameco's intent is to eventually seek the release of those sites from CNSC review to the Province of Saskatchewan for institutional control. This proposed transition has been the subject of continual information exchange and consultations with the public and a Joint Regulatory Group (JRG) which is made of representatives from the various relevant federal and provincial regulators.

In response to questions from the Commission on the regulatory inspections that were carried out at the facility, CNSC staff responded that it conducts annual inspections with representatives of the JRG and the community based Northern Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee (EQC). CNSC staff also noted that Saskatchewan Environment does more frequent periodic inspections on behalf of the JRG and communicates the results to CNSC staff and other JRG members. CNSC staff reported that Cameco has a good history of regulatory compliance in the operation of the Beaverlodge site.

Based on the above information and considerations, the Commission is satisfied that the past operating performance at the former Beaverlodge mine and mill site provides a positive

indication of Cameco's ability to adequately carry out the proposed activities under the proposed waste facility operating licence.

3.4 Security

With regard to the maintenance of security at the site, CNSC staff stated that it considers the security measures taken at the Beaverlodge site to be adequate.

P. Tysdal, in his intervention, expressed concerns about the security of nuclear materials at the Beaverlodge facility. He considers that very strict precautions should be taken regarding the transport and storage of nuclear material. With respect to this concern, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco's compliance with the CNSC's security requirements ensures adequate protection of nuclear materials. The transport of materials to or from the site would not be permitted under the proposed licence.

Based on this information, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco will continue to make adequate provision for maintaining security at the former Beaverlodge mine and mill site.

3.5 Decommissioning Plan and Financial Guarantee

With respect to the decommissioning plans for the Beaverlodge site, Cameco reported that a decommissioning plan was developed, submitted and approved prior to the commencement of decommissioning activities in 1983. Decommissioning was completed in 1985.

Cameco stated that all costs associated with the continued management and monitoring of the Beaverlodge properties are the responsibility of Canada Eldor Inc. (CEI), Canada Development and Investment Corporation (CDIC), and ultimately the Government of Canada. CNSC staff confirmed that all costs associated with the management of the site are reimbursed to Cameco from CEI under a contractual agreement. CNSC staff considers that, given that CEI is an agent of the Crown, the federal government is ultimately responsible to cover the costs of managing the Beaverlodge site. This, in itself, constitutes a sufficient financial guarantee.

CDIC has agreed to provide a letter from the Minister of Finance stating that the Government of Canada will be responsible for costs associated with the long-term monitoring and maintenance of the site. Cameco forwarded to CNSC staff a letter that the Minister of Finance sent to Cameco in this regard on March 15, 2005. However, after reviewing the letter, CNSC staff noted that it still has concerns about CEI's obligations at the Beaverlodge site. Therefore, it recommended that the Commission add a condition to the licence requiring that formal arrangements for the financial guarantee be in place by June 30, 2005 and remove reference to Appendix B of the draft licence. CNSC staff committed to inform the Commission of the completion of this requirement at a future public meeting of the Commission. CNSC staff would inform the Commission through a Significant Development Report if the licence condition on financial guarantee recommended above was not met.

Based on this information, the Commission is satisfied with the arrangements being made for the provision of an acceptable financial guarantee, including the proposed related licence condition proposed by CNSC staff. The Commission also delegates to CNSC staff the authority to determine the acceptability of the financial guarantee arrangement once it is submitted. The Commission requests that CNSC staff notify the Commission if the financial guarantee is not received from the Government of Canada by May 31, 2005.

3.6 Public Information

With respect to the CNSC's requirement that licensees maintain acceptable public information programs, Cameco reported that, as part of its ongoing management of the decommissioned Beaverlodge properties, it sponsors regular annual public meetings in the community of Uranium City, the most recent being held on April 26, 2004. CNSC staff stated that it has assessed the information program and considered it to be adequate.

The Northern Saskatchewan EQC, in its intervention, expressed the view that Cameco has been diligent in involving the community of Uranium City and the Athabasca sub-committee of the EQC in the decommissioning developments of this project.

Based on the above information, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco has an adequate public information program in place for the Beaverlodge site.

3.7 Non-proliferation and Safeguards

With respect to Cameco's provisions for ensuring maintenance of Canada's international obligations for safeguards and non-proliferation, CNSC staff stated that it considers Cameco's provisions regarding non-proliferation and safeguards to be acceptable.

Based on this information, the Commission is satisfied that Cameco has made, and will continue to make, adequate provisions in the areas of safeguards and non-proliferation at the Beaverlodge site that are necessary for maintaining national security and measures necessary for implementing international agreements to which Canada has agreed.

3.8 Canadian Environmental Assessment Act

Before making a licensing decision, the Commission must be satisfied that all applicable requirements of the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) have been fulfilled.

In CMD 04-H23, CNSC staff took the position that no environmental assessment is required in relation to the issuance of the requested licence. The basis of this determination was subsection 74(4) of the CEAA, which provides that the CEAA does not apply in respect of the issuance of a licence where the construction or operation of a physical work or the carrying out of a physical activity was initiated before June 22, 1984, unless the issuance entails a modification,

decommissioning, abandonment or other alternation to the project, in whole or in part. CNSC staff confirmed at Day 2 of the hearing the applicability of this provision, and its determination that the CEAA does not apply to the issuance of the requested licence.

CNSC staff went on to conclude that even if the CEAA did apply, an environmental assessment would not be required because there would be no "trigger" under subsection 5(1) of the CEAA in the current situation. The issuance of the proposed licence would not "be for the purpose of enabling the project to be carried out in whole or in part" [paragraph 5(1)(d) of the CEAA] since Cameco currently has a licence which enables the licensee to carry out activities related to possession, management and storage of nuclear substances at the site, those activities forming part and parcel of the decommissioning activities which have already been authorized. There is no other CEAA subsection 5(1) "trigger" which involves the CNSC.

In respect of the proposal to revoke the current decommissioning licence, CNSC staff concluded that no environmental assessment is required because revocation of a licence is not a "trigger" pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(d) of the CEAA.

The ICUCEC, in its intervention, argued that the clean-up of five of the decommissioned satellite sites are physical activities and, therefore, a substantive alteration or modification of the project has occurred. It further submitted that activities planned to be undertaken at the site during the proposed licence period will entail a modification or alteration to the project. On that basis, ICUCEC took the position that an environmental assessment is warranted.

The ICUCEC also considers that Saskatchewan Environment needs to know, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the decommissioned satellite sites, once released from CNSC licensing, are not going to need any ongoing maintenance. The ICUCEC argued, therefore, that an environmental assessment must be performed to ascertain whether the transitional phase monitoring will need to continue after these sites are released from licensing. In response to the Commission's questions on the validity of the ICUCEC's arguments in this respect, CNSC staff stated that the application of the CEAA to the release of any properties would be considered when a proposal for such licensing action was submitted to the CNSC. The current application for licensing does not involve the release of property.

The Commission concurs with the position of CNSC staff on the application of the CEAA in this case and is, therefore, satisfied that an environmental assessment is not required before the Commission makes a licensing decision on the current application.

3.9 Licence Period, Licence Type, and Reporting

Licence Period:

Cameco, in its application, requested a licensing period of two years.

In response to the Commission's questions on the reasons for a two-year licence application, Cameco explained that, at the next licence renewal, it anticipates being in a position to request

that some properties be released to the Province of Saskatchewan under some form of long-term institutional care arrangement. In its response, CNSC staff explained that, while it recognizes that a two-year licence term is unusually short for this type of licence, it considered three facts in making its recommendation to accept the proposed period. First, CNSC staff considers that the licensing period aligns well with major milestones in the site planning cycle. Second, CNSC staff notes that there are environmental characterization activities which will be completed in approximately 18 months and these may lead to changes in the regulatory requirements. Third, CNSC staff is aware that there are plans for the Province of Saskatchewan's institutional controls policy to be in place within the proposed license period and that this may result in various recommendations for a further amendment of the licence. The Commission accepts this rationale for the proposed licence term.

Licence Type:

The Northern Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee (EQC), in its intervention, expressed concerns about the implications of the change of the type of licence. In response to a question from the Commission on the difference between the decommissioning licence and a waste facility operating licence, CNSC staff explained that the decommissioning licence is normally granted for activities starting at the planning stage of decommissioning until the end of physical decommissioning activities. Since the physical decommissioning activities on this site are completed, CNSC staff considers that the waste facility operating licence would fulfill and meet appropriate obligations. If additional remediation is required, CNSC staff considers that this work could be carried out under a waste facility operating licence. The Commission accepts this explanation by CNSC staff.

Reporting:

On Hearing Day One, Cameco requested that its written annual report be submitted in September instead of in April, as is currently indicated in the draft licence. In response, CNSC staff indicated its agreement with the proposed change in the reporting date and recommended that the Commission modify the draft licence to reflect Cameco's request.

Conclusions on Licence Period, Licence Type and Reporting:

Based on the above information and considerations, the Commission accepts CNSC staff's recommendation for a two-year licence term for this facility and CNSC staff's proposal to modify the draft licence to require Cameco to submit its written annual report on September 30 of each year. The Commission also agrees with CNSC staff that all required work can be carried out under the proposed type of licence.

4. Conclusion

The Commission has considered the written and oral submissions of the applicant, CNSC staff and intervenors as presented in the material available for reference on the record.

The Commission concludes that Cameco is qualified to carry on the activity that the licence will authorize. The Commission also concludes that Cameco, in carrying on that activity, will make adequate provision for the protection of the environment, the health and safety of persons, the maintenance of national security and measures required to implement international obligations to which Canada has agreed.

Therefore, the Commission, pursuant to section 24 of the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*, issues a Waste Facility Operating Licence WFOL-W5-2120.0/2006 to Cameco Corporation, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The Commission includes in the licence the conditions recommended by CNSC staff, as set out in the draft licence attached to CMD 04-H23 and as recommended in CMD 04-H23.A with the modifications specified in section 2 above. The licence (WFOL-W5-2120.0/2006) is valid until March 31, 2007, unless suspended, amended, revoked or replaced. Furthermore, concurrent with the coming into effect of the new licence, the Commission revokes Mine Facility Decommissioning Facility licence AECB-MFDL-340-0.2.

Marc A. Leblanc
Secretary,
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission

Date of decision: February 23, 2005
Date of release of Reasons for Decision: April 5, 2005

Appendix A – Intervenors

Intervenors	Document Number
M. Shiell	CMD 04-H23.2 CMD 04-H23.2.A
Northern Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee, represented by J. Lepine	CMD 04-H23.3
InterChurch Uranium Committee Educational Cooperative, represented by R. Fleming	CMD 04-H23.4
P. Tysdal	CMD 04-H23.5