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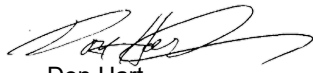
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Land Acknowledgement

Ontario Power Generation's Darlington (DN) and Pickering (PN) Nuclear Generating Stations are located on the traditional and treaty territory of the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa Nations, collectively known as the Williams Treaties First Nations.

The DN and PN sites are within the territory of the Gunshot Treaty and the Williams Treaties of 1923. These Treaty Rights were reaffirmed in 2018 in a settlement with Canada and the Province of Ontario.

To acknowledge the treaty and traditional territory, is to recognize the rights of the First Nations. It is to recognize the history of the land, predating the establishment of the earliest European colonies. It is also to acknowledge the significance for the Indigenous peoples who lived and continue to live upon it, to acknowledge the people whose practices and spiritualities are tied to the land and water and continue to develop in relation to the territory and its other inhabitants today.



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Participant Acknowledgement

Ontario Power Generation (OPG) would like to thank the residents of the local communities in the vicinity of Pickering Nuclear and Darlington Nuclear Generating Stations and throughout the province of Ontario, who voluntarily participate in our environmental monitoring programs. Their support in allowing OPG to maintain air monitoring equipment on their properties and in supplying samples of vegetables, fruits, animal feed, milk, eggs, poultry, and water helps to produce realistic estimates of annual public dose.

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Executive Summary

Ontario Power Generation (OPG) maintains Environmental Monitoring Programs (EMPs) in the vicinity of Darlington Nuclear (DN) and Pickering Nuclear (PN) Generating Stations in accordance with operating licence requirements. The EMPs comply with the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) N288.4:19 standard for EMPs at Nuclear Facilities and Uranium Mines and Mills. The program scope encompasses protection of both the public and the environment from nuclear substances, hazardous substances, and physical stressors resulting from the operation of DN and PN sites, including the on-site waste management facilities.

The EMPs are designed to satisfy the following four primary objectives of CSA N288.4:19:

1. Assess the impact on human health and the environment of contaminants and physical stressors of concern resulting from operation of OPG nuclear facilities.
2. Demonstrate compliance with limits on the concentration and/or intensity of contaminants and physical stressors in the environment or assess their effect on the environment.
3. Demonstrate the effectiveness of containment and effluent control and provide public assurance of the effectiveness of containment and effluent control, independent of effluent monitoring.
4. Verify the predictions made by the Environmental Risk Assessments (ERAs), refine the models used, and reduce the uncertainty in the predictions made by these assessments and models.

Additionally, environmental sampling and analyses for the EMPs support the calculation of annual radiological dose to the public resulting from operation of OPG nuclear facilities, as required by Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) REGDOC-3.1.1, Reporting Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants. To ensure activities at these sites are conducted in a manner that minimizes any adverse impact on the public and the natural environment, OPG has established an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is consistent with the CNSC Regulatory Document REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Principles, Assessments and Protection Measures*.

The 2024 program results contained in this report include concentrations of radionuclides in air, water, milk, vegetation, animal feed, eggs, poultry, beach sand, and fish samples taken in the vicinity of DN and PN, and the associated public radiation dose assessments. Samples from provincial background locations were used to determine background radiation levels in areas considered to be outside the influence of the nuclear stations.

In 2024, OPG operated nine of 10 nuclear reactors, producing 33.0 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity. Six reactors at PN were operational and three of four reactors were operational at DN in 2024. Site radiological emissions remained at a very small fraction of their licensed Derived Release Limits (DRLs).

OPG performed a total of 874 laboratory analyses on a variety of environmental media used for the annual public dose calculation. The availabilities of DN and PN samples analyzed for the dose calculation met annual performance requirements.

IMPACT 5.5.2 software was used for the dose calculations and is consistent with the method of dose calculation described in both the CSA N288.1:14, *Guidelines for Calculating Derived Release Limits for*

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Radioactive Material in Airborne and Liquid Effluents for Normal Operation of Nuclear Facilities and CSA N288.1:20 standards, *Guidelines for modelling radionuclide environmental transport, fate, and exposure associated with the normal operation of nuclear facilities*. Though the dose calculation is compliant with both the 2014 and 2020 version of the standard, this report references CSA N288.1:14 throughout to remain aligned with the current DN and PN operating licences.

The 2024 doses resulting from the operation of the DN and PN sites continue to be a very small fraction of both the annual legal limit of 1,000 microsieverts (μSv) and the estimated annual average background radiation dose around DN and PN of 1,400 μSv . The 2024 public doses for the DN and PN sites are similar to those observed in 2023 and are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: OPG Public Dose Estimates - 2024

Site	Critical Group (Receptor)	Effective Dose (μSv)	Percentage of Legal Limit (%)	Percentage of Background Radiation around DN and PN (%)
Darlington Nuclear	Farm (Adult)	0.85	< 0.1	< 0.1
Pickering Nuclear	Urban Resident (Adult)	1.4	0.1	0.1

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ontario Power Generation (OPG) owns and operates the Darlington Nuclear (DN) and Pickering Nuclear (PN) Generating Stations. To ensure nuclear activities at these sites are conducted in a manner that minimizes any adverse impact on the public and the natural environment, OPG has established an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is consistent with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) Regulatory Document REGDOC-2.9.1, *Environmental Principles, Assessments and Protection Measures* [R-1] at below both sites. Additionally, this program is registered to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 Environmental Management Systems standard.

As part of the EMS, each site has an Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP), which identifies the nuclear substances, hazardous substances, and physical stressors to be monitored and conducts monitoring in the environment surrounding the site. The EMPs use a risk-based approach and rely on the results of site Environmental Risk Assessments (ERAs) as described in Section 3.1.1. Locations considered to be outside the influence of PN and DN site operations are also monitored to allow for a comparison with background values.

The EMPs are maintained in accordance with the operating licences issued by the CNSC to DN and PN and are required to comply with the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) N288.4:19 standard, *Environmental Monitoring Programs at Nuclear Facilities and Uranium Mines and Mills* [R-2]. This report is prepared and submitted to the CNSC in accordance with their Regulatory Document REGDOC-3.1.1, *Reporting Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants* [R-3], as summarized in Appendix H. This report is also made available to the public on OPG's website at the following link: www.opg.com/reporting/regulatory-reporting/

This report provides the emissions and environmental data collected for both the DN and PN sites during the 2024 sampling year, data interpretations, and the estimates of radiation doses to the public resulting from the operation of the sites.

Emissions and environmental data are summarized in Sections 2.0 and 3.0, respectively. Assessment of the doses to the public is provided in Section 4.0.

1.1 Program Objectives

The PN and DN EMPs are designed to satisfy the following primary objectives:

- To assess the impact on human health and the environment of contaminants and physical stressors of concern resulting from operation of OPG nuclear facilities.
- To demonstrate compliance with limits on the concentration and/or intensity of contaminants and physical stressors in the environment or assess their effect on the environment.
- To demonstrate the effectiveness of containment and effluent control and provide public assurance of the effectiveness of containment and effluent control, independent of effluent monitoring.

- (d) To verify the predictions made by the ERAs, refine the models used, and reduce the uncertainty in the predictions made by these assessments and models.

The EMPs are also designed to facilitate realistic estimates of radiation doses to the public resulting from the operation of DN and PN sites, and to demonstrate that these doses remain below the regulatory limit specified in the current Radiation Protection Regulations under the Nuclear Safety and Control Act [R-4].

1.2 Overview of Darlington and Pickering Nuclear Sites

1.2.1 Site Description

DN and PN Generating Stations have a combined generating capacity of about 6,600 megawatts (MW). A brief description of the two stations is as follows:

Darlington Nuclear

The DN Generating Station is an OPG CANada Deuterium Uranium (CANDU) nuclear generating station. It is a four-unit station with a total output capacity of 3,500 MW and is located on the shores of Lake Ontario in the Municipality of Clarington in Durham Region. Three of four reactors were operational at DN in 2024. Refurbishment of DN Unit 4 began in Q3 2023 with expected completion in Q4 2026. Prior to this, the refurbishment of Unit 2 at DN was completed in Q2 2020. The refurbishment of DN Unit 3 commenced in Q3 2020 and successfully returned to commercial operations in Q3 2023. DN Unit 1 refurbishment commenced in Q1 2022 and successfully returned to commercial operations in Q4 2024.



The DN site also contains the Tritium Removal Facility (TRF), where tritium is extracted from tritiated heavy water, and the Nuclear Sustainability Services Darlington Waste Management Facility (NSS-DWMF), for the processing and dry storage of used fuel, and the Darlington New Nuclear Project (DNNP) lands. The EMP encompasses all the facilities on the DN site.

The immediate area around DN is mostly rural and farmlands with some industrial/commercial areas. The residential locations of Oshawa, Bowmanville, and West/East Beach are more than three kilometers from the site.

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Based on the results of site-specific surveys, the residents around DN are grouped into categories which best represent their locations and/or lifestyle characteristics. The categories are known as potential critical groups and are further described in Appendix E, Section E.1.0. The DN EMP focuses primarily on the farm, rural resident, West/East Beach resident, and dairy farm potential critical groups as described in Section 4.0.

It is noted the DNNP Environmental Monitoring and Environmental Assessment Follow-up (EMEAF) activities are being conducted as project-specific studies and are carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements identified in EMP governance. The EMEAF monitoring verifies the predictions of the environmental effects in the DNNP Environmental Assessment and confirms the effectiveness of mitigation measures. The DNNP EMEAF results are not presented in this report, but are referenced in the DNNP Annual Report, which is submitted each year to the CNSC as per the conditions of DNNP's Power Reactor Site Preparation Licence (PRSL).

Pickering Nuclear

The PN Generating Station is located on the shores of Lake Ontario in the City of Pickering. The site contains the PN Generating Station and the Nuclear Sustainability Services Pickering Waste Management Facility (NSS-PWMF), which consists of facilities located inside and outside of the station protected area. The EMP encompasses all the facilities on the PN site.



In 2024, PN had six operating CANDU reactors. This station had a total output capacity of 3,100 MW. PN Units 2 and 3 are in safe storage.

The area around PN is mainly urban residential and industrial/commercial. The closest farmlands are more than six kilometers from the station.

Based on the results of site-specific surveys, residents around PN are grouped into categories which best represent their locations and/or lifestyle characteristics. The categories are known as

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potential critical groups and are further described in Appendix E, Section E.2.0. The PN EMP focuses primarily on the urban resident, dairy farm, industrial/commercial worker, and sport fisher potential critical groups as described in Section 4.0.

1.2.2 Nuclear Generation Performance

In 2024, OPG operated nine of 10 nuclear reactors and produced 33.0 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity. This production is broken down as follows:

Darlington Nuclear: Net electrical output in 2024 was 11.7 TWh.

Pickering Nuclear: Net electrical output in 2024 was 21.3 TWh.

2.0 EFFLUENT MONITORING PROGRAM RESULTS

2.1 Radiological Emissions

The radiological emissions from DN and PN sites in 2024 remain at a very small fraction of the site Derived Release Limits (DRLs). The DRLs represent radionuclide release rates that correspond to an exposure at the legal public dose limit of 1,000 microsieverts per year ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$) for the most affected critical group. See Section 4.0 for the description of a critical group.

Table 2-1 shows the 2024 total airborne and waterborne emissions for radionuclides measured at the DN and PN sites, including the waste management facilities, and the percentage of their respective DRLs.

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Table 2-1: DN and PN Annual Site Radiological Emissions 2024

Site Emissions ^(d)	DN		PN	
	Bq	% DRL	Bq	% DRL
AIR				
Tritium Oxide	2.0E+14	0.51	4.0E+14	0.35
Elemental Tritium ^(a)	9.1E+13	0.01	NA	NA
Noble Gas ^(b)	2.9E+13	0.08	9.9E+13	0.32
I-131 ^(c)	1.2E+08	<0.01	9.4E+06	<0.01
Particulate	2.8E+07	<0.01	1.1E+07	<0.01
C-14	1.8E+12	0.23	2.4E+12	0.07
WATER				
Tritium Oxide	2.7E+14	<0.01	3.7E+14	0.05
Gross Beta/Gamma	1.5E+10	0.04	3.4E+11	22.82
C-14	5.3E+08	<0.01	3.5E+09	0.01

NOTES: NA = Not Applicable, Bq = Bequerels

(a) Emissions from Darlington Tritium Removal Facility

(b) Units for noble gas emissions are Bq-MeV

(c) Weekly samples are usually < Method Detection Limit (MDL)

(d) Annual air emissions are the sum of continuous samples analysed weekly.

Note that if interim Noble Gas sampling is in place, samples may not be continuous.

Annual water emissions are the sum of monthly composite samples for C-14, and weekly composite samples for tritium oxide and gross beta/gamma.

2.1.1 Radiological Emissions Graphs

Graphs displaying the past 10 years of tritium and C-14 emissions to air and tritium emissions to water from DN and PN are provided in Figures 2-1 to 2-7. DN and PN gross beta-gamma emissions to water are provided in Figures 2-8 and 2-9. Given that the reported noble gas stack emissions are often below the instrument detection limits, they are not graphed, but the results of environmental noble gas monitors are used to trend the station noble gas emissions as described in Section 3.3.2.3. Iodine and particulate in airborne emissions and C-14 waterborne emissions are not graphed because their contribution to the overall public dose is minimal.

Elemental Tritium Airborne Emissions

DN – Figure 2-1

Elemental tritium (HT) emissions from DN shown in Figure 2-1 are mainly associated with the TRF. As of 2017, these emissions include HT emissions from the powerhouse.

In 2023, the HT emissions were 1.8×10^{15} becquerels (Bq). The increase was attributed to an adverse condition with the Tritium Immobilization System (TIS) at the TRF. Immediate corrective actions were taken to minimize further releases. Longer-term corrective actions are also in place, which include creating a cross-functional team to proactively address adverse

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conditions of the TRF, implementing a design change to improve the robustness of the TIS, and improving leak check processes and TRF equipment reliability.

In 2024, the HT emissions were 9.1×10^{13} Bq. which is in line with HT emissions typically observed from DN.

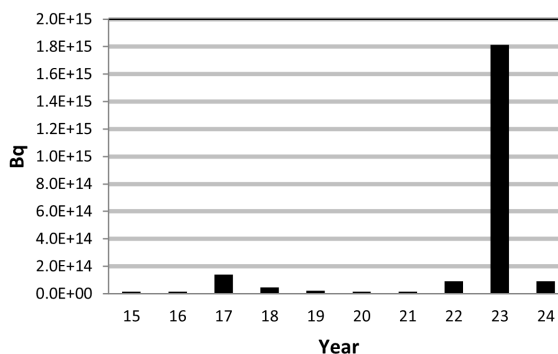


Figure 2-1: Darlington Nuclear Airborne Elemental Tritium Emissions

PN

PN does not have a TRF and as such there are no appreciable HT emissions.

Tritium Oxide Airborne Emissions

DN – Figure 2-2

In 2023, Airborne HTO emissions for DN were 5.3×10^{14} Bq. The increase in tritium oxide emission (compared to prior years) was attributed to an adverse condition with the TIS at the TRF described above, which were subsequently resolved.

In 2024, airborne HTO emissions for DN were 2.0×10^{14} Bq.

PN – Figure 2-3

PN HTO airborne emissions were higher in 2016 primarily due to the presence of tritiated water in a Fuel Transfer Conveyor Tunnel, and the resulting airborne HTO emissions being vented to a monitored stack. Mitigating actions were taken to reduce HTO airborne emissions from this source.

Similar emissions were observed in 2017, primarily attributed to dryer performance issues and a rupture disk failure on Unit 1, which has since been corrected.

In 2020, HTO emissions increased due to a heat transport system leak in Unit 1 and a moderator purification valve leak on Unit 6. Corrective actions were taken to repair the leaks. A microscrubber was installed on Unit 4 in October 2020 and approved for service in 2021. The microscrubber removes some of the tritium from airborne emissions and converts it to

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waterborne tritium effluent, which is directed to the Active Liquid Waste (ALW) Tanks for controlled release to the condenser cooling water (CCW) within acceptable limits.

In 2024, airborne HTO emissions for PN were 4.0×10^{14} Bq.

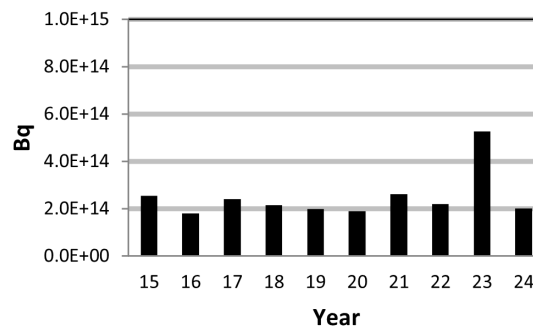


Figure 2-2: Darlington Nuclear Tritium Oxide Air Emissions

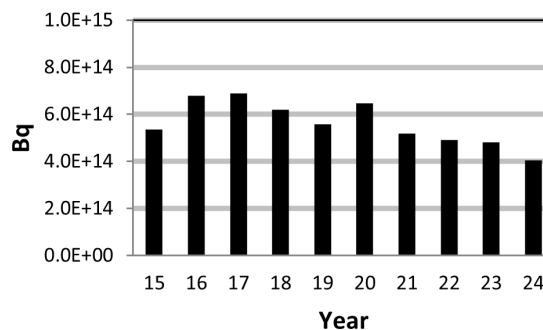


Figure 2-3: Pickering Nuclear Tritium Oxide Air Emissions

Carbon-14 Airborne Emissions

DN – Figure 2-4

DN C-14 airborne emissions in 2024 were elevated, as documented in Station Condition Record (SCR) D-2024-18523, potentially due to low water levels exposing spent resin to air in the Spent Resin Storage Tanks (SRSTs), and overspent Ion Exchange (IX) columns. Actions are currently underway to address these conditions, including work orders to ensure SRST water levels are maintained, document revisions, and plans to replace SRST level transmitters to improve water/resin level measurements. The 2024 C-14 airborne emissions were 1.8×10^{12} Bq.

PN – Figure 2-5

The increase observed in 2018 was due to work associated with the moderator purification system on Units 1 and 6. The elevated C-14 emissions in 2023 are primarily attributed to the removal of the Unit 6 moderator purification system from service in preparation of a planned Unit 6 outage in Q1 and moderator cover gas purging on Unit 4 in Q2. PN C-14 airborne emissions were 2.4×10^{12} BQ in 2024.

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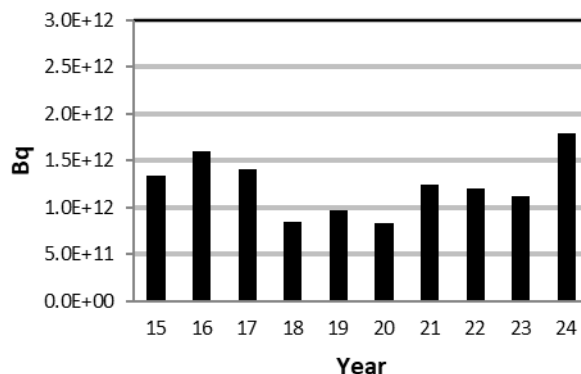


Figure 2-4: Darlington Nuclear C-14 Air Emissions

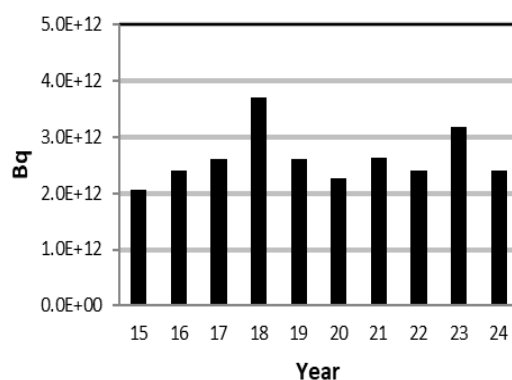


Figure 2-5: Pickering Nuclear C-14 Air Emissions

Tritium Oxide Waterborne Emissions

DN – Figure 2-6

The higher DN waterborne HTO emissions observed in 2016 and 2017 are primarily attributed to the processing and discharge of condensate from reactor building air conditioning units (ACUs) through the active liquid waste system. The majority of ACU coils were replaced during unit outages in 2018. The 2024 DN tritium to water emission was 2.7×10^{14} Bq.

PN – Figure 2-7

The PN waterborne HTO emissions remain stable. Slightly elevated HTO emissions from 2018 to 2020 are attributed to increased processing of ALW. A microscrubber was installed on Unit 4 in October 2020 and approved for service in 2021. The microscrubber removes some of the tritium from airborne emissions and converts it to waterborne tritium effluent, which is directed to the ALW Tanks for controlled release to the CCW within acceptable limits. A slight increase in tritium to water emissions was observed in 2022, over 2021, resulting from prolonged operation of PN Units 1 and 4 throughout Q1 to Q3 of 2022, as the station approached the vacuum

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building outage (VBO) which took place in Q4 of 2022. The PN tritium to water emission in 2024 was 3.7×10^{14} Bq.

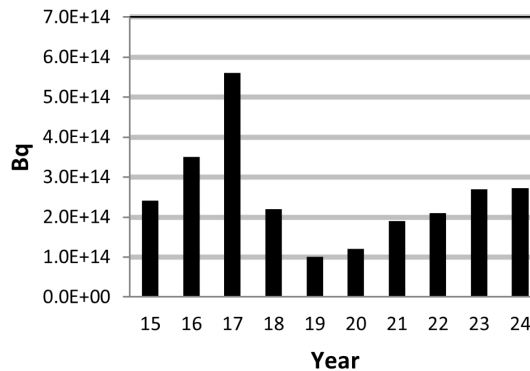


Figure 2-6: Darlington Nuclear Tritium Oxide Water Emissions

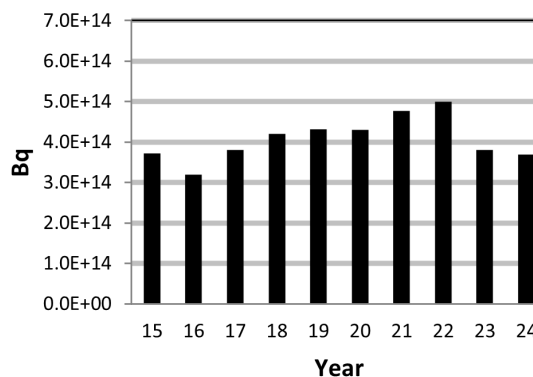


Figure 2-7: Pickering Nuclear Tritium Oxide Water Emissions

Gross Beta-Gamma Waterborne Emissions

DN – Figure 2-8

The DN gross beta-gamma emissions to water remain low. The slightly elevated emission values in 2015 and 2016 do not reflect a true increase in emissions, but rather the use of an alternate counter with a higher detection limit than the main counter. The main counter was returned to service in November 2016. The 2024 gross beta-gamma water emission was 1.5×10^{10} Bq.

PN – Figure 2-9

The elevated gross beta-gamma waterborne emissions seen in 2020 was primarily attributed to spontaneous releases of concentrated, entrained active lake sediment materials from the Reactor Building Service Water (RBSW) system and not a station generated source of activity. Similar to 2020, higher than normal Gross Beta/Gamma reported values in April 2024 were determined not to be representative of PNGS operational effluent. The likely cause of the elevated activity was entrained sediment from Lake Ontario that entered PN Generating Station

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through the Unit 014 service water. These events, while infrequent in nature, occur due to PN's unique shallow intake and nearby discharge outfalls. This design can result in lake sediment becoming easily entrained and accumulating within the piping systems over time. The 2024 gross beta-gamma water emission was 3.4×10^{11} Bq.

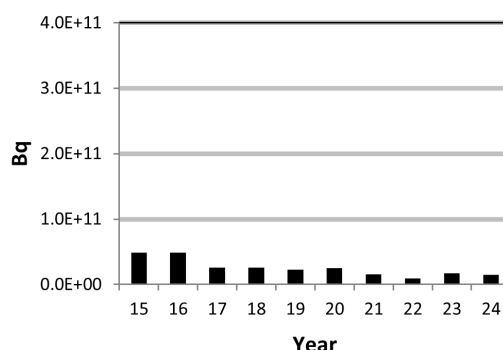


Figure 2-8: Darlington Nuclear Gross Beta Gamma Water Emissions

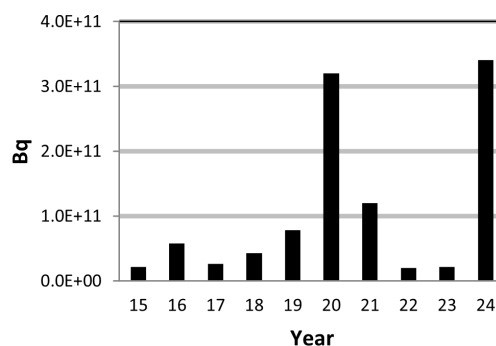


Figure 2-9: Pickering Nuclear Gross Beta-Gamma Water Emissions

2.1.2 OPG Carbon-14 Inventory Data

The C-14 inventories within the DN and PN stations are included in this report to fulfill a regulatory commitment to the CNSC [R-5]. The 2024 estimates of C-14 inventory within the DN and PN stations are 8.3×10^{14} Bq and 8.2×10^{14} Bq, respectively [R-6].

2.2 Conventional Emissions

OPG monitors conventional substances emitted to air and water as a result of DN and PN site operations. Reports on emissions of both conventional hazardous and non-hazardous substances are prepared in accordance with regulatory requirements and submitted to provincial and federal agencies throughout the year. Reports are available on the OPG website: <https://www.opg.com/reporting/regulatory-reporting/> and emissions data are also available online from the Government of Canada's National Pollutant Release Inventory (<https://pollution-waste.canada.ca/national-release-inventory/>). As the submission of 2024 reports continues through 2025, conventional hazardous substances released from DN and PN sites in 2023, as

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required under National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), are provided in Table 2-2. 2024 emissions will be summarized in the 2025 EMP report.

Table 2-2: DN and PN Annual Total Site Emissions of Conventional Hazardous Substances – 2023

Hazardous Material ^(a)	DN	PN
	Mg	Mg
AIR		
SO ₂ to Air ^{(b)(c)}	2E-02	3E-02
NO ₂ to Air ^(c)	1.4E+01	1.6E+01
CO ₂ to Air ^{(b)(c)}	2.59E+03	2.95E+03
Ammonia to Air	1.9E+01	6.6E+01
Hydrazine to Air ^(d)	1.1E-02	5.2E-03
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Releases ^(e)	9.9E-02	0
WATER		
Ammonia to Water	1.4E+00	6.0E-01
Hydrazine to Water ^(d)	2.4E-01	2.5E-01

NOTES:

Mg = Megagrams

(a) Hazardous Materials as calculated for NPRI reporting requirements

(b) Reported in OPG Sustainable Development Report as an OPGN aggregate value.

(c) Based on annual fuel consumption.

(d) Based on annual consumption.

(e) Based on estimated quantity when a release occurs.

Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides and Carbon Dioxide Emissions

DN and PN have standby diesel generators to provide back-up electrical power to the station if required. These generators are routinely tested to ensure availability, which accounts for sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. There were no regulatory non-compliances associated with the air emissions from these generators in 2023 from DN or PN.

Hydrazine and Ammonia

Hydrazine is used in station water systems to prevent corrosion and ammonia is a resulting by-product. These chemicals are released when steam is vented to the atmosphere and when water is drained to Lake Ontario. There were no regulatory non-compliances associated with hydrazine and ammonia emissions in 2023 for DN or PN.

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Ozone Depleting Substances

Ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are used in refrigeration systems. Refrigerant leaks to air are minimized through routine inspections and maintenance of equipment. ODS releases between 10 kg and 100 kg are reported to Environment and Climate Change Canada in semi-annual halocarbon release reports. There were four releases of ODS that were reportable as spills in 2023 for DN:

- On February 23, degraded pipework led to a release of 12.7 kg of refrigerant R134a from a refrigeration system. The leak was promptly addressed via repair and replacement of piping and fittings.
- On May 8, an O-ring failure led to a release of 34.5 kg of refrigerant R134a from a refrigeration system. The remaining refrigerant was recovered and the O-ring was replaced. To prevent recurrence, on-going scheduled preventative maintenance is in place to monitor and ensure no degradation in O-ring performance. As well, a proactive O-ring replacement campaign for like devices was progressed throughout 2023.
- On October 18, a faulty valve let to a release of 22.68 kg of refrigerant R134a from a chiller. The remaining refrigerant was extracted, the chiller was serviced and the faulty valve was replaced with a new valve. To prevent reoccurrence, scheduled preventative maintenance and leak testing is in place.
- On November 10, an O-ring failure let to a release of 14.52 kg of refrigerant R134a from a refrigeration system. The O-ring was replaced and on-going scheduled preventative maintenance is in place to monitor and ensure no degradation in O-ring performance.

There were zero releases of ODS that were reportable as spills in 2023 for PN.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

3.1 Design of EMPs

The EMPs were developed using the guidance in CSA N288.4:19 to address site specific objectives covering the aspects of regulatory requirements, ERA results, confirmation of effluent control, areas of regulatory interest, and stakeholder commitments.

3.1.1 Environmental Risk Assessments

The PN and DN site ERAs assess potential human health and ecological risks from exposure to radiological contaminants, conventional contaminants, and physical stressors present in the environment as a result of site operations. The ERA includes a summary of human health radiological dose results from the latest EMP report at the time of ERA preparation, as well as recent human health non-radiological dose/risk results, and ecological dose/risk results. The ERAs help to identify monitoring to include in the EMPs.

The 2020 DN ERA update was issued in 2021, and most recently revised in 2022 [R-7], in accordance with the requirements of CSA N288.6-12, Environmental Risk Assessments at

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Class I Nuclear Facilities and Uranium Mines and Mills [R-8] and concluded that the DN site is operating in a manner that is protective of human and ecological receptors residing in the surrounding area. Furthermore, a 2024 Environmental Risk Assessment Addendum was completed for the DN site [R-44], which met the requirements of CSA N288.6-22. The ERA addendum report serves as an interim update to the 2020 DN ERA, encompassing available data from 2020 to 2022 (and 2023, where available) and supports OPG's request for the renewal of the Darlington NGS Power Reactor Operating Licence. The ERA addendum report demonstrates that DN continues to operate in a manner that is protective of human and ecological receptors residing in the surrounding area. There are no new risk management recommendations identified since the preparation of the 2020 DN ERA.

The 2020 DN ERA recommended that lake water samples should be analyzed for hydrazine at a lower detection limit of 0.05 µg/L along and at the outlet of the DN diffuser prior to the next ERA update. The ERA addendum report indicated that since there are currently no commercial laboratories available to achieve a lower detection limit for hydrazine in surface water, OPG will look for opportunities to achieve a lower detection limit if hydrazine is measured in lake water in the future, if it is available and deemed necessary. OPG currently monitors hydrazine in effluent in accordance with its provincial Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) requirements and operates below the prescribed ECA limits.

The PN ERA was updated in 2022 [R-45] in accordance with the requirements of CSA N288.6-12 [R-8] and included the results of the 2014/2015 sampling programs and routine environmental and effluent monitoring data from 2016 to 2020. Overall, the PN ERA concluded that the PN site is operating in a manner that is protective of human and ecological receptors residing in the surrounding area. A revision of the PN ERA was issued in March 2023 [R-45] to address regulatory comments.

The 2022 PN ERA [R-45] recommended that future air dispersion modelling scenarios include an estimation of the predicted air concentrations at the potential critical groups to reduce uncertainty regarding the short-term nitrogen oxide concentrations at the locations of the Sport Fisher and other potential critical groups.

Furthermore, as changes to the facility are periodically reviewed, per the requirements of CSA N288.6:22 [R-52], the expansion of NSS-PWMF Phase II will likely result in changes to the stormwater catchments in the East Complex. The appropriate stormwater outfalls in the East Complex should be reviewed and sampled accordingly to be representative of the catchment areas after the completion of the NSS-PWMF Phase II expansion.

3.2 EMP Sampling Plan

The EMP sampling plan outlines the contaminants monitored, the sampling locations, the sample types, and the frequency of collection. Sample collection and analysis, as well as data interpretation, support the EMP objectives as follows:

1) Public Dose Calculation

To ensure the public dose estimation from radiological emissions is as realistic as possible, various exposure pathways, such as food ingestion, inhalation, and water ingestion are assessed for radionuclide concentrations resulting from site operations. Samples are

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collected at site boundary locations as well as at potential critical group locations. A description of critical groups is provided in Section 4.0, Assessment of Radiological Dose to the Public. For sample types that are not available at potential critical group locations, contaminant concentrations are estimated from concentrations measured at the boundary locations using ratios of modeled atmospheric dispersion factors.

2) Demonstration of Emissions Control

To meet this objective, environmental measurements at the site boundary are used to confirm that concentrations are as expected based on effluent monitoring. Similarly, lake water/drinking water monitoring demonstrates waterborne emissions are properly controlled. Environmental monitoring provides an independent ongoing check on the effectiveness of containment and effluent control.

3) Refining ERA Models and Predictions

Sampling to verify ERA predictions and assist in refining models used in the ERAs is included in the EMPs and handled through supplementary studies based on ERA recommendations, and is documented in this annual EMP report.

3.2.1 Radiological Contaminants

Radionuclides that are emitted as a result of PN and DN site operations and monitored in the EMPs are listed below. They are identified through the pathway analyses as discussed in Section 4.2 of this document. The routine sample analyses used in the public dose calculation are indicated in Table 3-1.

Carbon-14 (C-14) – is produced from the operation of nuclear stations. It is also a naturally occurring radionuclide and a by-product of past nuclear weapons testing. C-14 values detected above background are included in the dose calculations.

Tritiated Water (HTO) – is a normal station emission of CANDU plants. Concentrations measured in plants and animals refer to the HTO concentration in the free water portion of the sample.

Tritiated Hydrogen Gas (HT) – is emitted to air primarily as a result of the operation of the TRF at DN. HT contributes a very small percentage to the total dose relative to HTO, and HT concentration in air is modeled from emissions and not monitored in the environment. A portion of the HT is converted to HTO in the environment, and this HTO is monitored.

Organically Bound Tritium (OBT) – is tritium that is bound to the organic molecules in organisms and is not readily exchanged with other hydrogen atoms. In accordance with CSA N288.1:14, OBT concentrations used in the dose calculation are modeled from HTO concentrations measured in sample media at each potential critical group location and in fish. OPG dose calculations incorporate dose from OBT via intake of terrestrial plants and animal products, and from fish. OBT is measured in a few environmental samples for informational purposes and these results are presented in Appendix D.

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Noble Gases – Radioactive noble gases released from the DN and PN plants are mostly Argon-41 (Ar-41), Xenon-133 (Xe-133) and Xenon-135 (Xe-135). The environmental detectors that measure noble gas doses may also detect Iridium-192 (Ir-192) skyshine from industrial radiography carried out in the stations.

Iodine-131 – The dose from radioiodine emissions is modeled from I-131 emissions, with the assumption that I-131 emissions are accompanied by an equilibrium mixture of other short lived iodine fission products (i.e., I-132, I-133, I-134 and I-135) or mixed fission products [(mfp)].

Particulates and gross beta-gamma – Atmospheric particulate emissions are represented by Cobalt-60 (Co-60) and liquid effluent beta-gamma emissions are represented by Cesium-134 (Cs-134) as this provides the most conservative assignment of dose based on the pathway analyses in the program design reviews [R-41][R-42]. Cs-137 is present in the environment as a result of historic weapons testing. Co-60 and Cesium-134 (Cs-134) are representative of station emissions and are analyzed together with Cs-137, which helps distinguish between the Cs-137 resulting from station operations and that from past weapons testing.

Table 3-1: Routine Environmental Samples Used for the DN and PN EMPs

Environmental Medium of Interest	Monitored For	Sampling Frequency	Analyses Frequency
SAMPLES USED FOR PUBLIC DOSE CALCULATIONS			
Atmospheric Sampling			
Air	HTO (active monitor)	Continuous	Monthly
Air	C-14 (passive monitor)	Continuous	Quarterly
Air	Noble gases (Ar-41, Xe-133, Xe-135), Ir-192 ^(a)	Continuous	Reported monthly
Terrestrial Sampling			
Fruits and Vegetables ^(c)	HTO and C-14	3 grab samples/year	3 times/year
Animal Feed	HTO and C-14	Bi-annual grab samples	Bi-annual
Eggs	HTO and C-14	Quarterly grab samples	Quarterly
Poultry	HTO and C-14	Annual grab samples	Annual
Milk ^(b)	HTO and C-14	Monthly grab samples	Monthly
Aquatic Sampling			
Municipal Drinking Water	HTO	2-3 grab samples/day	Weekly composite
Well Water	HTO	Monthly grab samples	Monthly
Lake Water	HTO	Monthly grab samples	Monthly
Fish	HTO, C-14, Cs-137, Cs-134, Co-60	Annual grab samples	Annual
Beach Sand	Cs-137, Cs-134, Co-60	Annual grab samples	Annual
SAMPLES USED FOR OTHER EMP OBJECTIVES			
Vegetables	OBT	Annual grab samples	Annual
Soil	Cs-137, Cs-134, Co-60	Grab samples every five years	Every five years
Milk	OBT	Monthly grab samples	Monthly
Municipal Drinking Water	Gross beta	2-3 grab samples/day	Monthly composite
Fish	OBT	Annual grab samples (composite)	Annual
Sediment	C-14, Cs-137, Cs-134, Co-60	Grab samples every five years (composite)	Every five years
Lake water	Potassium	Grab samples every three years (composite)	Every three years

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- (a) Air kerma is measured and converted to external air immersion dose.
- (b) Sampling frequency is quarterly for provincial background locations.
- (c) Sampling frequency is annual for provincial background locations.

3.2.2 Conventional Contaminants

Conventional contaminants emitted as a result of DN and PN operations may be monitored in the environment as part of the EMPs to confirm predictions in the ERA and/or to demonstrate that concentrations fall below benchmark values. The monitoring of these contaminants is achieved through supplementary studies.

No supplementary studies were conducted in 2024 with respect to the above. As mentioned previously, DNNP EMEAF activities are being conducted as project-specific studies in accordance with relevant requirements identified in EMP governance. Results are referenced in DNNP Annual Reports submitted to the CNSC.

3.3 Environmental Monitoring Program Results

This section contains the results of the EMPs for the DN and PN sites and those of the provincial background locations. All sampling locations are shown in Appendix C, Figures C1 to C3, and are selected based on the pathway analyses and site-specific survey reviews as described in Section 4.2 of this report.

3.3.1 Protocol for Reporting Data and Uncertainties

Statistical analyses typically performed on datasets include determination of the mean and standard deviation, trend analysis, demonstration that the concentrations of contaminants are below the benchmark value, and dataset comparison.

Trend analysis is performed on most EMP data; however, it is more meaningful when sampling locations and frequencies remain consistent throughout the trending period. As air monitors are sensitive to changes in location, only locations that were active for the entire trending period are used in the trend analysis of site boundary air data. For other sample media, all locations that are currently active are included in the trend analysis. Fruits and vegetables are the exception in that all sample locations, both current and historical, are included in the trend analysis even though these sample locations change frequently. For animal feed, the EMP includes trend analysis for forage only (not dry feed), for which locations have changed over the years. Dry feed samples have been unavailable in the last several years and the data, as such trend analysis was not completed. Therefore, for the trend analysis of EMP environmental sample media other than air, there is a degree of inaccuracy when comparing year to year averages since the same set of locations may not have been used for the entire trending period.

Radionuclide concentrations in the environment are low, and at times, below levels which can be detected by routine analytical techniques. In these situations, the analytical result is reported as being below the critical level (Lc) or the detection limit (Ld).

Lc: The critical level is the level (relative to background) below which a quantity cannot reliably be measured. More specifically, the critical level is the largest value of the quantity for which the probability of a wrong conclusion that a quantity is present exceeds

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a specified probability [R-2]. The EMPs use a probability of 5%. For the EMPs, Lc is approximately equal to half of the Ld.

Ld: The detection limit is the level (relative to background) above which a quantity can confidently be measured. More specifically, the detection limit is the smallest value of the quantity for which the probability of a wrong conclusion that the quantity is not present does not exceed a specified probability [R-2]. The EMPs use a probability of 5%.

When reporting the analytical data in Appendix D tables, the following conventions are used:

- Where a measured value is below the analytical Ld but above the Lc, the measured value is reported in bold type.
- Where a measured value is below the Lc, then "< Lc" is reported without an uncertainty measure.
- Where a measured value is censored at the Ld, it is reported as "< Ld". This is the case for gamma spectrometer results, noble gas data, and conventional contaminants.
- For a dataset comprised of a single measured value, the associated uncertainty is the laboratory analytical uncertainty for that particular sample.
- For a dataset without any data censored at the Ld, the arithmetic mean is reported and associated uncertainty is two times the standard deviation of the dataset.
- For a dataset containing some data censored at the Ld, the Kaplan-Meier (KM) estimation method is used. The KM mean is reported and associated uncertainty is two times the KM standard deviation of the dataset. An asterisk "*" is used to identify these datasets.
- For a dataset that consists entirely of data censored at the Ld, the average is reported as "<Ld" without an uncertainty measure.
- For a dataset that consists entirely of data below the Lc (with no censored data), the average is reported as "< Lc" without an uncertainty measure.

See Appendix F.2.0 for treatment of background data for dose calculation purposes.

3.3.2 Atmospheric Sampling

Samples of air are collected to monitor the environment around the DN and PN sites. Background samples are also collected to allow determination of net values for dose calculations. The radionuclide analyses performed and the sample collection frequency are detailed in Table 3-1 and results are summarized in Sections 3.3.2.1 to 3.3.2.3. Detailed data are given in Appendix D, Environmental Monitoring Data, Tables D1 to D3.

3.3.2.1 Tritium Oxide

The active tritium-in-air sampler collects water vapour by passing air continuously at a steady rate through two molecular sieve canisters in series. The active samplers are located at six site

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boundary EMP monitoring locations around DN (D1, D2, D5, D9, D10 and D11) and six around PN (P2, P3, P4, P6, P10, and P11), as identified in Figures C1 and C2 in Appendix C. These samples are collected and analyzed monthly.

The background concentration of HTO in air is measured at Nanticoke, which is considered to be far from the influence of nuclear stations. The annual average HTO in air measured at the background location in recent years has been at or below the active sampler detection limit of 0.2 Bq/m³. In 2024, HTO in air measured at Nanticoke ranged from 0.01 to 0.1 Bq/m³ and the location average was <0.1 Bq/m³.

The 2024 annual average results of airborne HTO at the DN, PN, and background monitoring locations, are summarized in Appendix D, Table D1. The levels of HTO observed in the environment depend on station emissions, wind direction, wind speed, ambient humidity, and seasonal variations. As such, fluctuations from year to year are expected even if site HTO emissions remain similar.

For the purpose of statistical trend analyses, Figures 3-1 and 3-2 utilize only locations which were active for all of the last 10 years in order to provide a representative year to year comparison. For DN this includes locations D1, D2, D5, D9, D10 and D11. For PN this includes locations P2, P3, P4, P6, P10 and P11.

DN – Figure 3-1

The 2024 HTO in air annual average concentrations measured at DN boundary locations ranged from 0.2 to 0.9 Bq/m³, with an average concentration of 0.6 Bq/m³. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend over the past 10 years. The increase in HTO observed in 2023 is likely attributed to issues with the Tritium Immobilization System (TIS) at the TRF described in section 2.1.1.

PN – Figure 3-2

The 2024 HTO in air annual average concentrations measured at PN boundary locations ranged from 1.3 to 7.2 Bq/m³, with an average concentration of 4.0 Bq/m³. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend over the past 10 years.

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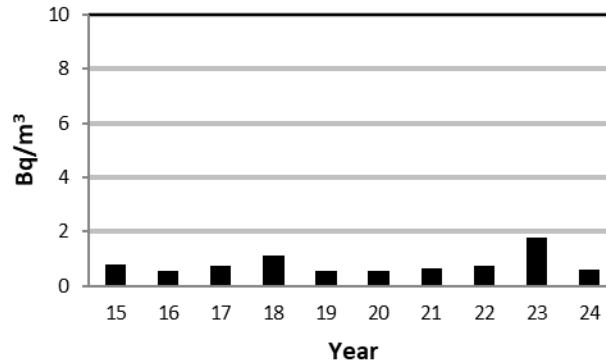


Figure 3-1: DN Annual Average HTO in Air

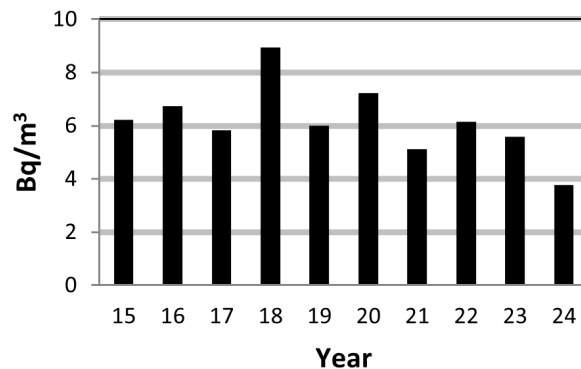


Figure 3-2: PN Annual Average HTO in Air

3.3.2.2 Carbon 14

C-14 in air is sampled using passive sampling technology. The passive C-14 sampler works by absorption of CO₂ in air into soda lime pellets exposed for a period of an annual quarter. Samples are analyzed after each quarter.

C-14 is naturally occurring in the environment but is also a by-product of past nuclear weapons testing from the early 1960s. C-14 background concentrations around the world are decreasing as weapons test C-14 levels naturally decay over time. Pre-atmospheric weapons test levels were measured at 226 Bq/kg-C [R-9]. The annual average C-14 in air concentration observed at the Nanticoke EMP background location in 2024 was 205 Bq/kg-C. This is within the range typically seen as background concentrations of C-14 in air observed at the Nanticoke EMP background location ranged between 155 Bq/kg-C and 263 Bq/kg-C over the last 10 years.

In the EMPs, C-14 in air is monitored at four boundary locations for DN (D1, D2, D5, and D10) and four boundary locations for PN (P3, P4, P6, and P10). Appendix D, Table D2, provides the 2024 annual averages of airborne C-14 measured at the DN, PN, and background sampling locations.

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For the purpose of statistical trend analyses, Figures 3-3 and 3-4 utilize only locations which were active for all of the last 10 years in order to provide a representative year to year comparison. For DN and PN this includes all monitoring locations listed above.

DN – Figure 3-3

The 2024 annual average C-14 in air concentrations measured at DN boundary locations ranged from 244 to 272 Bq/kg-C, with an average concentration of 260 Bq/kg-C. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate a statistically significant trend over the past 10 years.

PN – Figure 3-4

The 2024 annual average C-14 in air concentrations measured at PN boundary locations ranged from 258 to 420 Bq/kg-C, with an average concentration of 313 Bq/kg-C. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate a statistically significant trend over the past 10 years.

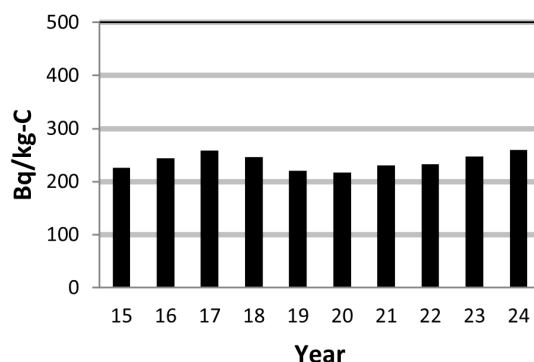


Figure 3-3: DN Annual Average C-14 in Air

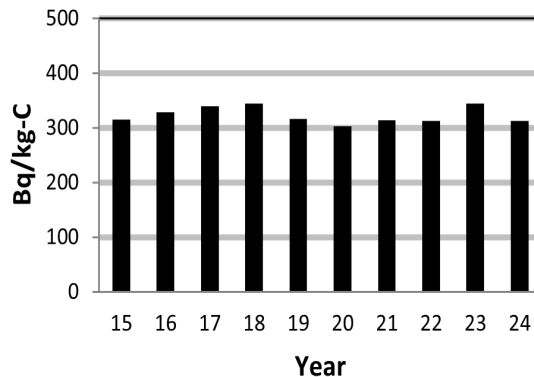


Figure 3-4: PN Annual Average C-14 in Air

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3.3.2.3 Noble Gas Detectors

Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between OPG and Health Canada (HC), established in 2009, HC operates and maintains OPG's network of noble gas detectors. In exchange, OPG allows HC to release the detector results on their public website as part of their Fixed Point Surveillance (FPS) network [R-10].

In years past, OPG and HC would each calculate noble gas dose from raw data using different analysis and processing software, yielding comparable results. Starting in 2014, OPG began using the noble gas dose results generated by HC for calculation of the annual public dose. Noble gas data generated by HC is reviewed by OPG on an annual basis.

External gamma radiation doses from noble gases and Ir-192 are measured using sodium iodide (NaI) spectrometers set up around the DN and PN sites. There are a total of eight detectors around the DN site and eight detectors around the PN site that monitor the dose rate continuously. Natural background dose has been subtracted from noble gas detector results.

The annual boundary average noble gas dose rate is estimated from the monthly data from each detector. Results obtained in 2024 from the noble gas detectors are summarized in Appendix D, Table D3 and discussed below.

DN

Due to a different station design, DN does not experience the same level of noble gas emissions as PN. The DN boundary average dose rates for Ar-41, Xe-133, Xe-135, and Ir-192 are typically below the detection limits. Therefore, no trend graph is presented for DN.

PN – Figure 3-5

Ar-41 is the predominant radionuclide measured in noble gas around PN followed by Xe-133 and Xe-135. The PN boundary average Ar-41 dose in air was 209 nanogray (nGy)/month in 2024.

Figure 3-5 illustrates the boundary average Ar-41 dose rate for PN from 2015 to 2024 in units of nGy/month. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend over the past 10 years. Generally, higher Ar-41 emissions are largely related to a higher operating time of PN Units 1 and 4. The lower Ar-41 emissions observed in 2020 is associated with a relatively lower operating time of Units 1 and 4. However, there are other factors that affect the emissions, such as calandria vault dryer performance, as well as the influence of meteorological conditions (e.g. wind direction). Therefore, there is some expected variability in the relationship between PN Units 1 and 4 operating hours and Ar-41 measured at site boundary locations.

In 2024, Xe-133 was, at times, measured above the detection limit at PN. The measured boundary average value for Xe-133 was 5.7 nGy/month which is within the range typically seen. Xe-135 remained below the detection limit, <3 nGy/month. No Ir-192 was detected at PN in 2024.

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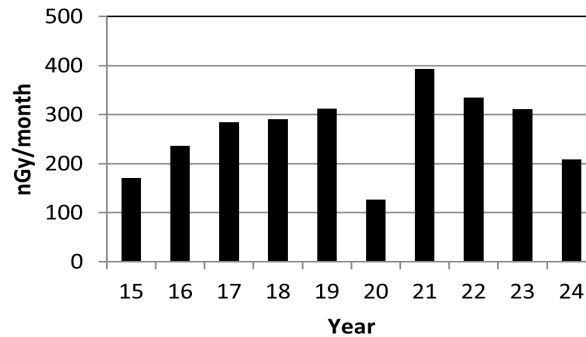


Figure 3-5: PN Annual Average Ar-41 Dose Rate in Air

3.3.3 Terrestrial Sampling

Terrestrial biota receive exposure from both airborne and waterborne emissions as indicated in Figure 4-1. Cow's milk, for example, is affected by the air, plants, and water sources that the cow consumes. It is therefore important to consider the combined effect of all these pathways when assessing the station impact on terrestrial samples.

Samples of soil, fruits, vegetables, animal feed, milk, eggs, and poultry are collected to support the public dose calculation for DN and PN sites. Background samples are also collected for calculating net concentrations for dose calculations. The radionuclides monitored and the sample collection frequencies are summarized in Table 3-1 and the 2024 results are discussed in the following sections. Detailed data are given in Appendix D, Tables D4 to D7.

3.3.3.1 Fruits and Vegetables

In the EMPs, fruits and vegetables are sampled three times from each location for a representation of the entire growing season. Each sample is analyzed for C-14 and HTO. Sampling locations for 2024 are shown in Appendix C.

A total of four locations for fruits and two locations for vegetables were sampled around DN and five locations for fruits and five locations for vegetables were sampled around PN. Fruits were samples from three background locations and vegetables were sampled from two background locations.

The results for vegetation are provided in Appendix D, Table D4.

Tritium Oxide

HTO concentrations in vegetation around the nuclear sites tend to vary from year to year due to prevailing winds, HTO emissions, humidity, etc. Furthermore, the number and types of samples and their locations change over the years. These variations should be considered when reviewing the following graphs and trend analysis as these factors could have an impact on the results for fruit and vegetables.

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The average HTO concentrations measured in fruits and vegetables from the background locations in 2024 were <2.3 Bq/L and 2.7 Bq/L respectively.

DN – Figure 3-6

The 2024 average concentration for HTO was 21 Bq/L in fruits and 21 Bq/L in vegetables. Figure 3-6 illustrates the combined DN fruit and vegetable annual average HTO results over the past 10 years. In 2024, the annual average HTO concentration in DN fruit and vegetables combined was 21 Bq/L. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend.

PN – Figure 3-7

The 2024 average concentration for HTO was 66 Bq/L in fruits and 53 Bq/L in vegetables. Figure 3-7 illustrates the combined PN fruit and vegetable annual average HTO results over the past 10 years. In 2024, the annual average HTO concentration in PN fruit and vegetables combined was 60 Bq/L. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend.

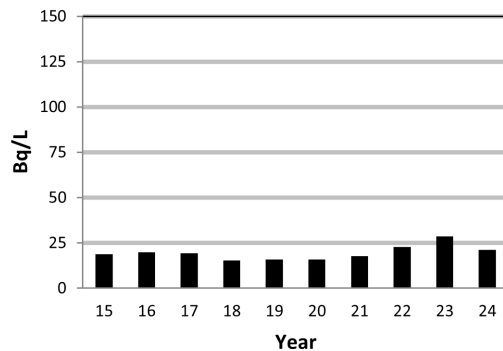


Figure 3-6: DN Annual Average HTO in Vegetation

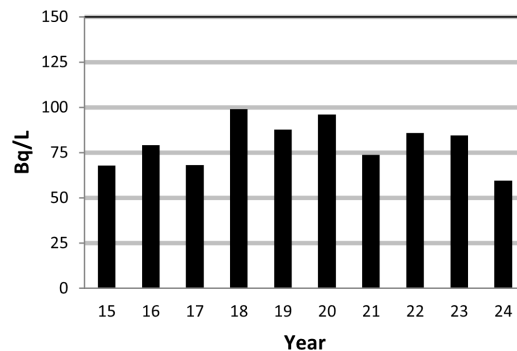


Figure 3-7: PN Annual Average HTO in Vegetation

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2024 Results of Environmental Monitoring Programs for Darlington and Pickering Nuclear**Carbon-14**

The number and types of fruit and vegetable samples, their locations, and sampling frequencies have changed over the years, which should be considered when reviewing the following graphs and trend analysis as these factors could have an impact on the results for fruit and vegetables.

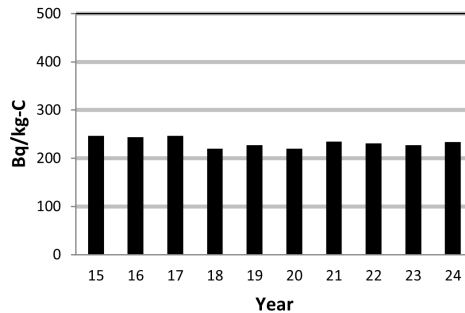
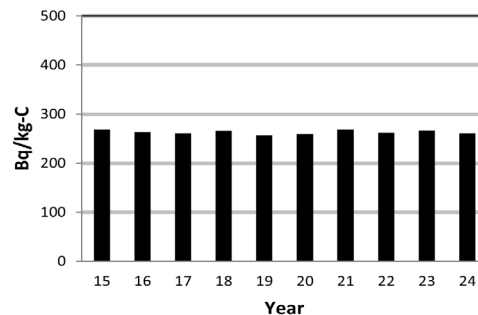
The average C-14 concentrations measured in fruits and vegetables from the background locations in 2024 were 232 Bq/kg-C and 234 Bq/kg-C respectively.

DN – Figure 3-8

The 2024 average concentration of C-14 was 239 Bq/kg-C in fruits and 224 Bq/kg-C in vegetables. Figure 3-8 illustrates the combined DN fruit and vegetable annual average C-14 results over the past 10 years. In 2024, the annual average C-14 concentration in DN fruit and vegetables combined was 234 Bq/L. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend.

PN – Figure 3-9

The 2024 average concentration of C-14 at PN locations was 275 Bq/kg-C in fruits and 246 Bq/kg-C in vegetables. Figure 3-9 illustrates the combined PN fruit and vegetable annual average C-14 results over the past 10 years. In 2024, the annual average C-14 concentration in PN fruit and vegetables combined was 261 Bq/L. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend.

**Figure 3-8: DN Annual Average C-14 in Vegetation****Figure 3-9: PN Annual Average C-14 in Vegetation**

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3.3.3.2 Milk and Animal Feed

Milk sampling is used to estimate the portion of dose received from milk ingestion for the Dairy Farm potential critical group. Milk consumed by other members of the public comes from commercial dairies whose products consist of composites from many dairy farms across Ontario. Values in this report are only applicable to residents of the surrounding dairy farms who consume raw milk and are not representative of milk that is sold at a grocery store.

Milk samples are collected monthly from dairy farms around DN and PN and analysed for HTO and C-14. Samples are collected from two dairy farms around DN and one dairy farm located around PN. Quarterly milk samples are collected from one background location with three replicates collected per quarter.

Locally grown animal feed is collected from two dairy farms around DN, twice a year, with two replicates collected per visit. Animal feed is collected from two dairy farms around PN and one dairy farm from a background location twice a year, with four replicates collected per visit. In 2024, PN animal feed was unavailable from one location (DF8, which will not be used as a sampling location going forward) and 50% available from another location (DF1). Since 2013, dry feed (grains, hay, etc.) and wet feed (forage) are collected separately. Animal feed is analysed for HTO and C-14.

Annual average values of HTO and C-14 in animal feed and milk are provided in Appendix D, Table D5 and D6, respectively.

The annual average HTO and C-14 in milk measurements around the nuclear sites vary from year to year due to changes in prevailing winds, emissions, humidity, cow's diet, feed sources, and water sources. These variations should be considered when reviewing the following graphs.

Tritium Oxide

The background average HTO concentration in milk was <2.3 Bq/L. For animal feed (wet feed, forage), the background average HTO concentration was also <2.3 Bq/L. No dry feed was collected in 2024.

DN – Figure 3-10

The 2024 average concentration of HTO in milk was 3.5 Bq/L based on two dairy farms around DN. Figure 3-10 illustrates DN HTO in milk results over the past 10 years. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend.

The average HTO concentration in animal feed was 8.4 Bq/L for wet feed (forage). No dry feed samples were available in 2024. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis of the forage only (not dry feed) at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend. Trend analysis was completed on the forage as dry feed samples have not been available since 2019.

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PN – Figure 3-11

The 2024 average concentration of HTO in milk was 12 Bq/L based on one dairy farm located within 12 km of PN. Figure 3-11 illustrates PN HTO in milk results over the past 10 years. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend.

The average HTO concentration in animal feed was 25 Bq/L for wet feed (forage). No dry feed samples were available in 2024. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis of the forage only (not dry feed) at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend. Trend analysis was completed on the forage as dry feed samples have not been available since 2019.

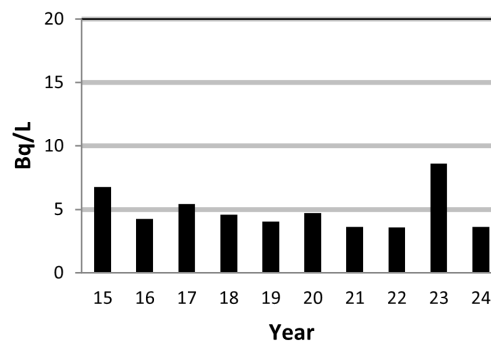


Figure 3-10: DN Annual Average HTO in Milk

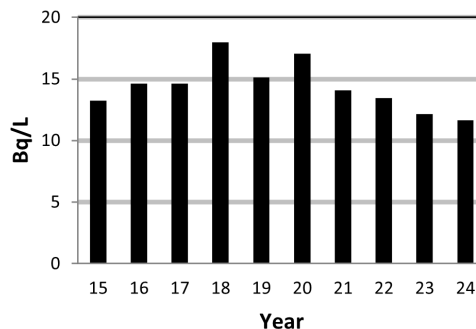


Figure 3-11: PN Annual Average HTO in Milk

Carbon-14

The background average C-14 in milk was 223 Bq/kg-C. C-14 in wet feed (forage) was 216 Bq/kg-C. No dry feed samples were available in 2024.

The C-14 level in animal feed consumed by the cows is the main contributing factor to the C-14 levels in milk. Animal feed contains C-14 from the previous year when it was grown, therefore emissions from the previous year would affect the C-14 values measured in milk in the current year for cows consuming local feed.

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DN – Figure 3-12

The 2024 average concentration of C-14 in milk from dairy farm locations in the vicinity of DN was 226 Bq/kg-C. Figure 3-12 illustrates that C-14 levels in milk around DN have been near background levels and slightly decreasing for the past 10 years. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically significant decreasing trend in C-14 in DN milk.

The average C-14 concentration in animal feed was 229 Bq/kg-C for wet feed (forage). No dry feed samples were available in 2024. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis of the forage only (not dry feed) at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically significant decreasing trend in C-14 in DN animal feed.

PN – Figure 3-13

The 2024 average concentration of C-14 in milk from the dairy farm location in the vicinity of PN was 229 Bq/kg-C. Figure 3-13 illustrates that C-14 levels in milk around PN have been near background levels and slightly decreasing for the past 10 years. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates a decreasing trend for C-14 in PN milk.

The average C-14 concentration in animal feed was 206 Bq/kg-C for wet feed (forage). No dry feed samples were available in 2024. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis of the forage only (not dry feed) at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically significant decreasing trend in C-14 in PN animal feed.

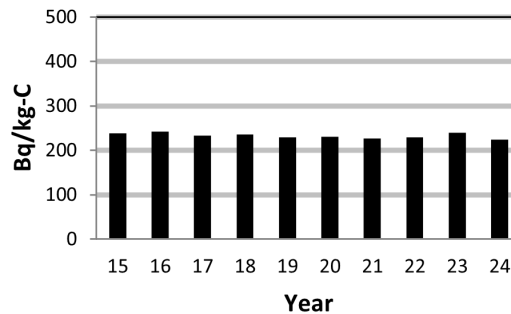


Figure 3-12: DN Annual Average C-14 in Milk

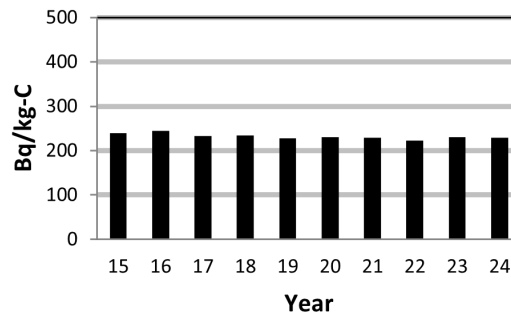


Figure 3-13: PN Annual Average C-14 in Milk

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3.3.3.3 Eggs and Poultry

Eggs are sampled on a quarterly basis and three sample replicates are collected per visit. Poultry is collected annually with eight sample replicates collected per visit. Both eggs and poultry are analysed for HTO and C-14.

One farm location around DN is sampled for eggs (D10) and one farm location is sampled for poultry (F16). Eggs were unavailable for collection from DN during Q4 of 2024. No farm location selling fresh eggs and poultry could be found in the PN vicinity, and therefore these pathways are modeled for PN. One background location is sampled for both eggs and poultry (Picton). Eggs were unavailable for collection in Picton during Q4 of 2024.

The background concentration of HTO was 3.1 Bq/L for eggs and <2.3 Bq/L for poultry. The background concentration of C-14 was 223 Bq/kg-C for eggs and 229 Bq/kg-C for poultry.

DN – Figure 3-14

The 2024 average concentration of HTO in DN eggs was 9.0 Bq/L. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend. The average HTO concentration observed in DN eggs over the past 10 years remains low ranging from 2.2 Bq/L to 13 Bq/L.

DN – Figure 3-15

The 2024 average concentration of C-14 in DN eggs was 221 Bq/kg-C. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend for DN C-14 in eggs. The average C-14 concentration observed in DN eggs over the past 10 years ranged from 219 Bq/kg-C to 251 Bq/kg-C.

DN – Figure 3-16

The 2024 average concentration of HTO in poultry was 13 Bq/L. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend for HTO in poultry. The average HTO concentration observed in DN poultry over the past 10 years remains low ranging from 6.6 Bq/L to 13 Bq/L.

DN – Figure 3-17

The 2024 average concentration of C-14 in poultry was 247 Bq/kg-C. A Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend for C-14 in poultry. The average C-14 concentration observed in DN poultry over the past 10 years ranged from 220 Bq/kg-C to 290 Bq/kg-C.

Refer to Table D7 in Appendix D for detailed data on HTO and C-14 in eggs and poultry.

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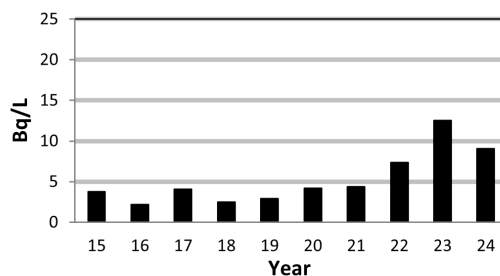


Figure 3-14: DN Annual Average HTO in Eggs

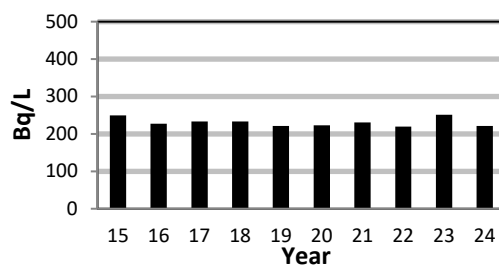


Figure 3-15: DN Annual Average C-14 in Eggs

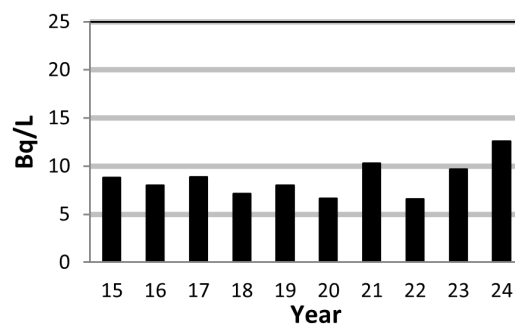


Figure 3-16: DN Annual Average HTO in Poultry

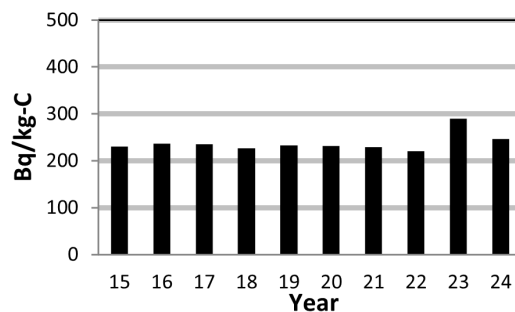


Figure 3-17: DN Annual Average C-14 in Poultry

3.3.3.4 Soil Sampling

Soil is sampled every five years to identify possible radionuclide accumulation over time. Sampling previously took place in 2017 [R-11] and most recently in 2022 [R-49]. The 2022 results for soil sampling are provided in the 2022 Results of Environmental Monitoring Programs report [R-49]. The next soil samples will be obtained in 2027.

3.3.4 Aquatic Sampling

Samples of drinking water sources (municipal and well water), lake water, lake sediment, beach sand, and fish are collected to monitor the aquatic environment around the DN and PN sites. Background samples are also collected to provide a comparison benchmark and to allow determination of net values for dose calculations. The radionuclides monitored and the sample collection frequencies are detailed in Table 3-1. Detailed data for the results of aquatic sampling are given in Appendix D, Tables D8 to D10, and discussed in the following sections.

3.3.4.1 Water Supply Plants

Samples of drinking water are taken during each 8-12 hour shift at Water Supply Plants (WSPs) that supply water to Durham Region and the City of Toronto. Weekly composites of these samples are analyzed for HTO and monthly composites are analyzed for gross beta activity.

The locations of the WSPs sampled relative to the nearest nuclear station discharge are indicated in Table 3-2. The results of water samples are provided in Appendix D, Table D8.

Table 3-2: Water Supply Plants Monitored and Distance from Stations

	Distance from Site
DN AREA WSPs	
Bowmanville WSP	7 km ENE of DN
Newcastle WSP	13 km E of DN
Oshawa WSP	8 km W of DN
PN AREA WSPs	
R.C. Harris WSP	22 km WSW of PN
Horgan WSP	11 km SW of PN
Ajax WSP	7 km ENE of PN
Whitby WSP	12 km ENE of PN

The impact of HTO emissions from OPG stations on the nearby WSPs varies depending upon distance from the station, lake current direction, location and depth of the WSP intake pipe, and general dispersion conditions. Annual average HTO levels at all WSPs are well below the Ontario Drinking Water Quality Standard of 7,000 Bq/L [R-12].

A single sample hypothesis test was performed to demonstrate that the annual average at each WSP is below OPG's commitment to maintain HTO in drinking water below 100 Bq/L. Results from Ajax, Bowmanville, Whitby, Oshawa, Harris, Horgan, and Newcastle WSPs all showed annual averages < 100 Bq/L.

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Tritium Oxide

HTO in Lake Ontario, along with all the Great Lakes, originates from several sources: natural cosmogenic tritium, residual tritium fallout from atmospheric weapons testing in the early 1960s, current emissions from nuclear plants, and residual HTO from past emissions of nuclear plants. For the purpose of calculating public dose resulting from OPG operations, the sum of contributions from current emissions and residual HTO from past emissions was used. The background HTO value, subtracted from HTO measurements, includes only natural cosmogenic tritium and residual weapons fallout tritium. This produces a conservative estimate of dose from tritium in lake water. This Lake Ontario background component for 2024 was conservatively estimated to be 1.18 Bq/L, using the Great Lakes Time-Concentration Tritium Model [R-13].

The WSPs annual average concentrations of tritium in drinking water are shown in Figures 3-18 through 3-24. A statistical trend analysis was performed for each WSP over a 10-year period.

DN – Figures 3-18 to 3-20

Annual average HTO concentrations measured at the Bowmanville, Newcastle, and Oshawa WSPs ranged from 4.4 to 6.7 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend for HTO at any DN WSP location.

PN – Figure 3-21 to 3-24

Annual average HTO concentrations measured at the Ajax, Horgan, Harris, and Whitby WSPs ranged from 2.6 to 5.3 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend for HTO at any PN WSP location.

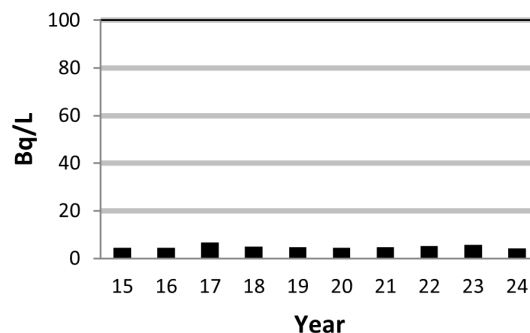


Figure 3-18: Bowmanville WSP – Annual Average HTO in Water

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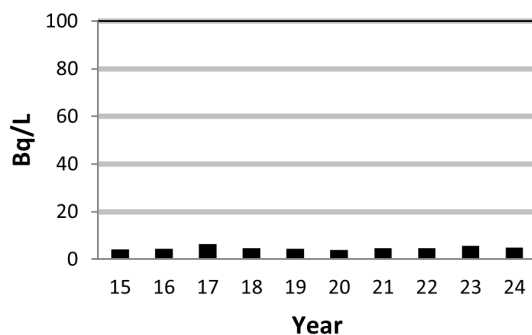


Figure 3-19: Newcastle WSP - Annual Average HTO in Water

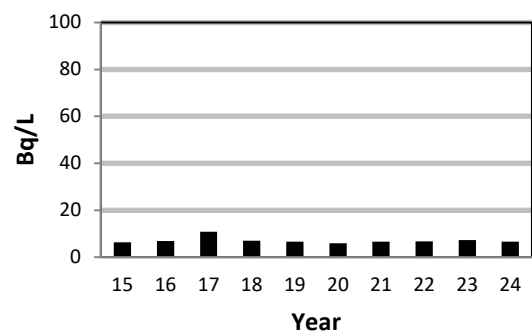


Figure 3-20: Oshawa WSP – Annual Average HTO in Water

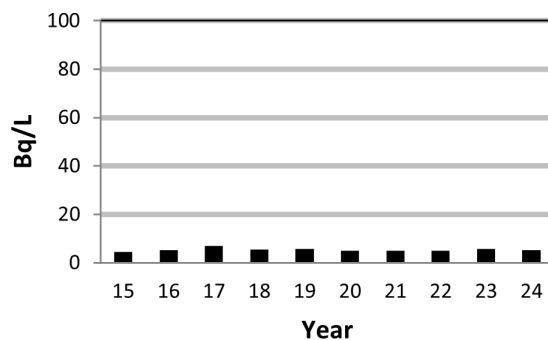


Figure 3-21: Ajax WSP – Annual Average HTO in Water

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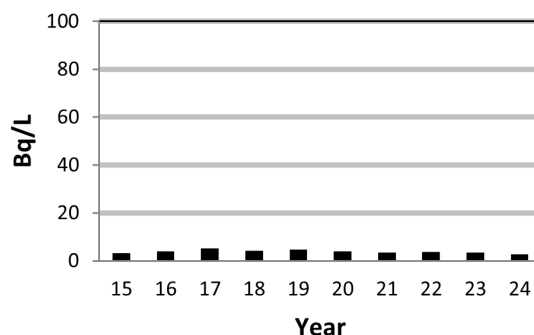


Figure 3-22: Scarborough Horgan WSP – Annual Average HTO in Water

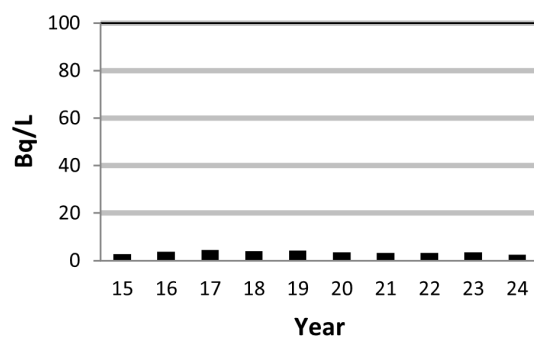


Figure 3-23: Toronto Harris WSP – Annual Average HTO in Water

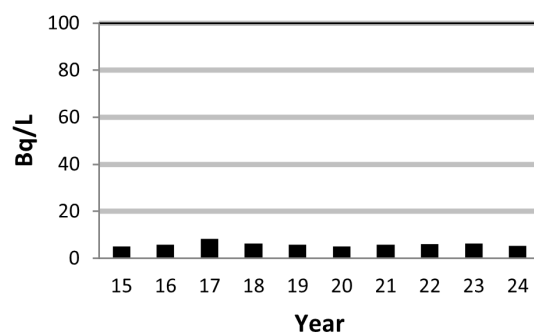


Figure 3-24: Whitby WSP – Annual Average HTO in Water

Gross Beta

For both DN and PN, annual average gross beta activity levels at WSPs in each area were 0.12 Bq/L. This is well below the gross beta activity screening level of 1 Bq/L, which is both an internal OPG screening level and a drinking water level recommended by Health Canada [R-14].

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3.3.4.2 Well Water

Monthly well water samples are collected from four wells around the DN area and two wells around the PN area. The wells sampled represent the potential critical groups for which the annual public dose is calculated under the EMPs. Samples are analyzed monthly for HTO. Analytical results are provided in Appendix D, Table D8.

Tritium Oxide

HTO concentrations in well water depend on the depth of the well and thus the amount of time it takes for precipitation to reach the aquifer from where the well draws its water. Radioactive decay of the tritium during its transit time to the aquifer determines the residual activity level in the well water. Deeper wells tend to have lower HTO concentrations. Well water HTO concentrations reflect the level of past atmospheric HTO releases because of the time it takes for precipitation to reach the well.

DN – Figure 3-25

The 2024 annual average HTO concentration observed in well water samples collected from the DN area was 13 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically significant upward trend for DN HTO in well water. However, the average HTO concentration observed in DN well water sampling locations over the past 10 years remains low ranging from 10 Bq/L to 16 Bq/L.

PN – Figure 3-26

The 2024 annual average HTO concentration observed in well water samples collected from the PN area was 8.0 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically significant downward trend for PN HTO in well water.

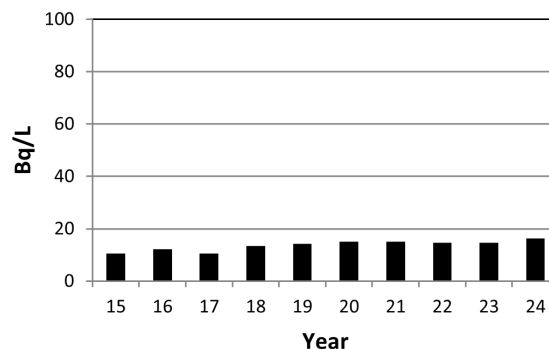


Figure 3-25: DN Annual Average HTO in Well Water

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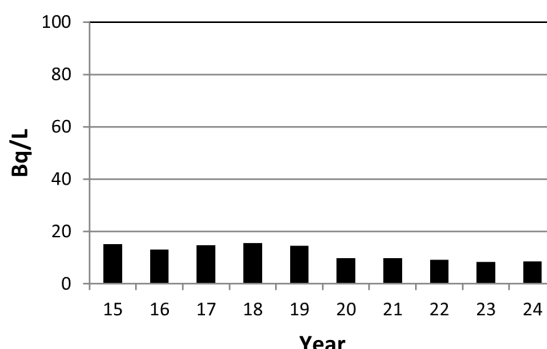


Figure 3-26: PN Annual Average HTO in Well Water

3.3.4.3 Lake Water

Lake water for recreational use is sampled from two beaches in the vicinity of DN and three beaches in the vicinity of PN on a monthly basis and analysed for HTO. It is used to assess the water immersion dose exposure pathway from swimming in lake water. Sampling of lake water is not required during the winter months as it is not representative of public exposure. Analytical results are provided in Appendix D, Table D8.

DN – Figure 3-27

The 2024 annual average HTO concentration observed in lake water samples collected from two beaches in the DN area was 23 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates no statistically significant trend for DN HTO in lake water.

PN – Figure 3-28

The 2024 annual average HTO concentration observed in lake water samples collected from three beaches in the PN area was 21 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates no statistically significant trend for DN HTO in lake water.

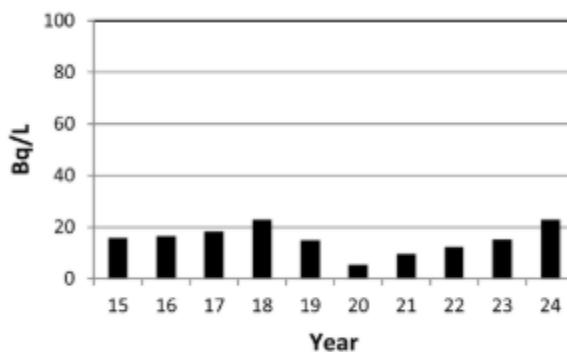


Figure 3-27: DN Annual Average HTO in Lake Water

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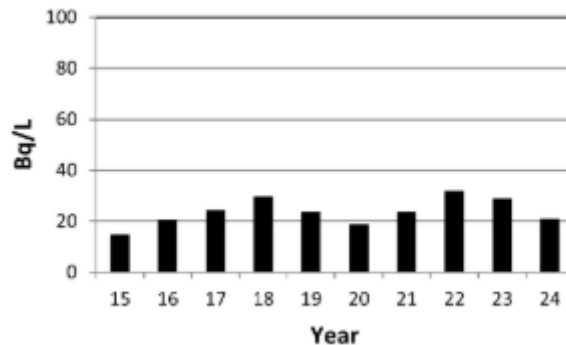


Figure 3-28: PN Annual Average HTO in Lake Water

3.3.4.4 Fish

At the DN site, fish sampling takes place over the cooling water discharge diffuser. At the PN site, the sampling location is in the PN outfall. Background samples are taken from the Bay of Quinte area of Lake Ontario.

The target fish species to be collected at DN, PN, and at background locations is White Sucker, with Brown Bullhead as the backup species. Eight replicate fish samples are collected and analyzed at each location. A sample consists of the fish muscle tissue only, and excludes the head, skin, fins, and as many bones as possible. HTO, C-14, Co-60, Cs-134, Cs-137, and Potassium-40 (K-40) measurements are performed on each fish sample.

The results for fish are provided in Appendix D, Table D9.

Tritium Oxide

The HTO levels in fish change quickly in response to changes in water HTO levels from waterborne emissions. Thus, HTO concentrations measured in fish tissue reflect the HTO concentration in the water in the few hours before they were sampled. Long-term graphs of fish HTO levels for PN and DN are provided in Figures 3-29 and 3-30. In 2024, the HTO in Lake Ontario background fish samples averaged 5.4 Bq/L.

DN – Figure 3-29

The HTO levels in the DN diffuser fish samples averaged 7.6 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any statistically significant trend for HTO in DN fish which generally reflects HTO waterborne emissions from DN (Figure 2-6).

PN – Figure 3-30

The HTO concentration in the PN outfall fish samples averaged 7.4 Bq/L. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level does not indicate any

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statistically significant trend for HTO in PN fish which generally reflects HTO waterborne emissions from PN (Figure 2-7).

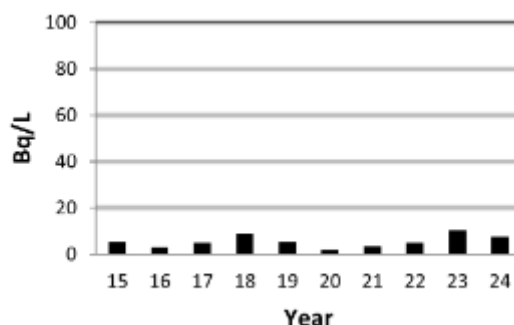


Figure 3-29: DN Annual Average HTO in Fish

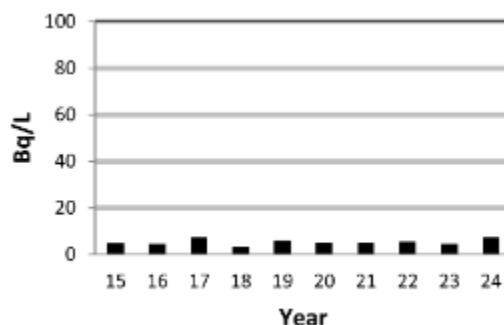


Figure 3-30: PN Annual Average HTO in Fish

Carbon-14

The average C-14 levels in fish measured at the background Lake Ontario location was 230 Bq/kg-C in 2024.

The concentrations of C-14 in fish at both DN and PN are consistent with past years and comparable to background levels, as shown in Figures 3-31 and 3-32.

DN – Figure 3-31

The 2024 annual average C-14 level in DN fish was 268 Bq/kg-C. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically significant upward trend for C-14 in DN fish. However, the average C-14 level observed in DN fish over the past 10 years remains low ranging from 229 Bq/kg-C to 268 Bq/kg-C.

PN – Figure 3-32

The 2024 annual average C-14 level in PN fish was 296 Bq/kg-C. Based on the past 10 years of data, a Mann-Kendall trend analysis at the 95% confidence level indicates a statistically

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significant upward trend for C-14 in PN fish. However, the average C-14 level observed in PN fish over the past 10 years remains low ranging from 226 Bq/kg-C to 296 Bq/kg-C.

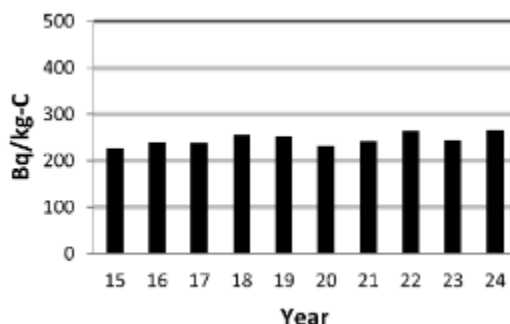


Figure 3-31: DN Annual Average C-14 in Fish

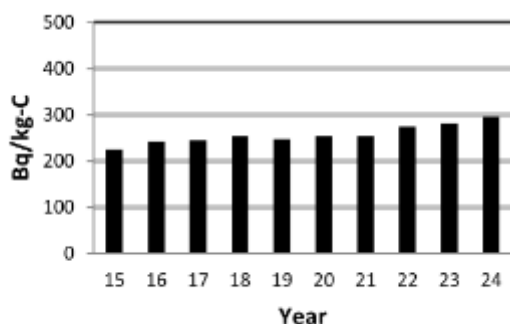


Figure 3-32: PN Annual Average C-14 in Fish

Gamma Spectrometry

The majority of the gamma activity in fish is naturally occurring K-40. A small amount of Cs-137 is usually present which is primarily due to nuclear weapons testing in the early 1960s and not reactor operation given that Cs-134 and Co-60, which are indicative of reactor operation, were not detected.

The average Cs-134 and Cs-137 values for background Lake Ontario fish were <0.1 and 0.2 Bq/kg respectively.

DN – Figure 3-33

Cs-134 and Co-60, which are indicative of reactor operation, were not detected in any fish samples at DN site in 2024. The average Cs-137 value for DN fish was 0.1 Bq/kg.

PN – Figure 3-34

Cs-134 and Co-60, which are indicative of reactor operation, were not detected in any fish samples at PN site in 2024. The average Cs-137 value for PN fish was 0.2 Bq/kg.

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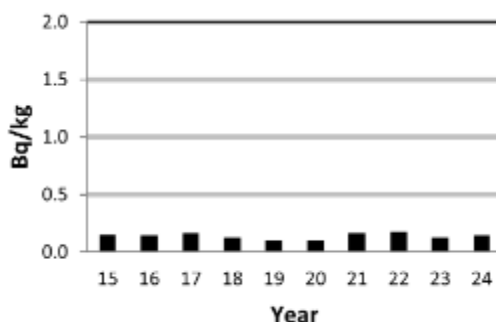


Figure 3-33: DN Annual Average Cs-137 in Fish

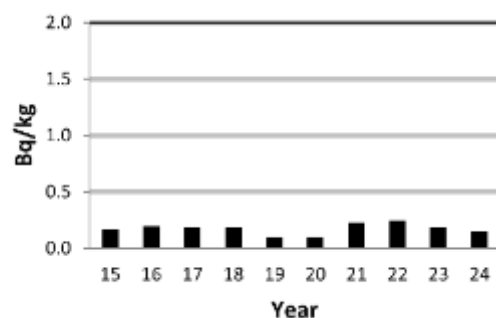


Figure 3-34: PN Annual Average Cs-137 in Fish

3.3.4.5 Beach Sand

Sand from three beaches around DN and three beaches around PN is collected annually to represent a potential pathway for external dose. Eight replicates are collected per sampling location. Gamma spectrometry is performed on these samples.

Beach sand samples were collected at Cobourg to determine the Cs-137 concentrations in background sand due to atmospheric weapons test fallout from the early 1960s.

The results for beach sand are provided in Appendix D, Table D10.

Gamma Spectrometry

Background Cs-137 and Cs-134 concentrations in beach sand samples measured at Cobourg averaged 0.3 Bq/kg and <0.1 Bq/kg respectively in 2024. These values are consistent with values observed over the past ten years.

DN

The average concentration of Cs-137 measured at DN area beaches ranged from <0.1 Bq/kg to 0.3 Bq/kg in 2024. There was no Co-60 or Cs-134 detected.

PN

The average concentration of Cs-137 measured at PN area beaches ranged from 0.5 to 0.8 Bq/kg in 2024. There was no Co-60 or Cs-134 detected.

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Wave action continuously moves the beach sand around, disturbing the original deposition patterns. Although Cs-137 was measured above detection in a limited number of instances, this cannot be confirmed to be the result of OPG operations.

3.3.4.6 Sediment

Lake sediment is sampled every five years to identify possible radionuclide accumulation over time. Prior to 2024, sediment was last sampled in 2019 and the results are provided in the 2019 Results of the Environmental Monitoring Programs report [R-43]. Sediment samples are collected from one area around PN. Eight replicates are collected in each location. As a result of the location of DN, there are no depositional sediment locations near enough that are appropriate for sampling due to the high wave energy environment [R-54]. Gamma spectrometry and total organic carbon (TOC) analyses are performed on these samples.

Presqu'île Bay, Goderich and Grand Bend sediment samples were collected in 2024 to determine the Cs-137 concentration in background sediments due to atmospheric weapons test fallout. Additionally, the gamma spectrometry also provided results for Cs-134, Co-60 and K-40.

The results for sediment are provided in Appendix D, Table D11.

Gamma Spectrometry

In 2024, mean background Cs-134 concentrations in sediment samples measured at Presqu'île Bay, Goderich and Grand Bend were below the detection limits that ranged from 0.2 to 0.3 Bq/kg. Co-60 also was below the detection limits ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 Bq/kg in all background areas.

Conversely, background Cs-137, related to weapons test fallout, had mean concentrations in sediment samples measured at Presqu'île Bay, Goderich and Grand Bend of 11 Bq/kg, 0.47 Bq/kg and 0.23 Bq/kg, respectively.

DN

As noted, no depositional sediments are found in the vicinity of DN and therefore no sampling occurs near DN. Sediment values are modelled as part of the dose calculation.

PN

There was no Co-60 or Cs-134 detected in the 2024 PN sediment samples.

The average concentration of Cs-137 measured in PN sediments was 6.5 Bq/kg.

This Cs-137 value is lower than the Presqu'île Bay background locations but higher than the Grand Bend and Goderich locations. However, without the presence of other radionuclides such as Co-60 or Cs-134 that are more closely related to reactor operation, the Cs-137 measured in the PN sediments cannot be confirmed to be the result of OPG operations.

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3.4 Supplementary Studies

CSA N288.4:19 specifies that supplementary studies can occasionally be conducted as part of the EMPs to achieve specific, well-defined objectives such as:

- Providing the data required to reduce uncertainty and confounding factors in the risk assessment;
- Increasing knowledge of the behaviour of contaminants and physical stressors in the environment (e.g., refining environmental transfer parameters);
- Investigating specific EMP findings; and
- Follow-up monitoring of mitigation activities implemented following an EA.

Supplementary studies are site-specific, and as such, may vary between nuclear facilities. These studies become part of the EMPs until the objective of the study has been achieved. At that time, the supplementary study is terminated.

In 2024, DNNP EMEAF activities were conducted as project-specific studies which met relevant requirements identified in EMP governance. Results are referenced in the DNNP Annual Report.

See section 3.1 for a summary of supplementary studies incorporated into the DN and PN ERA updates.

3.4.1 Supplemental Studies for Effluent Monitoring Program

During 2024, the PN safe storage project completed an evaluation of the Maximum Probable Emission Rates for the PN-A safe storage condition. These data were incorporated into a supplemental Pickering site effluent monitoring plan to determine necessary monitoring conditions to be applied as units are shutdown.

3.5 Other Studies

3.5.1 Potassium in Lake Water

Concentrations of potassium in lake water around PN and DN are monitored once every three years to support validation of the cesium bioaccumulation factor (Cs BAF) for fish, which is used for the calculation of DRLs. The 2022 results can be found in the 2022 Results of Environmental Monitoring Programs report [R-49]. The next study will take place in 2025.

3.6 Areas of Regulatory Interest and Other Monitoring Programs

While the primary focus of this report is the results of 2024 monitoring conducted in support of the annual public dose calculation, the overall EMPs encompass several other OPG monitoring programs, which are described in Sections 3.6.1 to 3.6.3. Due to differences in reporting requirements and schedules, the information in the following sections is the most recent information available. Some 2024 information is based on preliminary data and/or reports as the finalized reports have not been issued at the time of this report's preparation.

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3.6.1 Lake Ontario Thermal Monitoring

Refer to the 2022 EMP Report for a summary of aquatic thermal monitoring studies [R-49]. No study was conducted in 2023 or 2024. Previous study results have been incorporated into the most recent PN ERA which was initially issued in 2022 and reissued in 2023 to address regulatory comments [R-45].

3.6.2 Fish Impingement Monitoring

Annual reporting of fish impingement is required by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to ensure ongoing compliance with conditions of the PN Fisheries Act Authorization issued to OPG in January 2018, and amended in August 2022.

Results of the 2024 monitoring program will be issued in 2025 and included in the 2025 EMP report. The 2023 monitoring program results are discussed here. Results of the 2023 monitoring program are presented in the Pickering Nuclear 2023 Impingement Monitoring Report submitted to both DFO and CNSC [R-18]. The combined biomass of all species and ages impinged in 2023 was 2,511 kg, a rate equivalent to 0.51 kg per million cubic metres of station intake volume. The species with the largest all ages biomass impinged were Alewife (1415.63 kg; 56.4% of total biomass) and Round Goby (262.7 kg; 10.5% of total biomass) and Gizzard Shad (216.57 kg; 8.6% of total biomass).

The residual impingement and entrainment impacts at both PNGS and DNGS are counterbalanced by offset measures approved by DFO in the station specific Authorization. An allocated portion of the OPG Big Island Wetland habitat bank, situated in the Bay of Quinte, is an offset measure for both PNGS and DNGS. Additional offset measures for PNGS include stocking of Atlantic Salmon into Duffins Creek and the construction and monitoring of the Simcoe Point Wetland at the mouth of Duffins Creek.

3.6.3 Groundwater Monitoring Program

Results of the 2024 groundwater monitoring program will be issued in 2025 and discussed in the 2025 EMP report. The 2023 groundwater monitoring program results are discussed below.

In 2023, PN and DN completed annual groundwater monitoring programs to evaluate groundwater quality and flow across the sites and to detect any emergent issues [R-50][R-51]. Groundwater monitoring occurs from January 1 to December 31 of each year, with more than 120 groundwater monitoring locations sampled in 2023 for tritium, the key parameter of concern. Annual water level measurements were also conducted for each site. Within certain areas, samples were also analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons (PHCs), Benzene/Toluene/Ethylbenzene/Xylene (BTEX) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs).

In general, tritium trends over time show that levels have remained nearly steady or decreased, indicating stable or improved environmental performance. There are isolated cases where tritium concentrations have shown increases. Where unexpected tritium concentrations are identified, investigations are completed to determine the root cause and to implement corrective measures. Ongoing results confirm that tritium in groundwater is mainly localized within the station protected area and the site perimeter tritium concentrations continue to remain low.

4.0 ASSESSMENT OF RADIOLOGICAL DOSE TO THE PUBLIC

This section contains an assessment of doses to the public resulting from the operation of OPG's PN and DN sites. The effective dose limit for members of the public as set out in the Radiation Protection Regulations [R-19] is 1,000 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$. The environmental samples collected and analyzed through the PN and DN EMPs are used to produce realistic estimates of radiation doses to the public resulting from the operation of PN and DN sites, and to demonstrate that these doses remain below the regulatory limit.

The doses are heavily based on environmental concentrations of radionuclides measured at the potential critical group locations and surrounding environment. For the radionuclides and pathways where environmental measurements are not available, dose is modeled from emissions.

The dose calculation follows the method described in OPG's Methodology for Data Analysis and Public Dose Determination for the EMP [R-20]. Assumptions, model parameters, and mean intake rates are used in accordance with CSA N288.1:14 [R-16]. Annual average meteorological data are used along with local intake fractions and representative locations for potential critical groups identified in the site-specific survey reviews [R-21][R-22]. Appendix F provides details on how the data are used.

Figure 4-1 represents the model of exposure pathways to human receptors used for public dose calculation.

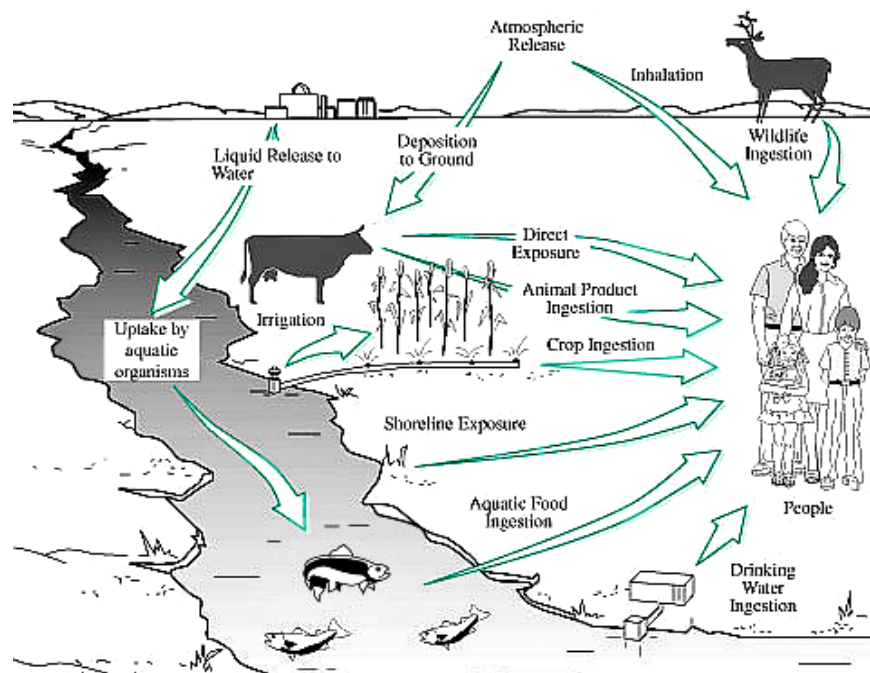


Figure 4-1: Model of Exposure Pathways from Site Emissions

Source: Based on United States Department of Energy/Hanford Site

4.1 Modelling

4.1.1 Integrated Model for Probabilistic Assessment of Contaminant Transport (IMPACT)

The IMPACT version 5.5.2 software was used to calculate doses to the potential critical groups using 2024 environmental monitoring data. Where measured environmental data is not available, IMPACT calculates the doses from emissions. IMPACT 5.5.2 is consistent with the method of dose calculation described in both the CSA N288.1:14 standard [R-16] and the CSA N288.1:20 standard [R-23]. Though the dose calculation is compliant with both the 2014 and 2020 version of the standard, this report references CSA N288.1:14 throughout, to remain aligned with the DN and PN operating licences.

4.1.2 Calculated Atmospheric Dispersion Factors

Atmospheric dispersion factors (Ka) provide a measure of the dilution of station radiological stack emissions to the atmosphere. Ka values are used to estimate radionuclide concentrations in air at the boundary monitor locations when local measured values are not available. Details of how and when the Ka values are used are provided in Appendix F, Dose Calculation Procedure and Concentrations.

Factors influencing atmospheric dispersion at a specific location include wind speed and direction, as well as the level of turbulence in the atmosphere.

Ka values are calculated from the measured HTO in air concentrations and HTO emissions using the relationship:

$$K_a = C/Q \text{ (s/m}^3\text{)}$$

Where C is the annual average HTO in air concentration (Bq/m³) above background measured outside the site boundary, and Q is the average annual HTO release rate (Bq/s) measured by stack monitors at the point of release. The release rate is determined by dividing the total annual emission of HTO as given in Table 2-1 by 3.16×10^7 seconds per year.

Ka values have been calculated using HTO in air concentrations from the active samplers at the boundary locations. These values are listed in Tables 4-1 and 4-2 for DN and PN, respectively.

Table 4-1: Darlington Nuclear Annual Boundary Dispersion Factors – 2024

INDICATOR SITES	Measured Average Airborne Tritium Concentration (Bq/m ³)	Measured Ka (s/m ³)
D1 – Southeast Fence	0.75	1.2E-07
D2 – East Fence	0.83	1.3E-07
D5 – Knight Road	0.46	7.3E-08
D9- Courtice WPCP	0.48	7.59E-08
D10 – Holt Road	0.16	2.47E-08
Average		8.5E-08

NOTE: The measured annual HTO to air emission is used together with the measured levels of HTO in the environment to calculate Ka.

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Table 4-2: Pickering Nuclear Annual Boundary Dispersion Factory – 2024

INDICATOR SITES	Measured Average Airborne Tritium Concentration (Bq/m ³)	Measured Ka (s/m ³)
P2 – Montgomery Park Rd.	7.20	5.6E-07
P3 – Sandy Beach Rd.	1.84	1.4E-07
P4 – Liverpool Rd.	1.30	1.0E-07
P6 – East Boundary	3.64	2.8E-07
P10 – Central Maintenance –East	6.97	5.4E-07
P11 – Alex Robertson Park	1.45	1.1E-07
Average		2.9E-07

NOTE: The measured annual HTO to air emission is used together with the measured levels of HTO in the environment to calculate Ka.

4.1.3 Meteorological Data

Wind speed, direction and frequency are measured continuously at meteorological towers at each nuclear site. The average annual wind frequencies in 2024 at a 10 m height for the PN site are presented in Table 4-3 for 16 wind sectors. The meteorological data from the PN site was used for both nuclear sites for the 2024 dose calculation.

The meteorological data are used in the IMPACT program to model radionuclide concentrations at the potential critical group locations where measured data are not available (such as pathways for I(mfp), Co-60, Cs-134 and HT). At the DN site, repairs to the met tower are ongoing to address operational issues, as outlined in Station Condition Record (SCR) D-2024-08442. The data for 2024 cannot be used. At the PN site, wind data unavailability was noted with 4.7% of the 2024 annual meteorological data unavailable. Data unavailability was evaluated by quarter, with 4.2% unavailable in Q1, 0.1% unavailable in Q2, 10.4% unavailable in Q3 (SCR P-2024-11230) and 0% unavailable in Q4. The unavailability of both DN and PN meteorological data in Q3 2024 was documented in SCR N-2025-03443 for trending purposes. The PN meteorological tower exceeded the program's unavailability limit of 10% for Q3 2024 very slightly, due to an issue with the meteorological data not updating in the control room. Given that the DN meteorological data was unavailable, and the availability of triple joint data from other nearby meteorological stations was not established, the PN data was used with substitution applied. The substitution process utilizes the persistence approach described in the United States Environmental Protection Agency Meteorological Monitoring Guidance for Regulatory Modeling Applications [R-55]. The substitution process involved replacing the Q3 missing data with representative data from the period before and after.

The substitution approach utilized data from the same site, year and month, and was considered preferable to utilizing data from a different location or different year.

In 2024, the landward wind sector which the wind predominantly blew towards was the WNW sector (wind from ESE). Table 4-3 indicates the wind frequencies blowing from each direction.

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Table 4-3: Pickering Nuclear – 2024 Annual Average Wind Frequency by Direction (at 10 m height)

Direction Wind Blowing From	Pickering Nuclear Wind Frequency (%)
N	7.50
NNE	11.39
NE	5.38
ENE	3.37
E	4.89
ESE	8.98
SE	6.56
SSE	2.89
S	1.81
SSW	2.20
SW	8.44
WSW	6.83
W	5.97
WNW	6.69
NW	8.10
NNW	9.02
Total	100.00

NOTES:

- Shaded fields indicate landward wind sectors.
- Bolded values indicate landward wind sectors with the highest wind frequency.
- PN meteorological data used for DN in 2024 due to unavailability of DN Met Tower.

4.2 Critical Group Dose

The calculation of public dose in this report is intended to be realistic, using the potential critical group lifestyles and attributes collected in the DN and PN site-specific surveys [R-21][R-22]. The site-specific surveys identify the potential critical groups for DN and PN as discussed in Appendix E. Approximately every five years, the site-specific surveys and pathway analyses are reviewed to ensure the public dose accurately represents the public living near the nuclear generating stations.

Current EMPs are based on the 2013 site-specific survey information. Site-specific surveys were most recently reviewed in 2018 and pathway analyses were updated in 2016; however, these did not identify any significant changes with the potential to substantially alter the predictions of the ERAs or the implementation of the EMPs. The recommendations from these studies were incorporated into EMP design reviews undertaken in 2018 [R-41][R-42] and necessary program changes were implemented in 2019. These included minor changes only and mainly affected which potential critical groups are used for reporting purposes as discussed below, and the use of Cs-134 (previously Cs-137) as the surrogate to estimate dose from gross beta/gamma in waterborne releases, as discussed in section 4.2.3.

In public dose assessments, “critical groups” are used to estimate the mean realistic impacts of emissions on the most affected individuals. An individual with the average characteristics of the

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group is known as the “Representative Person” as described in CSA N288.1:14 [R-16]. Dose estimates are calculated for a number of potential critical groups for each site, and for three age classes within each potential critical group: adult, child, and infant. The group and age class with the highest dose is reported as the site public dose for the given year.

Doses are reported for each of the top three potential critical groups at DN and PN, i.e., the three potential critical groups for each site which yield the highest dose estimates based on the most recent pathway analyses. For DN these groups are the Farm, the West/East Beach Resident, and the Rural Resident. For PN these groups are the Industrial/Commercial Worker, the Urban Resident, and Sport Fisher. Additionally, the annual public dose is also calculated for the PN and DN Dairy Farm potential critical groups as the Dairy Farm group is exposed to the most media types and pathways. Including the Dairy Farm assures that any changes in emissions, environmental transfer factors, exposure factors, dosimetry, and changes in the distribution of radionuclides released will be captured in dose results. The EMP sampling plan is designed to monitor for these potential critical groups. No changes to routine sampling were identified in the recent EMP design reviews [R-41][R-42].

For groups that occupy a relatively small geographic area, radionuclide measurements taken at that location are used in the potential critical group calculations. For groups such as the Farm, Dairy Farm or Urban Resident that are spread over much wider geographic areas, air concentrations are determined for a single conservative representative location, and group average values are used for terrestrial samples and water sources.

A small fraction of the adult residents living near DN or PN also work within 5 km of the stations, thereby receiving a different dose while at work and at home. Similarly, a small fraction of the Industrial/Commercial potential critical group workers live near DN or PN station and continue to receive a dose while at home. As a result, the dose estimates for these potential critical groups have been adjusted to account for this portion of the population.

The following sections provide the basis for the dose calculation, results, and interpretation of the public dose for DN and PN. Details on the calculations, how the radionuclide concentrations are determined, background subtractions, and whether data is measured or modeled are provided in Appendix F. Tables of doses calculated for all the potential critical groups are provided in Appendix G, Tables of Public Doses by Radionuclide, Pathway and Age Group for Darlington Nuclear and Pickering Nuclear Potential Critical Groups.

4.2.1 Exposure Pathways

The dose calculations include all pathways of radionuclide uptake or external exposure by humans, as illustrated previously in Figure 4-1. The previous ERAs conclude that the operation of DN and PN do not present any radiological risk to humans or non-human biota. The purpose of the human dose analyses provided in this report is to support the regulatory objective of performing annual public does assessments. The dose contribution from each pathway was estimated with IMPACT 5.5.2 using inputs from direct measurements in the environment or by modelling from emissions.

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4.2.2 Age Classes

In accordance with CSA N288.1:14 [R-16], three age classes are used for estimating annual dose to the representative person. The three age classes are 0-5 years (infant), 6-15 years (child), and 16-70 years (adult). The dose estimates to these three age groups are sufficient to characterize doses to the public. For practical implementation in dose calculations, the dose coefficients and characteristics for a one-year-old infant, a 10-year-old child, and an adult are used to represent the three age classes [R-24].

4.2.3 Basic of Dose Calculation

- For each potential critical group, the annual average concentration of each environmental medium sampled from that group is used for the dose calculation with the background subtracted.
- OBT doses from terrestrial animals, plants, and fish are modeled from measured HTO concentrations in terrestrial media and fish.
- Doses from HTO, noble gases, and C-14 in air (where samplers are not at potential critical group locations) are estimated based on measurements at the fence line boundary and applying a calculated air dispersion ratio for the potential critical group location.
- Doses from gross beta/gamma in airborne releases are estimated using the surrogate Co-60 (as "particulate") in accordance with DRLs implemented in 2019.
- Doses from gross beta/gamma in waterborne releases are estimated using the surrogate Cs-134 (previously Cs-137) in accordance with DRLs implemented in 2019.
- Doses from the remaining radionuclide pathways for I(mfp), Co-60, and HT, are modeled from emissions applying the Ka dispersion factor as well as the calculated air dispersion ratio for the potential critical group location (see Appendix F).

4.2.4 Uncertainty in Dose Calculation

As described previously, the public dose estimates use a combination of measured and modeled environmental concentrations of radionuclides. A study was completed through CANDU Owners Group (COG) to quantify the uncertainties associated with public dose estimation. This study concluded that dose estimates which start with concentration measurements in environmental media for the important exposure pathways, such as OPG's EMP dose estimates, tend to have uncertainties in the order of $\pm 30\%$ [R-25].

4.3 Darlington Nuclear Public Dose

4.3.1 Darlington Nuclear Potential Critical Groups

The four potential critical groups at DN for which doses are calculated in this report are shown in Figure C1, Appendix C and are described in Appendix E, Potential Critical Group Descriptions. The potential critical groups and their representative locations are primarily based

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on the DN site-specific survey review [R-21] and modified, if required, if significant changes occur ahead of the next site-specific survey review.

4.3.2 Dose Calculation Results

For 2024, the limiting critical group at DN was the Farm adult, with a dose of 0.85 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$, as indicated in Table 4-4.

The Farm critical group represents agricultural farms located within approximately 10 km of the DN site. The representative location of this critical group is the most affected farm which is in the WNW wind sector about 2 km from the site. Members of this group obtain their water supply mostly from wells and use it for drinking, bathing, irrigation, and watering livestock. They also obtain a large fraction of their annual fruit, vegetable and animal product consumption from locally grown products, and are exposed to beach sand at local beaches.

The results of the 2024 DN public dose calculation are presented in Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: 2024 Annual Darlington Nuclear Critical Group Doses

Potential Critical Group	Dose per Age Class (microsieverts)		
	Adult	Child (10-year old)	Infant (One-year old)
Dairy Farm Residents	0.37	0.33	0.32
West/East Beach Residents	0.24	0.22	0.16
Farm Residents	0.85	0.75	0.47
Rural Resident	0.34	0.27	0.20

Table 4-5 illustrates the dose contribution from each radionuclide for the Farm adult and percent contribution to the total dose. C-14, HTO, and noble gases contribute over 97% of the total dose.

Table 4-5: 2024 Darlington Nuclear Public Dose

Radionuclide	Dose ($\mu\text{Sv}/\text{a}$)	% Dose Contribution
C-14	3.3E-01	39%
Co-60	8.0E-03	0.9%
Cs-134	2.4E-05	0.003%
HT	5.3E-06	0.001%
HTO	3.7E-01	43%
Noble Gases	1.3E-01	16%
OBT	7.3E-03	0.9%
I (mfp)	5.1E-04	0.1%
Total	8.5E-01	100%

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This distribution of dose by radionuclides reflects the characteristics of the Farm group. C-14 dose is mostly from ingestion of terrestrial plants and animal products. A large portion of the animal products, fruits, and vegetables consumed by the Farm group are from local sources. Dose from HTO is attributed to air inhalation and ingestion of local well water, terrestrial plants and animal products. The public dose trend for DN is presented on a logarithmic scale in Figure 4-2. The DN dose is below 1% of the legal limit.

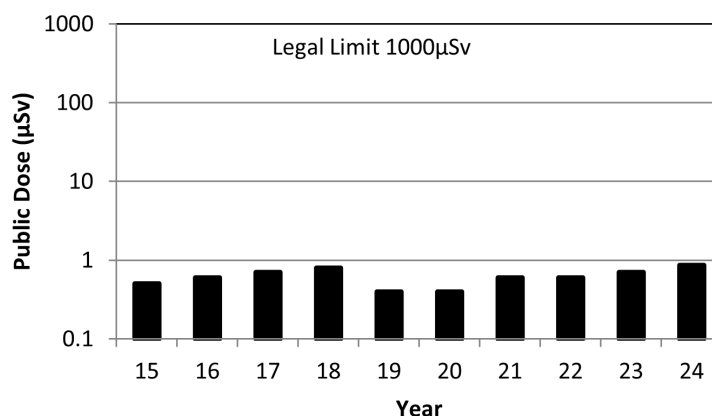


Figure 4-2: Darlington Nuclear Annual Public Dose Trend

4.3.3 Discussion of Results

The 2024 DN site public dose of 0.85 μSv , as represented by the Farm adult, is less than 0.1% of the 1,000 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$ legal limit for a member of the public. The critical group has remained unchanged from 2023. The public dose in 2024 is similar to 2023, which was 0.7 μSv .

The DN dose for 2024 is less than 0.1% of the estimated average background dose around DN, from naturally occurring and anthropogenic (man-made) radiation, of about 1,400 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$ (excluding medical doses, refer to Section 4.5). Figure 4-3 is a graphical representation of critical group dose compared to background radiation around DN. As an additional source of comparison, Table 4-8 provides examples of typical doses from exposure to natural and anthropogenic sources.

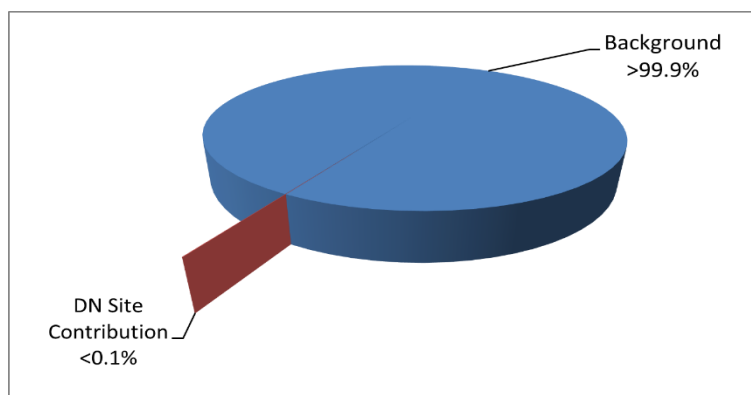


Figure 4-3: Comparison of Darlington Nuclear Public Dose to Background Dose

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4.4 Pickering Nuclear Public Dose

4.4.1 Pickering Nuclear Potential Critical Groups

The five potential critical groups at PN for which doses are calculated in this report are shown in Figure C2, Appendix C and are described in Appendix E. The potential critical groups and their representative locations are primarily based on the site-specific survey review [R-22] and modified, if required, if significant changes occur ahead of the next site-specific review cycle.

4.4.2 Dose Calculation Results

For 2024, the limiting critical group at PN was the Urban Resident adult, with a dose of 1.4 μ Sv/year, as indicated in Table 4-6.

The Urban Resident critical group consists of Pickering and Ajax residents in the areas surrounding the PN site. Members of this group drink mostly water from Ajax WSP and also consume a diet comprised in part of locally grown produce and some locally caught fish. Members of this group are also externally exposed to beach sand at local beaches.

A fraction of adult residents within the Urban Resident critical group also work within 5 km of PN station and receive some dose from the station while at work. The average dose for the Urban Resident adult has been adjusted to account for these residents.

The results of the 2024 PN public dose calculation are presented in Table 4-6. Though the PN EMP focuses primarily on the urban resident, dairy farm, sport fisher and industrial worker potential critical groups, the potential critical groups with the highest calculated doses may vary by year. For this reason, the dose for the C2 Correctional Institution group is also reported in 2024.

Table 4-6: 2024 Annual Pickering Nuclear Critical Group Doses

Potential Critical Group	Dose per Age Class (microsieverts)		
	Adult	Child (10-year old)	Infant (One-year old)
Dairy Farm Residents	0.28	0.34	0.47
Urban Residents	1.4	1.1	1.4
Sport Fisher	0.29	0.31	0.27
C2 Correctional Institution	0.60	0.58	
Industrial Workers	0.83		

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Table 4-7 illustrates the dose from each radionuclide and percent contribution to the total dose. HTO and noble gases contribute 96% of the total dose.

Table 4-7: 2024 Pickering Nuclear Public Dose

Radionuclide	Dose (μSv/a)	% Dose Contribution
C-14	2.3E-02	1.6%
Co-60	2.1E-03	0.2%
Cs-134	1.6E-01	12%
HTO	3.7E-01	27%
Noble Gases	8.4E-01	60%
OBT	4.2E-03	0.3%
I (mfp)	1.2E-05	0.001%
Total	1.4E+00	100%

This distribution of dose by radionuclides reflects the characteristics of the Urban Resident group since their exposure is mainly from inhalation of HTO and external exposure to noble gases. The public dose trend for PN is presented on a logarithmic scale in Figure 4-4. The PN dose remains below 1% of the legal limit.

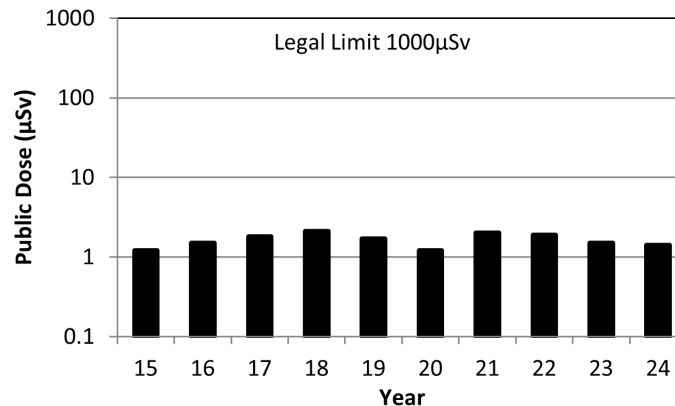


Figure 4-4: Pickering Nuclear Annual Public Dose Trend

4.4.3 Discussion of Results

The 2024 PN site public dose of 1.4 μSv, as represented by the Urban Resident adult, is 0.2% of the 1,000 μSv/year legal limit for a member of the public. The critical group has remained unchanged. The public dose in 2024 is essentially the same as 2023, which was also 1.4 μSv.

The PN dose for 2024 is 0.1% of the estimated background dose around PN of 1,400 μSv/year, from naturally occurring and anthropogenic (man-made) radiation (excluding medical doses, refer to Section 4.5). Figure 4-5 is a graphical representation of critical group dose compared to

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background radiation around PN. As an additional source of comparison, Table 4-8 provides examples of typical doses from exposure to natural and anthropogenic sources.

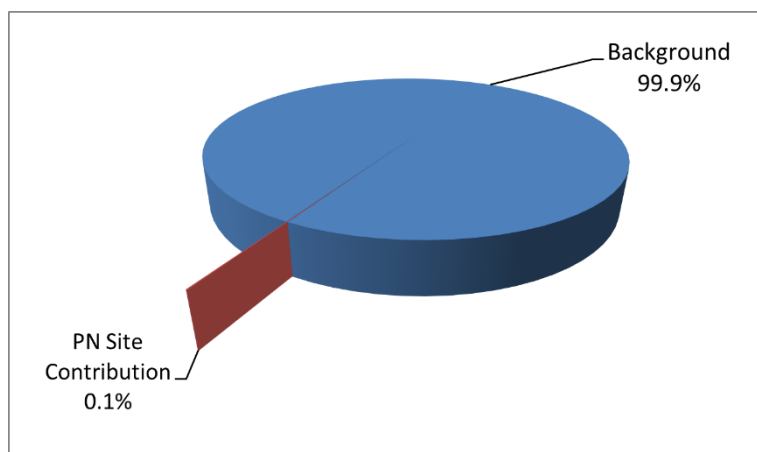


Figure 4-5: Comparison of Pickering Nuclear Public Dose to Background Dose

4.5 Natural and Anthropogenic Data

Table 4-8 provides some typical doses received by members of the public from exposure to natural and anthropogenic sources.

Table 4-8: Typical Doses from Exposure to Natural and Anthropogenic Sources

Source of Exposure	Effective Dose (µSv)
Annual External Exposure during Precipitation Events (Gamma Radiation from Naturally Occurring Radon Gas Decay Products) [R-26]	4
Chest X-Ray (single film) [R-27]	10
Airplane Travel (two hour flight) [R-28]	12

Information on Canadian public doses from naturally occurring sources, including data from ground gamma surveys in four major Canadian cities, was provided in 2002 [R-29][R-30]. Results are summarized in Table 4-9, where it can be seen that most of the variation is due to the inhalation dose from Radon-222 (Rn-222).

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Table 4-9: Naturally Occurring Annual Public Effective Doses

Radiation Source	Worldwide Average (μSv)	Canada (μSv)	Toronto (μSv)	Montreal (μSv)	Winnipeg (μSv)	Pickering Nuclear Site (μSv)	Darlington Nuclear Site (μSv)
Cosmic	380	318	313	313	315	313	313
Internal	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
Inhalation ^(a)	1,256	926	757	667	3,225	565	565
External	480	219	178	278	176	154	154
Total^(b)	2,400	1,800	1,600	1,600	4,000	1,300	1,300

(a) Mostly from Rn-222.

(b) Total doses have been rounded to two significant figures to reflect the inherent uncertainty. Some components are based on direct measurements and others are estimated from related measurements.

In addition to naturally occurring radiation, the public also receives about 70 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$ effective dose from anthropogenic sources such as nuclear weapon test fallout, and exposures from technological processes and consumer products and services, excluding medical sources. Thus, the total background dose around PN and DN from naturally occurring and anthropogenic sources is 1,400 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$. Furthermore, the average Canadian dose from medical sources averages 1,100 $\mu\text{Sv}/\text{year}$ per person. The legal limit of 1,000 μSv per year from licensed industrial practices is over and above the dose the public already receives from the natural environment and from medical procedures [R-31].

5.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND PERFORMANCE

5.1 Quality Assurance of Environmental Monitoring Program

The Quality Assurance (QA) program for the EMPs encompasses all activities from sample collection, laboratory analysis, laboratory quality control and external laboratory comparison, to program audits, self-assessments, and dose verifications. The objectives include ensuring that EMP samples are representative, and their analytical results are accurate such that best estimates of radiation doses to the public can be provided, as well as complying with procedures and program quality requirements. This section provides an overview of QA activities that are critical to ensuring the quality of the EMP data and processes.

5.1.1 Laboratory Quality Assurance and Quality Control

The OPG Health Physics Laboratory (HPL) is accredited for radioanalysis of drinking water and soil by the Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation (CALA). The accreditation is based on demonstrated compliance with ISO 17025, General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. HPL is also licensed for radioanalysis of drinking water by the Province of Ontario's Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP). HPL performs laboratory activities in accordance with the OPG Dosimetry and Radiological Environmental Measurement Services Quality Assurance Manual [R-32].

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5.1.2 Laboratory Quality Control

Quality Control (QC) samples are used to estimate the precision and accuracy of analytical results and to examine any sources of error introduced by laboratory practices which require corrective actions. Two types of QC samples are used to accompany the analyses of the environmental samples collected for the EMPs:

- a) Process control samples are 'dead water' (radiation-free water/blank) samples that go through the same handling process as the real samples.
- b) QC standards are samples with predetermined values (usually traceable standards) that go through the same handling process as the real samples. The analysis of the environmental sample is considered valid when the results of the accompanying QC samples are within the expected set limits, depending on the analysis type.

For 2024, the results for the QC samples were all within the required range [R-33]. These results provide confidence in the quality of data for the program and the consistency of laboratory measurements.

5.1.3 Laboratory Performance Testing

The main purpose of the laboratory performance testing programs is to provide assurance to OPG and the CNSC of the laboratory's analytical proficiency (i.e., the accuracy of the measurements). The testing programs provide a quality check on laboratory operations including equipment calibration, analytical procedures, data review, and internal QC. These testing programs are a crucial part of the laboratory QA program to demonstrate that the laboratory is performing within the acceptable limits as measured against external unbiased standards.

OPG participated in a laboratory performance testing program that included the measurement of tritium in water, gross beta in water, and gamma emitters in water, soil, and milk.

QA test samples were supplied on a quarterly basis by Eckert and Ziegler Analytics [R-33]. Results of analyses were reported back to Eckert and Ziegler Analytics who then provide performance reports for each of the analytical types. The performance test limits were as follows:

$$-25\% \leq \text{Relative Bias} \leq +50\%$$

$$\text{Relative Precision} \leq 40\%$$

These test limits are adapted from the *in vitro* accuracy specifications of the CNSC's Regulatory Standard S-106 Revision 1, Technical and Quality Assurance Requirements for Dosimetry Services [R-34].

All QA performance test results in 2024 met the specified limits. The maximum and minimum Relative Bias and Relative Precision are summarized for each sample type and presented in Table 5-1.

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2024 Results of Environmental Monitoring Programs for Darlington and Pickering Nuclear**Table 5-1: Summary of Analytics Performance Test Results – 2024**

Sample Types	Relative Bias (%)		Relative Precision (%)	
	High	Low	High	Low
Tritium in Water	-2.9	-4.7	2.2	2.1
Gross Beta in Water	11.7	-1.5	8.4	5.3
Gamma in Water	29.4	-7.1	17.2	1.4
Gamma in Soil	18.8	-6.4	8.2	0.9
Gamma in Milk	9.7	-14.1	5.7	0.5

5.2 Quality Assurance of Effluent Monitoring Program

The Chemistry Laboratories (which includes DN and PN labs and labs external to OPG to provide reference samples and analysis), based on its established Quality Management System, implement Quality Assurance (program to provide confidence that quality requirements are fulfilled) and Quality Control (operational activities that are used to ensure quality requirements are fulfilled).

As part of Quality Control, the Chemistry Laboratories perform ongoing Quality Control Checks of their established analytical methods and tracks performance using Quality Control Charts via Quality Control Statistical Software. Quality Control Check results are measured/assessed against established acceptance criteria and non-conformances are reported within the organization's internal database where responses to non-conformances are tracked. Summary Reports are captured in the Quality Control Statistical Software. In addition to the ongoing Quality Control Checks, Quality Control Charts undergo periodic, long-term reviews (monthly, quarterly, or annually) to monitor method uncertainty against operational tolerance requirements. There were no non-conformances reported for Long Term Quality Control Chart Reviews for 2024.

As part of Quality Assurance, Chemistry Laboratories participates in Inter-laboratory Comparisons (performance and evaluation of measurements in comparison to external laboratories) and Intra-laboratory Comparisons (performance and evaluation of measurements within the same laboratory). Both comparison programs include conventional and radiological parameters, are measures of the laboratory's overall proficiency and provide opportunities for improvement. OPG performed above target for both Inter-laboratory and Intra-Laboratory Comparisons for 2024. An overall performance of 95.3% on the COGIS inter-laboratory comparison was achieved for the combined Darlington and Pickering sites, with 141 out of 148 parameters acceptable and no repeat failures.

5.2.1 Effluent Monitoring Program Statement of Uncertainties

Uncertainty budgets for reporting include elements of laboratory sample analysis, effluent mass flow rate, sampler mass flow rate, sample representativeness, and other/temporal factors. Reported emissions for each radiological parameter are presented as a median value (except as stated). An upper 95% uncertainty bound at 1.64 standard deviations plus median value is calculated for each radiological parameter.

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The assessment of overall uncertainty estimates is documented in the site effluent monitoring plan documents [R-47][R-48].

5.3 Environmental Monitoring Program Equipment Calibrations/Maintenance

Equipment calibrations and maintenance are conducted in accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Program Equipment Maintenance Manual [R-35].

In addition, annual sensitivity checks are performed on the noble gas detectors to quantify the sensitivity of the sodium iodide crystal in each detector. The 2024 results indicate that detectors are functioning at acceptable levels of sensitivity [R-36][R-37][R-46].

5.4 Program Quality Assurance

5.4.1 Audits

5.4.1.1 Effluent Monitoring Program Audits

An independent audit, also referred to as a performance-based assessment, of the Environmental Management Systems (EMS) is conducted once every five years. The last audit was performed in 2022 by OPG's Nuclear Oversight department. A specific element of the audit scope included Monitoring of Nuclear and Hazardous Substances in Effluents, in accordance with CSA N288.5:11 [R-38]. There were no significant findings identified during the audit.

5.4.1.2 Environmental Monitoring Program Audits

An independent audit, also referred to as a performance-based assessment, of the EMPs is conducted once every five years in accordance with CSA N288.4:19 [R-2]. OPG's Nuclear Oversight performed an audit of OPG's DN, PN and NSS-WWMF EMPs from April 15 to May 3, 2024 [R-53]. The audit identified that the managed system controls are Generally Effective.

As part of the CNSC's Compliance and Verification program, the CNSC performed a Type II compliance inspection on the PN EMP and Groundwater Program from August 19 to September 12, 2024. CNSC staff identified thirteen (13) findings. Eleven (11) findings identify compliance which includes two (2) areas for improvement and two (2) findings identify non-compliance. As a result of this inspection, CNSC staff raised one (1) notice of non-compliance requesting OPG to develop and implement a corrective action plan to determine and document the state of the monitoring wells that were identified as missing; and to complete an extent of condition for Pickering NGS groundwater wells to correctly document existing, abandoned and decommissioned monitoring wells, given continued operations and potential Refurbishment. Overall, CNSC staff did not find evidence of unsafe operation that would result in immediate undue risk to the health and safety of persons, or the environment, or that would compromise measures that respect Canada's international obligations [R-56].

5.4.1.3 Health Physics Laboratory Audits

The OPG HPL also has a commitment to perform a minimum of one independent audit each year of the quality system used for dosimetry and environmental measurement services. These may not always be related to the EMPs. In 2024, an internal audit was conducted on the

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accredited Gross Alpha/Beta in Water Method within the Environmental sections of the HPL. The audit involved document review, interviews with HPL staff, as well as work performance observations. There were no significant adverse conditions identified through this audit. Five recommendations and three findings will be addressed by updating procedures, performing further assessments and implementing process improvements. The recommendations are being tracked through AR 28272574 [R-33]. Recommendations represent opportunities for improvement or clarifications of areas where further review is warranted.

The MECP conducted a scheduled inspection at the HPL in October 2024. There were no non-compliances or findings from this inspection cycle. The Final Inspection Rating was 100% [R-33].

The MECP also conducted an unannounced inspection of the HPL in June 2024. There were no non-compliant findings during this inspection. The Final Inspection Rating was 100% [R-33].

5.4.2 Self Assessments of the Environmental Monitoring Program

In 2024, three Self Assessments were performed on different elements of the EMPs.

(a) Field Verification of the Environmental Monitoring Program

The focus of this field verification was on verifying OBT analysis of milk. The field verification involved observation of HPL personnel performing OBT analysis. There were no findings. The field verification revealed that HPL staff successfully performed analysis and reported on OBT. This Self Assessment is documented as Report No. COE24-001232-SA in the Self-Assessment Database.

(b) Annual Performance Assessment

Self Assessment COE24-001055-SA was completed for the EMP Annual Performance Assessment. The assessment confirmed that the EMP was effective in meeting its program objectives and QA requirements, and procedures and processes in place were found to be adequate. Non-intent changes required to EMP documentation are underway.

(c) Finding Efficiencies EMP Self Assessment

Self Assessment COE24-001200-SA was conducted to identify areas for efficiencies in the existing EMP processes. OPG's EMP has established processes, parts of which are time-consuming and could be automated to drive efficiency. This Self Assessment reviewed EMP processes surrounding annual EMP report preparation and other aspects, and identified potential areas for improvement or automation of current processes. Examining these processes in more detail and implementing efficiencies, where possible, will be the subject of a future Self Assessment.

5.4.3 Self Assessments of the Effluent Monitoring Program

There were three Self Assessments completed for the PN Water Treatment Plant (WTP), It was found that the WTP continues to perform according to all referenced regulations for

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sampling at the MISA control point. The self assessments are documented in LEC24-000198-SA, LEC24-000688-SA, and LEC24-001176-SA.

A periodic review of the Site Emissions Monitoring Plan at WWMF (COE24-000492-SA) found that the program is up to date, and has no outstanding deficiencies.

A snapshot self assessment and review of Pickering and Darlington's "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA) performance from 2019 to 2023 verified that radiation exposure to the public and environment from radiological effluents and emission is being kept ALARA. Performance targets, radioactive emissions, and Internal Investigation Limit (IIL) reviews were investigated, and the assessment determined that continuous progress is being made to improve metrics and performance.

5.5 Third Party Verification of Annual EMP Report

The 2024 EMP report and dose calculations were prepared by Ecometrix Incorporated. The verifications of the dose and report were conducted, by two separate parties, internally by Ecometrix prior to a final review by an OPG qualified EMP Subject Matter Expert. Verification was done on the methodology used, assumptions made, input parameter values and data used. This involved checking the dose calculations and IMPACT scenarios, and performing independent replicate IMPACT model runs and hand calculations to validate the results. Any necessary changes identified by the verification process have been addressed and incorporated in this report.

5.6 Program Performance

5.6.1 EMP Sample Unavailability

A total of 874 laboratory analyses were performed for the 2024 dose calculation. The analyses covered HTO, C-14, and gamma scan. The PN site accounted for 36.4% of these sample analyses, while the DN and provincial background programs accounted for 48.3% and 15.3%, respectively. Table 5-2 shows the sample types, number of locations, and number of samples used for the dose calculation, and the unavailability of each sample type.

The unavailability indicator tracks the performance of sample collection and analysis for the EMPs. The sampling portion of the EMPs is designed to collect representative field samples from selected pathways near each nuclear site and from background locations, in order to meet the program objectives as defined in Section 1.1. The sample unavailability percentage is determined by dividing the number of missed or invalid sample analyses by the number of planned sample analyses for each EMP site.

An important objective of the EMP is to estimate the doses to the public based on environmental data measured in the public domain. In accordance with the EMP governing document [R-37], the requirement to meet unavailability limits is specific to the analysis of samples used in the dose calculation. These limits are applied to the PN and DN EMPs, and to provincial background samples separately.

The unavailability limits for samples used in the dose calculation are provided in Table 5-2 and range from 10 to 25%. The unavailability limits were derived based on the relative contributions

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to total dose, therefore higher dose contributors have a lower unavailability limit. The overall unavailability for PN, DN and provincial background samples was 9%, 10% and 12%, respectively. When a sample is unavailable, an SCR is initiated for trending purposes.

The unavailability limit of 15% for PN animal feed was exceeded in 2024 due to unavailable samples (0% available) from one location (DF8, which will not be used as a sampling location going forward) and 50% availability from another location (DF1). The samples collected were considered representative when compared to historical data and used in the dose calculation.

The unavailability limit of 15% for DN vegetables was exceeded in 2024. Sample availability for vegetables fluctuates from year to year due to garden availability and growing season variability. Half of the expected samples were collected and considered representative of critical group locations when compared to historical data. Therefore, these samples were used in the dose calculation.

The unavailability limit of 15% for DN fruit (HTO analysis) was exceeded in 2024. Sample availability for fruits fluctuates from year to year due to garden availability and growing season variability. Eighty percent (80%) of the expected samples were collected and considered representative when compared to historical data and used in the dose calculation.

The unavailability limit of 20% for DN eggs was exceeded in 2024 due to no eggs being available for public sale in Q4 2024 from the sampling location (D10). Eggs were available and collected during the rest of the year. Seventy-five percent (75%) of expected samples were collected and considered representative of the farm and dairy farm critical groups when compared to historical data. Therefore, these samples were used in the dose calculation.

The unavailability limit of 25% for provincial vegetables was exceeded in 2024. Sample availability for vegetables fluctuates from year to year due to garden availability and growing season variability. Half of the expected samples were collected and considered representative when compared to historical data and used in the dose calculation.

New sampling locations will be explored, as needed, through the Site-Specific Survey process, which is currently underway, and next EMP Design Review.

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Table 5-2: Unavailability of EMP Sample Data Used for Dose Calculation Purposes

Sample Types	Collection Frequency	Pickering Nuclear					Darlington Nuclear					Provincial Background				
		Locations	Planned Analyses	Actual Analyses	Unavailability	Unavailability Limit ^(d)	Locations	Planned Analyses	Actual Analyses	Unavailability	Unavailability Limit ^(d)	Locations	Planned Analyses	Actual Analyses	Unavailability	Unavailability Limit ^(d)
Tritium																
Tritium in Air (Molecular Sieve)	Monthly/Quarterly	6	72	66	8%	15%	6	72	66	8%	10%	1	12	12	0%	25%
Water Supply Plants	Weekly Composite	1	48	48	0%	20%	2	96	96	0%	15%					
Residential Wells	Monthly	2	24	24	0%	20%	4	48	48	0%	15%					
Milk	Monthly	1	12	12	0%	15%	2	24	24	0%	20%					
Milk	Quarterly											1	12	12	0%	25%
Lake Water	Monthly ^(a)	3	24	24	0%	25%	2	16	16	0%	25%					
Fruits	Annual	5	15	15	0%	20%	5	15	12	20%	15%	4	8	6	25%	25%
Vegetables	Annual	5	15	15	0%	20%	4	12	6	50%	15%	4	8	4	50%	25%
Animal Feed	Annual	2	16	4	75%	15%	2	8	8	0%	20%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Poultry	Annual						1	8	8	0%	20%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Eggs	Quarterly						1	12	9	25%	20%	1	12	9	25%	25%
Fish	Annual	1	8	8	0%	25%	1	8	8	0%	25%					
Carbon-14																
Carbon-14 in Air	Quarterly	4	16	16	0%	25%	4	16	14	13%	25%	1	4	4	0%	25%
Milk	Monthly	1	12	12	0%	15%	2	24	24	0%	15%					
Milk	Quarterly											1	12	12	0%	25%
Fruits	Annual	5	15	15	0%	25%	5	15	12	20%	20%	4	8	6	25%	25%
Vegetables	Annual	5	15	15	0%	25%	4	12	6	50%	20%	4	8	4	50%	25%
Animal Feed	Annual	2	16	4	75%	15%	2	8	8	0%	15%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Poultry	Annual						1	8	8	0%	15%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Eggs	Quarterly						1	12	9	25%	15%	1	12	9	25%	25%
Fish	Annual	1	8	8	0%	25%	1	8	8	0%	25%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Noble Gases																
External Gamma (Noble Gas Monitors) ^(b)	Continuous	6	NA	NA	1%	25%	5	NA	NA	2%	25%					
Gamma																
Fish	Annual	1	8	8	0%	10%	1	8	8	0%	10%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Beach Sand	Annual	3	24	24	0%	15%	3	24	24	0%	25%	1	8	8	0%	25%
Overall dose sample Unavailability ^(c)			348	318	9%			454	422	10%			152	134	12%	

Notes: NA = Not Applicable.

(a) For safety considerations, samples are not required during the winter months (Dec. - Mar.).

(b) Noble gas detector unavailability is based on an average of actual run time of all monitors for PN and DN.

(c) Unavailability defined as an average of the percent unavailability of all sample types.

(d) Unavailability limit for all Provincial samples types is 25%. Unavailability limits for PN and DN based on pathway analyses.

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5.7 Annual Assessment of the EMPs

The annual assessment of OPG's 2024 EMPs is summarized as follows:

- Overall, the EMPs met their objectives as defined in Section 1.1.
- A total of 874 environmental data analyses were completed for samples collected around DN and PN sites and at various Ontario background locations in support of the radiological dose calculations. The overall unavailability was 9%, 10%, and 12% for the PN, DN, and provincial background samples, respectively.
- Three Self Assessments were completed this year for the EMPs. No significant findings were identified.

5.7.1 Summary of Darlington Results

- Site emissions remained at a very small fraction of their respective DRLs.
- Boundary noble gas detector dose rates remained at or below detection limits.
- The DN waterborne HTO emissions remain stable. The DN tritium to water emission in 2024 was 2.7×10^{14} Bq, which was the same value as in 2023.
- Annual average tritium concentrations in drinking water from the nearby WSPs were well below OPG's commitment of 100 Bq/L. The annual average HTO activity in well water near DN was 12.6 Bq/L.
- Concentrations of HTO and C-14 in air, vegetation, milk, eggs, poultry and fish, as well as Cs-137 and Cs-134 in fish, were in line with levels seen over the last ten years.
- The 2024 public dose for the DN site was 0.85µSv and was represented by the adult of the Farm critical group. The 2024 site public dose remains a small fraction of both the annual legal dose limit and the annual natural background radiation in the area.

5.7.2 Summary of Pickering Results

- Site emissions remained at a very small fraction of their respective DRLs.
- The PN waterborne HTO emissions remain stable. The PN tritium to water emission in 2024 was 3.7×10^{14} Bq which was similar to the 2023 value of 3.8×10^{14} Bq.
- Annual average tritium concentrations in drinking water from the nearby WSPs were below OPG's commitment of 100 Bq/L. The annual average HTO activity in well water near PN was 8.0 Bq/L.
- Concentrations of HTO and C-14 in air, vegetation, milk, and fish, and Cs-137 in fish were in line with levels seen over the last ten years.

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- The PN boundary average Ar-41 dose in air was 209 nanogray (nGy)/month in 2024 which is inline with what is typically observed and generally reflects operating time of PN Units 1 and 4.
- The 2024 public dose for the PN site was 1.4 µSv and was represented by the adult of the Urban Resident critical group. The 2024 site public dose remains a small fraction of both the annual legal dose limit and the annual natural background radiation in the area.

6.0 PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS AND OUTLOOK

In 2024, no major changes to the routine sampling program were identified. Non-intent revisions to EMP documentation were identified through recent inspections and Self Assessments and were implemented in 2024.

No supplementary studies are planned in 2025 as part of the EMP. DNNP EMEAF activities will continue in 2025 as project-specific studies which will meet relevant requirements identified under EMP governance.

The updated DN ERA was issued in 2021 (and revised in 2022). An Addendum was issued in 2024). The updated PN ERA was issued in 2022 (and revised in 2023). Changes to the EMPs as a result of the latest ERAs will be identified and captured in the next EMP design reviews.

The Harvester is a receptor that has recently been included in the Predictive Environmental Risk Assessment for the Darlington New Nuclear Project and will also be included in the upcoming Predictive Environmental Risk Assessment for PN. The Harvester aims to better represent the lifestyle characteristics of an Indigenous person who may work and/or live near the site and also harvests traditional foods in the local area. The pathways for this receptor should be reviewed as part of the next EMP design review to determine whether there should be any changes or additions to the EMP.

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Appendix A: Radiological Units and Conversions

Absorbed Dose

1 gray (Gy) = 1 joule/kg

Effective Dose

1 sievert (Sv) = 100 rem

1 millisievert (mSv) = 100 millirem (mrem)

1 microsievert (μ Sv) = 0.1 millirem (mrem)

Quantity of Radionuclide

1 becquerel (Bq) = 1 disintegration per second

1 curie (Ci) = 3.7×10^{10} Bq

1 mCi/(km²·month) = 37 Bq/(m²·month)

Appendix B: Glossary of Acronyms and Symbols

Radionuclides and Units of Measure

Ar-41	Argon-41
C-14	Carbon-14
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
Co-60	Cobalt-60
Cs-134	Cesium-134
Cs-137	Cesium-137
Cs-137+	Cesium-137 including progeny
HT	Elemental Tritium
HTO	Tritium Oxide
I(mfp)	Mixed Fission Products Radioiodines
I-131	Iodine-131
Ir-192	Iridium-192
K-40	Potassium-40
Rn-222	Radon-222
Xe-133	Xenon-133
Xe-135	Xenon-135
μGy	microgray
μSv	microsievert
Bq	becquerel
Bq/kg-C	becquerels per kilogram carbon
Ci	Curie
Gy	Gray
kg	kilogram
L	Litre
mGy	milligray
mSv	millisievert
nGy	nanogray
Sv	Sievert

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACU	Air Conditioning Unit
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ALW	Active Liquid Waste
BAF	Bioaccumulation Factor
BTEX	Benzene/Toluene/Ethylbenzene/Xylene
CALA	Canadian Association for Laboratory Accreditation
CANDU	Canada Deuterium Uranium
CCW	Condenser Cooling Water
CNSC	Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
COG	CANDU Owners Group
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DN	Darlington Nuclear
DNNP	Darlington New Nuclear Project
DRL	Derived Release Limit

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E	East wind sector
EMP	Environmental Monitoring Program
EMEAF	Environmental Monitoring and Environmental Assessment Follow-up
ENE	East North East wind sector
ERA	Environmental Risk Assessment
ESE	East South East wind sector
FPS	Fixed Point Surveillance
HC	Health Canada
HPL	Health Physics Laboratory
IMPACT	Integrated Model for Probabilistic Assessment of Contaminant Transport
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
Ka	Atmospheric Dispersion Factor (s/m ³)
Kerma	Kinetic Energy Released in Matter
Lc	Critical Level (≈0.5Ld)
Ld	Limit of Detection
MECP	Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MW	Megawatt
N	North wind sector
Nal	Sodium Iodide
NE	North East wind sector
NNE	North North East wind sector
NNW	North North West wind sector
NSS-DWMF	Nuclear Sustainability Services Darlington Waste Management Facility
NSS-PWMF	Nuclear Sustainability Services Pickering Waste Management Facility
NSS-WWMF	Nuclear Sustainability Services Western Waste Management Facility
NW	North West wind sector
OBT	Organically Bound Tritium
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances
OPG	Ontario Power Generation
PHC	Petroleum Hydrocarbon
PN	Pickering Nuclear
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
S	South wind sector
SCR	Station Condition Record
SE	South East wind sector
SOR	Statement of Requirements
SRST	Spent Resin Storage Tank
SSE	South South East wind sector
SSW	South South West wind sector
SW	South West wind sector
TIS	Tritium Immobilization System
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRF	Tritium Removal Facility
TWh	Terawatt Hour

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VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VBO	Vacuum Building Outage
W	West wind sector
WNW	West North West wind sector
WPCP	Water Pollution Control Plant
WSP	Water Supply Plant

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Appendix C: Maps of Environmental Monitoring and Critical Group Locations

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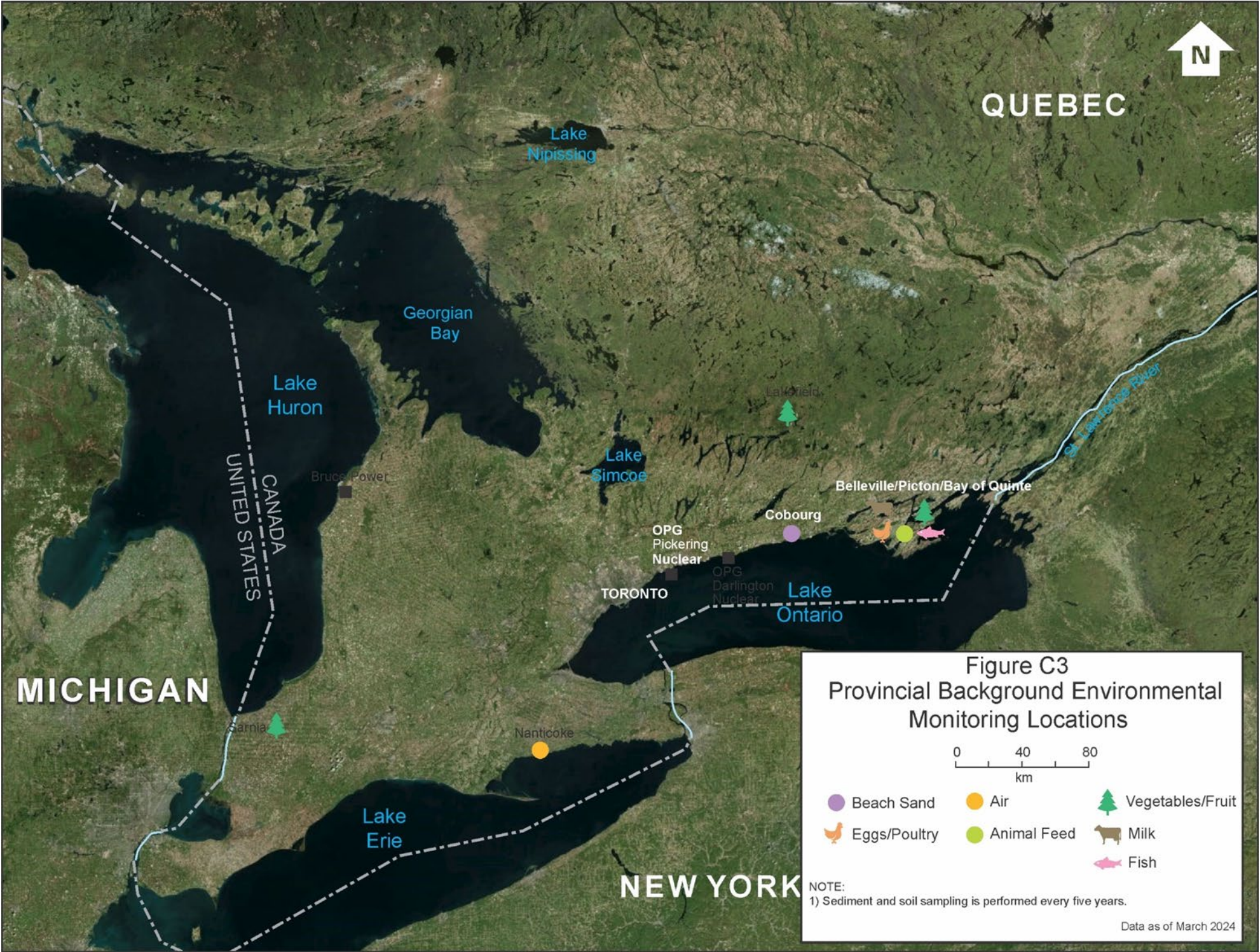
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Appendix D: Environmental Monitoring Data

Table D-1: Annual Average Concentrations of Tritium-in-Air – 2024

Molecular Sieve Tritium-in-Air											
DN EMP Locations	N	Location Average (Bq/m ³) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	PN EMP Locations	N	Location Average (Bq/m ³) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Background Locations	N	Location Average (Bq/m ³) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)
D1	10	0.8	0.7	P2	12	7.2	7.3	Nanticoke	12	<0.1	NA
D2	8	0.9	1.0	P3	12	1.9	2.4				
D5	12	0.5	0.6	P4	8	1.3	1.5				
D9	12	0.5	0.8	P6	12	3.7	2.4				
D10	12	0.2	0.2	P10	12	7.0	8.1				
D11	12	0.6	0.9	P11	10	1.5	2.2				
Annual Average ^(c)	66	0.6	0.8	Annual Average ^(c)	66	4.0	6.9				

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples.

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Molecular Sieve Tritium Ld = 0.2 Bq/m³ and Lc = 0.1 Bq/m³.

(b) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(c) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

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Table D-2: Annual Average Concentrations of Carbon-14 in Air – 2024

Passive Sampler C-14 in Air											
DN EMP Locations	N	Location Average (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)	PN EMP Locations	N	Location Average (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)	Background Locations	N	Location Average (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)
D1	3	268	41	P3	4	281	90	Nanticoke	4	205	25
D2	3	272	76	P4	4	258	53				
D5	4	261	75	P6	4	293	43				
D10	4	244	74	P10	4	420	172				
Annual Average ^(c)	14	260	65	Annual Average ^(c)	16	313	159				

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples.

(a) Bq/kg-C (Bq per kg of carbon). Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(c) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

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Table D-3: Annual Average Dose Rates of Noble Gases and Ir-192 Skyshine in Air – 2024

DN EMP	Air Kerma Rates								
	N	Ar-41 ^(c)		Ir-192		Xe-133		Xe-135	
		Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ)	Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ)	Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ)	Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ)
D1	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D2	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D3	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D5	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D8	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D9	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D10	11	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
D11	12	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
Annual Average ^(b)	95	<6	NA	ND	NA	<3	NA	<3	NA
PN EMP	N	Ar-41		Ir-192		Xe-133 ^(c)		Xe-135	
		Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(a)	Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ)	Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(a)	Location Average (nGy/month)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(a)
	P2	12	284	319	ND	NA	*7.8	6	<3
P3	12	*172	243	ND	NA	*4.4	2	<3	NA
P4	12	118	122	ND	NA	*3.3	1	<3	NA
P6	12	180	258	ND	NA	*5.1	4	<3	NA
P7	12	268	388	ND	NA	*6.8	8	<3	NA
P8	12	*128	201	ND	NA	*4.0	3	<3	NA
P10	12	401	537	ND	NA	*11.9	13	<3	NA
P11	12	*121	173	ND	NA	*3.5	1	<3	NA
Annual Average ^(b)	96	*209	350	ND	NA	*5.7	8	<3	NA

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples.

"<" indicates less than Ld. NA= Not Applicable. ND = Not Detected.

* indicates that dataset contains both detected and censored non-detected values

(a) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(b) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

(c) For datasets partially composed of values censored at the Ld, the Kaplan-Meier methodology is used to determine the mean and standard deviation of the dataset.

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Table D-4: Fruits and Vegetables – 2024

Darlington EMP						
Location	Sample Type	N	HTO (Bq/L) ^(a)		C-14 (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	
			Location Average	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^{(c)(d)}	Location Average	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^{(c)(d)}
DF9	Fruit	3	14	3.2	225	30
F18	Fruit	3	13	3.6	242	20
R27	Fruit	3	34	5.5	234	42
R335	Fruit	3	24	6.5	254	12
Annual Average ^(b)	Fruit	12	21	18	239	33
F16	Vegetables	3	30	64	236	28
R19	Vegetables	3	13	2.5	211	41
Annual Average ^(b)	Vegetables	6	21	44	224	41

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NA= not applicable.

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

(c) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(d) For datasets of a single measured value, associated uncertainty is the laboratory analytical uncertainty for that sample.

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Table D-4: Fruits and Vegetables – 2024 (Continued)

Pickering EMP								
Location	Sample Type	N	HTO (Bq/L) ^(a)		C-14 (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)		OBT ^(e) (Bq/L (w.e.)) ^(d)	
			Location Average	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(c)	Result	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(c)	Result	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)
DF3	Fruit	3	13	1.6	215	25		
F10	Fruit	3	17	2.0	231	27	51.5	3.0
LOC10	Fruit	3	97	57	360	109		
LOC35	Fruit	3	115	41	275	23		
LOC7	Fruit	3	86	22	301	29		
Annual Average ^(b)	Fruit	15	66	92	275	121	51.5	3.0
DF1	Vegetables	3	17	8.1	206	23		
DF3	Vegetables	3	7.2	4.1	231	8		
P11	Vegetables	3	117	53	267	41		
P9	Vegetables	3	58	20	236	41		
R144	Vegetables	3	67	10	285	50		
Annual Average ^(b)	Vegetables	15	53	84	246	59		

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NA= not applicable.

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

(c) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(d) w.e. = water equivalent.

(e) One sample from F10 was analysed for OBT.

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Table D-4: Fruits and Vegetables – 2024 (Continued)

Background Locations								
Location	Sample Type	N	HTO (Bq/L) ^(a)		C-14 (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)		OBT (Bq/L (w.e.)) ^(d)	
			Result	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)	Result	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)	Result	Uncertainty ($\pm 2\sigma$) ^(b)
F1 Bancroft- Sample A	Fruit	1	2.7	1.7	214	20		
F1 Bancroft- Sample B	Fruit	1	<2.3	NA	244	22		
F2 Lakefield- Sample A	Fruit	1	<2.3	NA	233	22		
F2 Lakefield- Sample B	Fruit	1	<2.3	NA	235	22		
F4 Sarnia- Sample A	Fruit	1	<2.3	NA	230	21		
F4 Sarnia- Sample B	Fruit	1	<2.3	NA	235	21		
Annual Average ^(c)		6	<2.3	2.1	232	21		
F2 Lakefield- Sample A	Vegetables	1	<2.3	NA	225	19	86.3	3.8
F2 Lakefield- Sample B	Vegetables	1	5.0	1.4	238	20	NR	NR
F4 Sarnia- Sample A	Vegetables	1	<2.3	NA	254	20	89.9	3.8
F4 Sarnia- Sample B	Vegetables	1	2.5	1.2	217	19	NR	NR
Annual Average ^(c)		4	2.7	3.2	234	20	86.3	5.1

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NA= not applicable. NR = not required by program.

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Individual analytical results are reported. 2σ denotes the laboratory uncertainty of the individual sample.

(c) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(d) w.e. = water equivalent.

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Table D-5: Animal Feed – 2024

Animal Feed ^(b)						
Location	Sample Type	N	HTO (Bq/L) ^(a)		C-14 (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	
			Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(d)	Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(d)
Darlington EMP						
DF18	Forage	4	7.5	6.7	223	17
DF9	Forage	4	9.4	4.5	235	46
Annual Average ^(c)	Forage	8	8.4	5.7	229	34
Pickering EMP						
DF1	Forage	4	25	20	206	49
Background Locations						
Belleville	Forage	8	<2.3	6.0	216	42

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NA= not applicable.

Generic Feed = dry feed, Forage = wet feed

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Animal feed is collected semi-annually. This table depicts the average of the results for each sampling location.

(c) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

(d) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset. However, where N < 3, Individual sample results are reported and 2σ denotes the laboratory uncertainty of the individual sample.

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Table D-6: Annual Average Concentrations in Milk – 2024

Location	N	HTO (Bq/L) ^(a)		C-14 (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)		OBT (Bq/L w.e.)	
		Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)
DN EMP							
DF18	12	3.4	4.4	227	38		
DF9	12	3.6	28	224	28		
Annual Average ^(c)	24	3.5	4.0	226	33		
PN EMP							
DF1	12	12	6.2	229	28	26	13
Background Locations							
Belleville	12	<2.3	NA	223	27	NR	NR

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NA = not applicable. NR = not required by program.

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(c) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

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Table D-7: Annual Average Concentrations in Eggs and Poultry – 2024

Location	Sample Type	N	HTO (Bq/L) ^(a)		C-14 (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	
			Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Location Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)
Darlington EMP						
F16	Poultry	8	13	2.6	247	28
D10	Eggs	9	9.0	8.2	221	32
Background						
Picton	Poultry	8	<2.3	1.8	229	15
Picton	Eggs	9	3.1	3.2	223	16

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

Egg and poultry sampling not required for PN EMP.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C.

(b) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

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Table D-8: Annual Average Drinking Water and Lake Water Concentrations – 2024

DN EMP							PN EMP						
Location	Tritium Concentration			Gross Beta Activity Concentration			Location	Tritium Concentration			Gross Beta Activity Concentration		
	N	Location Average (Bq/L) ^(b)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)	N	Location Average (Bq/L) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)		N	Location Average (Bq/L) ^(b)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)	N	Location Average (Bq/L) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)
WSP							WSP						
Bowmanville WSP	48	4.4	5.9	12	0.12	0.02	Ajax WSP	48	5.0	5.6	12	0.13	0.05
Newcastle WSP	48	4.9	8.2	12	0.12	0.03	F. J. Horgan WSP	48	2.7	4.3	12	0.12	0.04
Oshawa WSP	48	6.7	9.3	12	0.13	0.05	R.C. Harris WSP	48	2.6	4.2	12	0.12	0.03
							Whitby WSP	48	5.3	5.6	12	0.12	0.02
Annual Average ^(d)	144	5.3	8.1	36	0.12	0.04	Annual Average ^(d)	192	3.9	5.5	48	0.12	0.04
Well Water							Well Water						
DF18	12	<2.3	4.1				DF1	12	7.4	4.8			
R2	12	26	5.0				DF8	12	8.6	4.5			
R316	12	7.1	7.0										
R329	12	16	7.1										
Annual Average ^(d)	48	13	20				Annual Average ^(d)	24	8.0	4.7			
Lake Water							Lake Water						
Courtice Road Beach	8	7.7	19				Beachfront Park	8	23	34			
McLaughlin Bay	8	38	16				Frenchman's Bay	8	35	47			
			Squire's Beach				8	5.4	4.6				
Annual Average ^(d)	16	23	36				Annual Average ^(d)	24	21	40			

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NR = not required by program.

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(a) Ld for gross beta = 0.03 Bq/L and Lc = 0.02 Bq/L.

(b) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L.

(c) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(d) Annual averages are calculated using the entire dataset.

(e) Samples are not required during the winter months.

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Table D-9: Lake Fish – 2024

	Sample Type	N	HTO		C-14		Co-60	Cs-134	Cs-137	K-40		OBT composite ^{(d)(f)}	
			Average (Bq/L) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)	Average (Bq/kg-C) ^(a)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)	Average (Bq/kg fw) ^(b)	Average (Bq/kg fw) ^(b)	Average (Bq/kg fw) ^(b)	Average (Bq/kg fw)	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)	Average (Bq/L) w.e.	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(c)
DN EMP - Locations													
Darlington Diffuser	White sucker	8	7.6	4.1	268	24	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.1	136	8	41	3
PN EMP - Locations													
Pickering 5-8 Outfall	White sucker	8	7.4	3.5	296	82	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	132	10	34	3
Background Locations													
Lake Ontario Far Field	White sucker	8	5.4	1.4	230	43	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.2	121	6	23	3

NOTES:

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples

fw = fresh weight

w.e. = water equivalent

NA = not applicable

Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld.

(a) Ld for tritium = 4.5 Bq/L and Lc = 2.3 Bq/L. Ld for C-14 = 40 Bq/kg-C. Bolded values are greater than Lc but less than Ld. "<" indicates less than Lc.

(b) For gamma analysis (Co-60, Cs-134, Cs-137, K-40), "<" indicates less than Ld.

(c) Averages of datasets are reported, 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

(d) Where individual analytical results are reported, 2σ denotes the laboratory uncertainty of the individual sample.

(e) For datasets partially composed of values censored at the Ld, the Kaplan-Meier methodology is used to determine the mean and standard deviation of the dataset. This is indicated by "***".

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Table D-10: Beach Sand – 2024

Beach Sand		Gamma Analysis (Bq/kg dw) ^(a)						
	N	Co-60 Average	Cs-134		Cs-137		K-40	
			Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Average	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)
DN EMP - Locations								
Courtice Road Beach	8	< 0.1	< 0.1	NA	< 0.1	NA	318	35
McLaughlin Bay	8	< 0.1	< 0.1	NA	0.2	0.1	415	20
West/East Beach	8	< 0.1	< 0.2	NA	0.3	0.1	353	82
PN EMP - Locations								
Beachfront Park	8	< 0.1	< 0.2	NA	0.8	0.2	415	49
Squires Beach	8	< 0.1	< 0.2	NA	0.5	0.1	477	53
Beachpoint Promenade	8	< 0.1	< 0.2	NA	0.5	0.1	391	18
Background Locations								
Cobourg	8	< 0.1	< 0.1	NA	0.3	0.11	414	61

Refer to Section 3.3.1 for complete list of reporting conventions.

N = number of samples. NR = not required by program. NA = Not applicable

(a) For gamma analysis "<" indicates less than Ld.

(b) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.

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Table D-11: Sediment – 2024

Sediment	N	Gamma Analysis (Bq/kg dw) ^(a)									
		C-14 (Bq/kg) ^{(d)(e)}		Co-60 (Bq/kg) ^(a)	Cs-134 (Bq/kg) ^(a)	Cs-137 (Bq/kg) ^(a)		K-40 (Bq/kg)		TOC (kg-C/kg)	
		Result	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(d)	Result	Result	Result	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Result	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)	Result	Uncertainty (±2σ) ^(b)
PN EMP - Locations											
Frenchman's Bay	8	<10	NA	< 0.2	< 0.3	6.5	5.8	498	78	0.05	0.04
Background Locations											
Presqui'le Bay	8	13	6.8	< 0.2	< 0.3	11	23	455	172	0.04	0.07
Goderich	8	9.0	0.93	< 0.1	< 0.2	0.47	0.021	331	182	0.01	0.01
Grand Bend	8	<7	NA	< 0.1	< 0.2	0.23	0.062	362	40	0.02	0.003

NOTES:

Sediment samples are analyzed and reported in dry weight.

- (a) For gamma analysis “<” indicates less than Ld.
- (b) Averages of datasets are reported. 2σ denotes two times the standard deviation of the dataset.
- (c) For datasets partially composed of values censored at the Ld, the Kaplan-Meier methodology is used to determine the mean and standard deviation of the dataset.
- (d) Composite samples analyzed. For datasets of a single measured value, associated uncertainty is the laboratory analytical uncertainty for that sample
- (e) C-14 analysis in sediment was subcontracted to Kinectrics

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Appendix E: Potential Critical Group Descriptions

E.1.0 DARLINGTON NUCLEAR POTENTIAL CRITICAL GROUPS

Nine potential critical groups are identified for Darlington Nuclear. The annual public dose is routinely reported for the top three DN potential critical groups, as identified through the pathway analysis. These are the Farm, West/East Beach Resident and the Rural Resident, as shown in Figure C1 (see Appendix C, Maps of Environmental Monitoring and Critical Group Locations). The annual public dose is also calculated for the Dairy Farm potential critical group as the Dairy Farm group is exposed to the most media types and pathways. The EMP sampling plan is structured around monitoring for these four potential critical groups. These groups can change based on the updated pathway analysis results. For informational purposes, descriptions for all nine potential critical groups considered are provided below.

All of the potential critical groups, with the exception of the Industrial/Commercial group, consume some locally caught fish near the DN diffuser. All potential critical groups with the exception of the Sport Fisher and Industrial/Commercial groups are assumed to be exposed to local beach sand. The one-year-old infant is assumed to drink cow's milk and water. For all potential critical groups except the dairy farm infant, who drinks fresh local cow's milk, the assumption is made that the milk consumed is a composite from dairy farms all over Ontario which are not affected by station operations.

Based on the site-specific survey review [R-21], a small fraction of residents from the Oshawa/Courtice, Bowmanville, West/East Beach, and Rural Resident potential critical groups work within 5 km of DN. In addition, a small fraction of the Industrial/Commercial potential critical group resides close to DN. Therefore, the average Adult dose for the Rural Resident potential critical group has been adjusted to account for the exposure this portion of the population receives while at work and at home.

The DN potential critical groups are described as follows:

- (a) The Oshawa/Courtice potential critical group consists of urban residents in Oshawa and in the community of Courtice within the Municipality of Clarington located to the W and WNW of the site starting at about 6 km from the site. These residents obtain drinking water from the Oshawa WSP and grow a small percentage of their annual fruits and vegetables in gardens.
- (b) The Bowmanville potential critical group consists of urban residents located to the NE and NNE of the site at distances from 4 to 7 km from DN. These residents obtain drinking water from the Bowmanville WSP and grow a small percentage of their annual fruits and vegetables in gardens. They also purchase a small percentage of their annual meat, poultry and eggs from local farms.
- (c) The West/East Beach potential critical group consists of urban residents located to the ENE of the site at distances from 3.5 km to 7 km. These residents obtain their drinking water from both wells and the Bowmanville WSP, and grow a small percentage of their annual fruits and vegetables in gardens. They also purchase a small percentage of their annual poultry and eggs from local farms.

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(d) The Farm potential critical group consists of agricultural farms (but not dairy farms) located in all landward wind sectors around the DN site at distances from 1.5 km to 10 km. The closest is in the WNW wind sector. Members of this group obtain their water supply mostly from wells and use it for drinking, bathing, irrigation and watering livestock. They also obtain a large fraction of their annual fruits, vegetables and animal products from locally grown sources.

(e) The Dairy Farm potential critical group consists of dairy farms located in all landward wind sectors around the DN site at distances from 3 km to over 10 km. The closest is in the N wind sector. Members of this group obtain their water supply from wells and use it for drinking, bathing, irrigation, and livestock watering. They also obtain a large fraction of their annual fruits, vegetables and animal products, including fresh cow's milk, from locally grown sources.

(f) The Rural Residents potential critical group consists of residents in rural areas in all landward wind sectors around the site at distances of about 2 km to 5 km. Members of this group obtain about half of their water supply from wells and half from the Bowmanville WSP, and use it for drinking, bathing, and irrigation. They obtain a moderate fraction of their annual fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs from locally grown sources.

(g) The Industrial/Commercial potential critical group consists of adult workers whose work location is close to the nuclear site. The closest location for this group is the St. Marys cement plant about 1.8 km NE of the site, however, the most affected location due to updated meteorological data is the Courtice Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) about 2 km W of DN. Members of this group are typically at this location about 23% of the time. They consume water from the Bowmanville WSP.

(h) The Sport Fisher potential critical group is comprised of non-commercial individuals fishing near the DN site discharge, about 0.5 km S of the DN site. Members of this group were conservatively assumed to obtain all the fish they consume in a year from the vicinity of the DN site and spend 1% of their time at the discharge location where atmospheric exposure occurs.

(i) The Camper potential critical group consists of campers at the Darlington Provincial Park, located from 4 to 6 km W of the site at the lakeshore, and includes McLaughlin Bay, a shallow water body where some fishing takes place. The campers are assumed to be in the park no more than six months of the year. They consume drinking water from the Oshawa WSP, and purchase a small fraction of their annual fruits, vegetables, meat, poultry, and eggs from locally grown sources.

E.2.0 PICKERING NUCLEAR POTENTIAL CRITICAL GROUPS

Six potential critical groups are identified for Pickering Nuclear. Note that the annual public dose is routinely reported for the top three PN potential critical groups, as identified through the pathway analysis. These are the Industrial Worker, the Urban Resident, and the Sport Fisher. In addition, PN dose is calculated for the Dairy Farm potential critical group since it is exposed to the most media/pathways. Including the Dairy Farm group assures that any changes in emissions, environmental transfer factors, exposure factors, and dosimetry, and changes in the distribution of radionuclides released will be captured. Refer to Figure C2 in Appendix C, Maps of Environmental Monitoring and Critical Group Locations.

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The annual sampling plan is structured around monitoring for these four potential critical groups. These groups can change based on the updated pathway analysis results. For informational purposes, descriptions for all six potential critical groups considered are provided below.

The one-year old infant is assumed to drink cow's milk and water. For all potential critical groups except the dairy farm infant, who drinks fresh local cow's milk, the assumption is made that the milk is a composite from dairy farms all over Ontario which are not affected by station operations.

Based on the site-specific survey [R-22], a small fraction of Industrial/Commercial workers reside close to PN. Similarly, a fraction of residents from the Urban Resident potential critical group work within 5 km of PN. Therefore, the average Adult doses for these groups have been adjusted to account for the exposure this portion of the population receives while at work and at home.

The PN potential critical groups are described as follows:

- (a) The C2 potential critical group consists of inhabitants at a correctional institute, located approximately 3 km NNE of the PN site. The C2 group obtains drinking water from the Ajax WSP and does not consume locally grown fruits or vegetables. The C2 resident is conservatively assumed to be at this location 100 percent of the time over the full year.
- (b) The Industrial/Commercial potential critical group consists of adult workers whose work location is close to the nuclear site. Members of this group are typically at this location about 23% of the time. They consume water from the Ajax WSP. The closest location for this group is about 1 km NNE of the site.
- (c) The Urban Residents potential critical group consists of Pickering and Ajax area residents which surround the PN site (e.g., Fairport, Fairport Beach, Rosebank, Liverpool, Pickering Village, etc.). The members of this group mostly consume water from the Ajax WSP and also consume a diet composed in part of locally grown produce and some locally caught fish. Members of this potential critical group are also externally exposed to beach sand at local beaches (Beachpoint Promenade, Beachfront Park, or Squires Beach).
- (d) The Farm potential critical group consists of residents of agricultural farms (but not dairy farms) within a 10 km radius of the PN site. Members of this group obtain most of their water supply from wells but also a portion from the Ajax WSP. Members of this potential critical group consume locally grown produce and animal products, as well as locally caught fish. They are also externally exposed to beach sand at local beaches (Beachpoint Promenade, Beachfront Park, or Squires Beach).
- (e) The Dairy Farm potential critical group consists of residents of dairy farms within a 20 km radius of the PN site. This group obtains most of their water supply from local wells. They also consume locally grown fruit and vegetables and locally produced animal products, including fresh cow's milk. Members of this potential critical group are also externally exposed to beach sand at local beaches (Beachpoint Promenade, Beachfront Park, or Squires Beach).
- (f) The Sport Fisher potential critical group is comprised of non-commercial individuals fishing near the PN site outfalls, 0.5 km S of the PN site. Members of this group were conservatively

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assumed to obtain all the fish they consume in a year from the vicinity of the PN site and spend 1% of their time at the outfall location where atmospheric exposure occurs.

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Appendix F: Dose Calculation Procedure and Concentrations

F.1.0 CRITICAL GROUP DOSE CALCULATION PROCEDURE

The dose calculations were performed according to N-INS-03443-00001, Methodology for Data Analysis and Public Dose Determination for the Environmental Monitoring Program [R-20]. Some clarifications of and assumptions from this methodology are listed below. The methodology used and software used for dose calculation, IMPACT 5.5.2, are consistent and compliant with CSA N288.1-14 [R-16] and CSA N288.1-20 [R-23].

- IMPACT 5.5.2 is aligned with both the 2014 and 2020 version of the CSA N288.1 standard. However, this reports references CSA N288.1-14 throughout to remain aligned with the DN and PN operating licences.
- OBT doses from terrestrial animals and terrestrial plants were modeled using HTO concentrations measured in terrestrial samples at the potential critical groups. OBT doses from fish were modeled from HTO concentrations in fish.
- HTO and C-14 concentrations in terrestrial animal products other than milk, eggs, and poultry are modeled from measured concentrations of HTO and C-14 in animal feed, forage, air and water. The concentrations are used to calculate the dose from ingestion of animal products. The dose resulting from I(mfp) and particulate is modeled from emissions and empirical Ka values and the ratio of modeled Ka values for the boundary monitor location and the potential critical group location.
- Location specific measures of each radionuclide were used in the potential critical group calculations where the group occupied a relatively small geographic location. Some groups such as the Farm, Dairy Farm or Urban Resident are spread over much wider geographic areas, and for these groups air concentrations were determined for a single conservative representative location, and group average values were used for terrestrial samples and water sources.
- Only dairy farm residents ingest local cow's milk.
- People are generally assumed to be at the potential critical group location 100% of the time, with the exception of the Industrial/Commercial group. Details are provided in Appendix E. Based on the site-specific surveys, a small fraction of residential potential critical group members at both PN and DN work within 5 km of the station. In addition, a small fraction of Industrial/Commercial workers reside close to the station at both PN and DN. Therefore, the average Adult doses for these groups have been adjusted at both PN and DN to account for the exposure this portion of the population receives while at work and at home.
- No local grain products are consumed by humans.

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F.2.0 PROVINCIAL BACKGROUD DATA

Treatment of provincial background data for public dose calculation purposes is as follows:

- If the mean (arithmetic or Kaplan-Meier) is below the Lc, a concentration of 0 (zero) is used for the dose calculation in order to be conservative, i.e. no background concentration is subtracted from the concentration measured around PN or DN.
- If all values in a dataset are below the Ld, a concentration of 0 (zero) is used for the dose calculation in order to be conservative.
- If there are not enough samples collected in a given year to accurately reflect the background dose in a particular sample media, 0 (zero) is used for HTO and gamma in order to be conservative. Previous sampling years may be consulted to arrive at an estimated C-14 concentration in the affected media as background values are not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

F.3.0 POTENTIAL CRITICAL GROUP RADIONUCLIDE CONCENTRATIONS AND BACKGROUND SUBTRACTIONS

The following section details how the radionuclide concentrations are determined, whether they are measured or modeled, and any calculations made to obtain results.

A summary on the radionuclides and pathways measured and modeled in the dose calculation is presented in Table F-1. DRL Guidance document [R-39] provides a description of each pathway.

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Table F-1: Radionuclides and Pathways Measured and Modeled in the Dose Calculation

Pathway	Radionuclide	Modeled ^(a)	Measured
Air Inhalation	HTO	✓(Fisher)	✓ ^(c)
	HT	✓ ^(b)	
	C-14	✓ ^(b)	✓
	I(mfp)	✓ ^(b)	
	Co-60	✓ ^(b)	
Air External Exposure	Noble Gas		✓ ^(c)
	C-14	✓ ^(b)	✓
	I(mfp)	✓ ^(b)	
	Co-60	✓ ^(b)	
Soil External Exposure	C-14	✓	
	I(mfp)	✓	
	Cs-134, Co-60	✓	
Sand External Exposure	C-14	✓	
	Cs-134	✓	
Water External Exposure (Lakes, WSPs, Wells)	HTO	✓ (wells)	✓
	C-14	✓	
	I(mfp)	✓	
	Cs-134	✓	
Terrestrial Animals Ingestion	HTO	✓	✓ (milk, eggs, poultry)
	C-14	✓	✓ (milk, eggs, poultry)
	I(mfp)	✓	
	Cs-134, Co-60	✓	
	OBT	✓ ^(d)	
Terrestrial Plants Ingestion	HTO		✓
	C-14		✓
	I(mfp)	✓	
	Cs-134, Co-60	✓	
	OBT	✓ ^(d)	
Aquatic Animals Ingestion	HTO		✓
	C-14		✓
	I(mfp)	✓	
	Cs-134		✓
	OBT	✓ ^(d)	
Sand and Soil Incidental Ingestion	HTO	✓	
	C-14	✓	
	I(mfp)	✓ (soil)	
	Cs-134, Co-60	✓	✓ (sand)
Water Ingestion (WSPs, Wells)	HTO		✓
	C-14	✓	
	I(mfp)	✓	
	Cs-134	✓	

“+” indicates that contributions from progeny are included.

- Modeling is based on emissions or from local air measurements where they are available.
- Concentrations are modeled from emissions and adjusted using empirical Ka determined for each potential critical group location.
- Doses are measured directly at the site boundary and adjusted to potential critical group locations using the ratio of modeled air dispersion factors for the boundary monitor and potential critical group.
- OBT dose is modeled from HTO concentration in terrestrial plants, terrestrial animals, or fish respectively.

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F.3.1 Tritium

For the purpose of estimating the critical group dose, the concentrations used in the corresponding pathways were determined as follows:

Air – Tritium-in-air is measured at boundary locations with measured background tritium-in-air subtracted, and these values are used to estimate concentrations at each potential critical group location using the ratio of modeled atmospheric dispersion factors for the boundary monitor location and the potential critical group location (except for the Fisher potential critical group where it is modeled from emissions).

Concentrations of radionuclides in air that are not monitored at boundary sites or potential critical groups are obtained for the potential critical group location as follows:

The concentrations at the boundary monitor sites are estimated using their emissions data and empirical Ka values obtained from HTO emissions and HTO boundary monitor measurements. The concentrations at potential critical group locations are modeled from the empirically estimated boundary location concentration by using the ratio of modeled air dispersion factors for the boundary monitor location and the potential critical group location.

- **Water** – Drinking water is sampled and measured at the local WSPs and also at wells where local residents obtain their water. For the WSPs, the annual average concentration is used with background tritium concentration subtracted. The background tritium concentration is calculated for natural and weapons fallout contributions using the Great Lakes Time-Concentration Tritium Model [R-13]. For wells, the average concentration found at each potential critical group is used and background is assumed to be zero. Tritium concentration in wells used for purposes other than drinking water is modeled. Lake water HTO concentrations are measured monthly and used to calculate the dose from water immersion. Background HTO concentrations from the Great Lakes Time-Concentration Tritium model [R-13], are subtracted.
- **Milk** – Milk from local dairy farms is sampled on a monthly basis. The annual average of all the dairy farms is used for the dose calculation, with background tritium in milk concentration subtracted. Only dairy farm residents drink local milk since it is illegal to sell unprocessed milk.
- **Poultry** – Poultry from a local farm is sampled on an annual basis. The annual average is used for the dose calculation, with background values subtracted. Since the farm where poultry is sampled is located in close proximity to the dairy farm, it is assumed that there is not a large difference in radionuclide concentrations in poultry obtained from the local farm vs. the local dairy farm. Therefore, the poultry samples taken are applied to both the Farm and Dairy Farm potential critical groups.
- **Eggs** – Eggs from a local farm are sampled on a quarterly basis. The annual average is used for the dose calculation, with background values subtracted. Since the farm where eggs are sampled is located in close proximity to the dairy farm, it is assumed that there is not a large difference in radionuclide concentrations in eggs obtained from the local farm vs. the local dairy farm. Therefore, the egg samples taken are applied to both the Farm and Dairy Farm potential critical groups.

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- **Fruits and Vegetables** – Fruit and vegetable tritium concentrations are measured at each potential critical group location and the background tritium concentration is subtracted. The average concentration from all samples measured for each potential critical group is used in the dose calculation.
- **Animal Feed** – The animal feed (wet and dry) is collected from dairy farms bi-annually and is usually from the previous year's harvest. The annual averages of wet and dry feed are used for the dose calculation with background values subtracted.
- **Fish** – The radionuclide concentrations used for locally caught fish are the average measured values in the fish samples, minus background tritium in water. The background tritium in water concentration is for natural and weapons fallout contributions only, as calculated using the Great Lakes Time-Concentration Tritium Model [R-13].

F.3.2 Carbon-14

For the purpose of estimating the critical group dose, the concentrations used in the corresponding pathways were determined as follows:

- (a) **Air** – C-14 via air inhalation is monitored at boundary locations for about half the landward wind sectors. Where C-14 in air measurements are available, the concentration of C-14 in air is based on the annual average of measurements for each potential critical group location. If more than one sample location is used to represent one potential critical group, then the maximum of the annual averages is taken. Where C-14 in air measurements are not available C-14 in air is modeled from emissions and adjusted using the empirical Ka as described in Section 4.1.2. For all measurements, the average background C-14 concentration in air is subtracted.
- (b) **Water** – Concentrations of C-14 in well water are modeled from measured local air concentrations at each potential critical group location, and concentrations in the WSPs and lake water are modeled from site waterborne emissions.
- (c) **Terrestrial media** – The concentrations of C-14 in terrestrial media (plants, milk, animal feed, eggs, and poultry) are based on the average of the measurements for each sample type for each potential critical group, minus the average C-14 concentration measured in background media. Where average measurements for a sample type are less than average concentrations in background media, C-14 is conservatively modeled.
- (d) **Fish** – For fish, the average C-14 concentration of all samples per site is used, minus the average concentration of C-14 in Lake Ontario fish measured in background locations.

F.3.3 Noble Gases and Skyshine

The noble gas detectors measure the air kerma rate, which is converted to effective dose using appropriate age-specific conversion factors (effective dose/air kerma rate) [R-40] and standard occupancy and shielding factors for air immersion dose as described in CSA N288.1:14 [R-16].

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Noble gas dose is measured directly in most landward wind sectors around the DN and PN site boundaries, and adjusted to the potential critical group location using calculated air dispersion ratios.

The air kerma rate from the NSS-PWMF at the PN site was measured in June 2017 over water on Lake Ontario [R-15]. The results showed a rapid drop in the measured air kerma rate with distance, such that it is below the detection limit (0.33 nGy/h) at distances greater than 400 m from the storage areas. At 1 km distance, the air kerma rate is estimated to be negligible. The skyshine dose from this source is, therefore, not significant for potential critical groups outside the 1 km boundary, which are all the potential critical groups except the Fisher which is assumed to be located 500 m south of PN in Lake Ontario. Skyshine doses from the NSS-PWMF are estimated and included in the total noble gas dose for all potential critical groups. Skyshine doses from the NSS-DWMF are negligible as all potential critical groups are located beyond 1 km from the NSS-DWMF.

Ir-192 skyshine doses from radiography conducted at DN and PN stations are estimated and included in the potential critical group noble gas doses. Skyshine doses are found to be negligible for all potential critical groups.

F.3.4 Radioiodines

Radioiodine emissions are assumed to have an equilibrium mixture of radioiodines based on I(mfp). This is to account for short-lived radioiodines which may be emitted along with I-131. Emissions for each short-lived radioiodine are incorporated into the dose model based on its equilibrium ratio to the measured I-131 emission. Doses are modeled for the individual radioiodines and summed for the total I(mfp) dose. Due to the very short half-lives of some of these radioiodines, this calculation may overestimate the doses.

Radioiodines are an airborne emission and concentrations at potential critical group locations are modeled using emissions, the empirical Ka at each potential critical group location and modeled atmospheric dispersion factors.

F.3.5 Particulates and Gross Beta Gamma

Both airborne particulates and waterborne gross-beta emissions represent a mixture of beta and gamma emitting radionuclides. In order to obtain conservative doses for these mixtures, they are represented by the most limiting radionuclides typically found in the mixtures. According to the pathway analyses [R-41][R-42], the most limiting radionuclide for atmospheric particulate emissions is Co-60 and for liquid effluent beta-gamma emissions it is Cs-134. There was no analysis for alpha radioactivity because alpha radionuclide emissions from the stations are extremely low [R-42].

For airborne particulates, concentrations in air are modeled using emissions, the empirical Ka at each potential critical group location and modeled atmospheric dispersion factors. Concentrations in terrestrial media are subsequently modeled from the airborne concentrations. These concentrations are used to calculate doses to potential critical groups.

For waterborne gross-beta gamma, potential critical group doses are directly modeled from emissions in aquatic media where no local measurements are available. The only pathways

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used for dose calculation in which gross beta-gamma activity is measured in environmental samples are fish and beach sand. Background values of activity in Lake Ontario fish and beach sand are subtracted from these measurements.

F.3.6 Elemental Tritium

For HT, the inhalation pathway is the only direct pathway to humans resulting in dose. Concentrations in air are modeled using emissions, the empirical Ka at each potential critical group location and modeled atmospheric dispersion factors. HT converts into HTO through interaction with microbes in the soil. The resultant HTO is routinely measured in air and local biota around nuclear sites.

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Appendix G: Tables of Public Doses by Radionuclide, Pathway and Age Group for Darlington Nuclear and Pickering Nuclear Potential Critical Groups

Table G-1: Darlington Nuclear – Farm Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	8.1E-04	9.3E-07	1.1E-05	1.6E-10	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-11	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.3E-01	9.6E-02	3.3E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	8.2E-06	3.1E-07	7.0E-07	2.5E-07	3.2E-09	8.0E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.9E-05	8.7E-07	8.0E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-05	6.5E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.4E-05
	HT	uSv/a	5.3E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.3E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	1.8E-01	0.0E+00	1.4E-01	4.9E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.8E-02	5.4E-03	3.7E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.3E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.0E-03	1.3E-03	7.3E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	1.1E-04	8.1E-06	1.7E-06	2.5E-08	2.3E-10	2.4E-05	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.4E-04	1.9E-05	5.1E-04
	Total	uSv/a	1.8E-01	1.3E-01	1.4E-01	4.9E-03	3.4E-09	8.0E-03	1.8E-11	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.8E-01	1.0E-01	8.5E-01
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	1.2E-03	9.3E-07	6.0E-06	1.6E-10	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.0E-01	7.1E-02	2.8E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	1.2E-05	3.1E-07	9.0E-07	2.5E-07	1.4E-07	8.0E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.1E-05	1.5E-06	8.0E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.5E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.5E-06
	HT	uSv/a	6.4E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.4E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	2.1E-01	0.0E+00	7.1E-02	4.1E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-02	3.7E-03	3.2E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.3E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.3E-03	9.6E-04	6.2E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	2.5E-04	8.1E-06	1.6E-06	2.5E-08	7.3E-09	2.4E-05	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.4E-04	2.3E-05	8.4E-04
	Total	uSv/a	2.1E-01	1.3E-01	7.1E-02	4.1E-03	1.5E-07	8.0E-03	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.4E-01	7.5E-02	7.5E-01
Infant_1y	C-14	uSv/a	7.9E-04	9.3E-07	0.0E+00	5.3E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.7E-02	4.0E-02	1.2E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	8.6E-06	4.0E-07	0.0E+00	8.5E-08	3.8E-07	1.0E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.8E-05	9.6E-07	1.0E-02
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	HT	uSv/a	4.4E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.4E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	1.4E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-02	2.6E-03	1.7E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.7E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.6E-03	6.0E-04	3.2E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	2.9E-04	1.0E-05	0.0E+00	8.3E-09	2.8E-08	3.2E-05	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.8E-04	2.2E-05	1.1E-03
	Total	uSv/a	1.5E-01	1.7E-01	0.0E+00	1.1E-03	4.1E-07	1.0E-02	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.0E-01	4.3E-02	4.7E-01

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Table G-2: Darlington Nuclear – Dairy Farm Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	5.6E-04	6.5E-07	9.1E-06	9.9E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-11	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-01	1.3E-01	3.0E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.3E-07	8.8E-09	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.3E-11	1.8E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-06	4.5E-07	1.9E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.6E-06	6.5E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.2E-05
	HT	uSv/a	1.5E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-07
	HTO	uSv/a	5.0E-03	0.0E+00	1.1E-02	1.6E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-02	1.4E-02	5.0E-02
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.8E-03	1.6E-03	4.5E-03
Child-10y	I (mfp)	uSv/a	3.1E-06	1.9E-07	1.1E-08	1.3E-10	6.3E-12	6.6E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-04	3.2E-04	4.7E-04
	Total	uSv/a	5.5E-03	1.1E-02	1.1E-02	1.6E-03	7.9E-11	1.8E-04	1.8E-11	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.9E-01	1.5E-01	3.7E-01
	C-14	uSv/a	8.0E-04	6.5E-07	5.0E-06	9.9E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-01	1.2E-01	2.7E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	3.3E-07	8.8E-09	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.2E-09	1.8E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-05	1.4E-06	2.0E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-06	6.5E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-06
	HT	uSv/a	1.8E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-07
	HTO	uSv/a	5.9E-03	0.0E+00	5.6E-03	1.3E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-02	2.0E-02	4.8E-02
Infant_1y	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-03	2.4E-03	4.9E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	7.0E-06	1.9E-07	1.0E-08	1.3E-10	2.1E-10	6.6E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.3E-04	8.6E-04	1.1E-03
	Total	uSv/a	6.7E-03	1.1E-02	5.7E-03	1.3E-03	3.5E-09	1.8E-04	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-01	1.4E-01	3.3E-01
	C-14	uSv/a	5.5E-04	6.5E-07	0.0E+00	3.8E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.2E-01	1.2E-01	2.4E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.4E-07	1.1E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.8E-09	2.4E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-05	2.5E-06	2.6E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	HT	uSv/a	1.2E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.2E-07
	HTO	uSv/a	4.1E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.2E-05	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-02	4.0E-02	5.9E-02
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.4E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.2E-03	4.5E-03	6.7E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	8.2E-06	2.5E-07	0.0E+00	4.5E-11	8.0E-10	8.6E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.0E-04	2.5E-03	2.9E-03
	Total	uSv/a	4.6E-03	1.4E-02	0.0E+00	8.2E-05	9.6E-09	2.4E-04	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-01	1.7E-01	3.2E-01

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Table G-3: Darlington Nuclear – Rural Resident Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	1.4E-04	1.6E-07	1.4E-06	2.5E-11	5.6E-14	2.5E-12	1.8E-11	9.3E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.3E-02	5.8E-04	7.4E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	1.7E-06	6.5E-08	2.5E-08	1.5E-08	4.1E-10	1.0E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.0E-06	4.1E-08	1.0E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.2E-05	6.7E-06	2.0E-09	5.9E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.8E-07	6.2E-09	6.2E-04
	HT	uSv/a	1.1E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	3.7E-02	0.0E+00	1.2E-01	4.2E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.6E-02	7.9E-04	1.8E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	7.9E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.9E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-03	1.6E-04	2.7E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	2.3E-05	1.7E-06	1.0E-07	2.3E-09	4.6E-11	5.0E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-04	2.1E-05	1.6E-04
	Total	uSv/a	3.7E-02	7.9E-02	1.2E-01	4.2E-03	2.5E-09	1.6E-03	1.8E-11	9.3E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	9.2E-02	1.5E-03	3.4E-01
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	1.8E-04	1.4E-07	7.8E-07	2.6E-11	1.1E-12	2.6E-12	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.5E-02	5.7E-04	6.6E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.3E-06	6.2E-08	3.3E-08	1.5E-08	1.7E-08	9.4E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-05	1.4E-07	9.6E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.5E-06	6.9E-06	2.1E-08	6.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.2E-07	2.2E-09	6.1E-04
	HT	uSv/a	1.3E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	4.1E-02	0.0E+00	6.2E-02	3.6E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-02	5.5E-04	1.2E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	7.9E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.9E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.2E-03	1.2E-04	2.4E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	5.0E-05	1.6E-06	1.0E-07	2.4E-09	1.4E-09	4.7E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-04	5.5E-05	2.8E-04
	Total	uSv/a	4.2E-02	7.9E-02	6.2E-02	3.6E-03	3.9E-08	1.5E-03	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-02	1.3E-03	2.7E-01
Infant_1y	C-14	uSv/a	1.2E-04	1.4E-07	0.0E+00	7.9E-12	2.4E-12	2.6E-12	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.1E-02	3.1E-04	5.2E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	1.7E-06	8.0E-08	0.0E+00	5.0E-09	4.5E-08	1.2E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-05	2.0E-08	1.2E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-07	2.7E-08	7.8E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.9E-07	1.6E-09	7.8E-04
	HT	uSv/a	8.6E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.6E-07
	HTO	uSv/a	2.9E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.2E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-02	5.6E-04	4.3E-02
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	9.7E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	9.7E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.0E-03	1.2E-04	2.1E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	5.8E-05	2.1E-06	0.0E+00	8.0E-10	5.5E-09	6.1E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.9E-04	1.3E-06	3.6E-04
	Total	uSv/a	2.9E-02	9.7E-02	0.0E+00	1.2E-03	7.8E-08	2.0E-03	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.6E-02	1.0E-03	2.0E-01

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Table G-4: Darlington Nuclear – West/East Beach Resident – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	1.9E-04	2.2E-07	2.4E-06	4.2E-11	5.6E-14	2.6E-12	1.8E-11	9.4E-12	0.0E+00	8.1E-03	8.5E-02	1.6E-03	9.5E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.4E-06	9.1E-08	8.7E-08	3.7E-08	3.5E-10	8.8E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.8E-06	2.5E-09	8.9E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.2E-06	6.4E-06	2.0E-09	5.9E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.5E-06	0.0E+00	6.1E-04
	HT	uSv/a	1.6E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.6E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	5.2E-02	0.0E+00	4.6E-02	2.8E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.2E-04	1.9E-02	1.5E-04	1.2E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	2.5E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-04	3.0E-03	2.1E-05	3.2E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	3.2E-05	2.0E-06	5.9E-07	9.7E-09	6.4E-11	6.8E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-04	3.4E-07	1.7E-04
	Total	uSv/a	5.2E-02	2.5E-02	4.6E-02	2.8E-03	2.5E-09	1.5E-03	1.8E-11	9.4E-12	0.0E+00	8.6E-03	1.1E-01	1.8E-03	2.4E-01
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	2.6E-04	2.1E-07	1.3E-06	4.2E-11	1.1E-12	2.6E-12	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	1.6E-02	7.5E-02	1.2E-03	9.3E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	3.4E-06	8.9E-08	1.1E-07	3.8E-08	1.4E-08	8.2E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-05	4.5E-09	8.3E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.8E-07	6.5E-06	2.1E-08	6.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-06	0.0E+00	6.1E-04
	HT	uSv/a	1.8E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	6.0E-02	0.0E+00	2.3E-02	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.8E-04	1.6E-02	1.0E-04	1.0E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	2.4E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.4E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.7E-04	2.7E-03	1.6E-05	3.0E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	7.1E-05	2.0E-06	5.6E-07	9.9E-09	2.0E-09	6.6E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.0E-04	4.6E-07	2.8E-04
	Total	uSv/a	6.0E-02	2.4E-02	2.3E-02	2.4E-03	3.7E-08	1.4E-03	3.4E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	1.7E-02	9.4E-02	1.4E-03	2.2E-01
Infant_1y	C-14	uSv/a	1.8E-04	2.1E-07	0.0E+00	1.2E-11	2.4E-12	2.6E-12	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	1.1E-02	5.9E-02	9.2E-04	7.1E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.5E-06	1.2E-07	0.0E+00	1.3E-08	3.9E-08	1.1E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-05	4.3E-09	1.1E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-08	2.7E-08	7.8E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-06	0.0E+00	7.8E-04
	HT	uSv/a	1.3E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-06
	HTO	uSv/a	4.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.9E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.3E-04	1.5E-02	8.5E-05	5.7E-02
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	2.9E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.9E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.0E-04	2.3E-03	1.3E-05	2.5E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	8.4E-05	2.6E-06	0.0E+00	3.3E-09	7.9E-09	8.6E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.3E-04	6.0E-07	4.3E-04
	Total	uSv/a	4.2E-02	2.9E-02	0.0E+00	4.9E-04	7.4E-08	1.8E-03	7.5E-10	9.5E-12	0.0E+00	1.2E-02	7.6E-02	1.0E-03	1.6E-01

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Table G-5: Pickering Nuclear – Dairy Farm Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	9.4E-05	1.1E-07	6.3E-07	5.3E-10	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-09	1.1E-09	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.4E-02	4.9E-02	7.3E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	3.7E-07	1.4E-08	0.0E+00	3.5E-09	7.9E-11	2.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.1E-07	1.8E-07	2.0E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.7E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.0E-06	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.0E-04	0.0E+00	5.6E-03
	HTO	uSv/a	3.9E-02	0.0E+00	2.8E-02	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-02	3.7E-02	1.3E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	5.8E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.8E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.4E-03	3.8E-03	7.2E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	9.1E-07	3.9E-08	0.0E+00	1.0E-10	1.9E-12	1.9E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-06	5.1E-05	5.4E-05
	Total	uSv/a	3.9E-02	5.8E-02	2.8E-02	5.1E-03	8.1E-11	2.0E-04	1.0E-06	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.3E-02	9.0E-02	2.8E-01
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	1.3E-04	1.1E-07	3.5E-07	5.3E-10	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.0E-08	1.1E-09	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-02	8.4E-02	1.2E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	5.2E-07	1.4E-08	0.0E+00	3.5E-09	3.5E-09	2.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.6E-06	7.1E-07	2.0E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.7E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.0E-05	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.2E-04	0.0E+00	5.6E-03
	HTO	uSv/a	4.7E-02	0.0E+00	1.4E-02	2.0E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.8E-02	6.2E-02	1.5E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	5.8E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.8E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.1E-03	6.8E-03	1.1E-02
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	2.1E-06	3.9E-08	0.0E+00	1.0E-10	6.0E-11	1.9E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.1E-06	1.7E-04	1.7E-04
	Total	uSv/a	4.7E-02	5.8E-02	1.4E-02	4.7E-03	3.6E-09	2.0E-04	1.0E-05	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.4E-02	1.5E-01	3.4E-01
Infant_1y	C-14	uSv/a	9.1E-05	1.1E-07	0.0E+00	6.0E-12	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.9E-08	1.1E-09	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-02	1.6E-01	1.9E-01
	Co-60	uSv/a	3.8E-07	1.8E-08	0.0E+00	1.2E-09	9.6E-09	2.6E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-06	1.7E-06	2.6E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-05	3.2E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-04	0.0E+00	3.3E-03
	HTO	uSv/a	3.2E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.7E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.4E-02	1.3E-01	1.9E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	7.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.1E-02
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.1E-03	1.4E-02	1.8E-02
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	2.4E-06	5.1E-08	0.0E+00	3.5E-11	2.3E-10	2.5E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.7E-06	5.8E-04	5.9E-04
	Total	uSv/a	3.2E-02	7.1E-02	0.0E+00	4.7E-04	9.8E-09	2.6E-04	1.3E-05	3.2E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.3E-02	3.1E-01	4.7E-01

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Table G-6: Pickering Nuclear – Industrial/Commercial Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	7.7E-04	8.9E-07	5.4E-06	5.0E-11	1.6E-13	7.2E-12	1.3E-10	7.0E-11	0.0E+00	3.8E-06	1.4E-03	3.2E-07	2.1E-03
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.9E-06	1.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.4E-11	1.3E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.0E-08	1.3E-12	1.4E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-02	2.6E-04	2.0E-08	5.9E-03	6.3E-08	1.5E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-04	2.0E-09	2.4E-02
	HTO	uSv/a	3.1E-01	0.0E+00	8.6E-03	1.2E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.8E-08	2.0E-03	2.3E-06	3.2E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	5.6E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.6E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.4E-08	2.7E-04	4.6E-07	2.7E-04
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	7.4E-06	5.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-13	8.7E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-07	3.0E-11	8.2E-06
	Total	uSv/a	3.1E-01	5.6E-01	2.6E-02	3.8E-04	2.0E-08	6.0E-03	6.3E-08	1.5E-04	0.0E+00	3.9E-06	3.9E-03	3.1E-06	9.1E-01

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Table G-7: Pickering Nuclear – Sport Fisher Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	3.5E-04	4.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	1.4E-06	5.3E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-06
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	HTO	uSv/a	1.5E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.4E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.1E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.7E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.7E-04
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	3.5E-06	2.3E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.8E-06
	Total	uSv/a	1.5E-01	1.1E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.2E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.9E-01
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	5.1E-04	4.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.0E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.0E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.0E-06	5.3E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.0E-06
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	HTO	uSv/a	1.8E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.6E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.1E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.6E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.6E-04
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	8.0E-06	2.3E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.2E-06
	Total	uSv/a	1.8E-01	1.1E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.1E-01
Infant_1y	C-14	uSv/a	3.5E-04	4.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	1.5E-06	6.9E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.5E-06
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	HTO	uSv/a	1.2E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.2E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	1.3E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.9E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.9E-04
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	9.4E-06	2.9E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	9.6E-06
	Total	uSv/a	1.2E-01	1.3E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-02	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.7E-01

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Table G-8: Pickering Nuclear – Urban Resident Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	1.2E-03	1.3E-06	1.9E-05	7.8E-10	2.5E-12	1.1E-10	2.0E-09	1.1E-09	0.0E+00	5.9E-05	2.1E-02	5.1E-06	2.3E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.9E-06	1.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.4E-10	2.1E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.8E-07	2.0E-11	2.1E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.9E-02	4.1E-03	3.2E-07	9.2E-02	9.9E-07	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.0E-03	3.1E-08	1.6E-01
	HTO	uSv/a	3.1E-01	0.0E+00	3.2E-02	1.9E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.2E-06	3.1E-02	3.5E-05	3.7E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	8.4E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.4E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.3E-07	4.2E-03	7.3E-06	4.2E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	7.3E-06	5.1E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.3E-11	1.4E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.2E-06	4.6E-10	1.2E-05
	Total	uSv/a	3.1E-01	8.4E-01	9.1E-02	6.0E-03	3.2E-07	9.5E-02	9.9E-07	2.4E-03	0.0E+00	6.1E-05	6.1E-02	4.8E-05	1.4E+00
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	1.6E-03	1.3E-06	1.0E-05	7.5E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.6E-03
	Co-60	uSv/a	3.6E-06	9.6E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-08	8.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-02	4.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-02
	HTO	uSv/a	3.2E-01	0.0E+00	1.6E-02	2.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.4E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	7.9E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.9E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	1.5E-05	4.5E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-10	8.4E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.6E-05
	Total	uSv/a	3.2E-01	7.9E-01	3.3E-02	6.0E-04	1.5E-08	8.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E+00
Infant_1y	C-14	uSv/a	1.1E-03	1.3E-06	0.0E+00	7.5E-11	1.1E-10	1.2E-10	8.9E-08	1.1E-09	0.0E+00	7.1E-04	1.9E-02	0.0E+00	2.1E-02
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.7E-06	1.3E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.1E-07	2.8E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-06	0.0E+00	2.9E-03
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.1E-04	4.3E-06	1.2E-01	1.3E-05	3.2E-03	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	9.6E-04	0.0E+00	1.3E-01
	HTO	uSv/a	2.2E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.3E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-05	2.5E-02	0.0E+00	2.5E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	9.6E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	9.6E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.4E-06	3.5E-03	0.0E+00	3.5E-03
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	1.7E-05	5.8E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.7E-09	1.8E-06	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.0E-06	0.0E+00	2.8E-05
	Total	uSv/a	2.2E-01	9.6E-01	0.0E+00	7.4E-04	4.4E-06	1.3E-01	1.3E-05	3.2E-03	0.0E+00	7.3E-04	4.8E-02	0.0E+00	1.4E+00

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Table G-9: Pickering Nuclear – C2 Correctional Institution Doses – 2024

HumanType	Radionuclide	Unit	Air (inhalation)	Air (external)	Water (ingestion)	Water (external)	Soil (ingestion)	Soil (external)	Sediment (ingestion)	Sediment (external)	Aquatic plants	Aquatic animals	Terrestrial plants	Terrestrial animals	Total
Adult	C-14	uSv/a	3.8E-04	4.4E-07	1.9E-05	7.5E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	4.0E-04
	Co-60	uSv/a	1.5E-06	5.7E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.2E-10	8.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.0E-02	4.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.1E-02
	HTO	uSv/a	1.6E-01	0.0E+00	2.9E-02	2.5E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.9E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	3.5E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.5E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	3.9E-06	2.5E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	7.7E-12	8.4E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.0E-06
	Total	uSv/a	1.6E-01	3.5E-01	8.9E-02	6.4E-04	3.3E-10	8.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	6.0E-01
Child-10y	C-14	uSv/a	5.5E-04	4.4E-07	1.0E-05	7.5E-11	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.6E-04
	Co-60	uSv/a	2.1E-06	5.7E-08	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.4E-08	8.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	8.1E-04
	Cs-134	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-02	4.0E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	1.8E-02
	HTO	uSv/a	1.9E-01	0.0E+00	1.4E-02	2.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.1E-01
	NobleGases	uSv/a	0.0E+00	3.5E-01	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	3.5E-01
	OBT	uSv/a	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00
	I (mfp)	uSv/a	8.8E-06	2.5E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	2.5E-10	8.4E-07	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	9.9E-06
	Total	uSv/a	1.9E-01	3.5E-01	3.2E-02	6.0E-04	1.5E-08	8.1E-04	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	5.8E-01

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Appendix H: Compliance with Regulatory Document REGDOC-3.1.1

The OPG annual EMP report is structured to comply with CNSC Regulatory Document REGDOC-3.1.1 *Reporting Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants* [R-3], which provides requirements for an annual report on environmental protection. OPG is required to meet the requirements in section 3.6 of REGDOC-3.1.1. Corresponding sections are summarized in the table below.

Table H-1: OPG EMP Report Compliance with Regulatory Document 3.1.1, Reporting Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants

REGDOC-3.1.1, version 3 Section 3.6 Requirement	Corresponding Section in OPG's Annual EMP Report
1. A summary of the results of the environmental protection measures identified in section 4 of REGDOC-2.9.1, Environmental Principles, Assessments and Protection Measures and an analysis of the significance of the results of the environmental protection program, with respect to the health and safety of persons and the protection of the environment.	Executive Summary
2. A summary of activities conducted in the last calendar year to meet the objectives of the environmental protection measures.	Executive Summary Section 2.0 Section 3.0
3. A summary of any significant updates made to the environmental protection measures, the reason for these changes, and the current timelines for the next planned periodic reviews of the environmental protection measures.	Section 6.0
4. The results of the effluent/emissions monitoring program, including the hazardous substances (i.e., activity concentrations, flow rates and loadings), in SI units. The following shall be reported: a. For releases to air, where applicable: tritium oxide (HTO), elemental tritium (HT), carbon-14, noble gases, radioiodine, gross alpha, and gross beta/gamma; b. For releases to water, where applicable: tritium oxide (HTO), carbon-14, gross alpha, and gross beta/gamma; and c. Hazardous substance to air and/or water as reported to other Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJs).	Section 2.1 and Section 2.2
5. A summary of other government-required monitoring and reporting associated with effluent/emissions or environmental performance as specified in the licensing basis – include a web link to the reporting or a specific means of obtaining the formal reporting.	Section 2.2
6. The results of the environmental monitoring program, including nuclear and hazardous substances, in SI units, as well as associated supportive variables required for interpreting the results as identified in the licensee's site specific programs.	Section 3.0 Appendix D
7. The results and calculations of the annual radiation doses to the representative persons and/or critical group or groups, in comparison to the regulatory public dose limit. Include a description of all relevant environmental transfer models and exposure pathways associated with the operation of the NPP.	Section 4.0, Section 3.1.1, Appendix F, Appendix G
8. For each parameter reported, as part of the effluent/emission monitoring and environmental monitoring program, a description of the characteristics of the monitoring results, including, but not limited to, the sample frequency, quantity, type and trend.	Section 2.0 Section 3.0 Appendix D
9. A summary of reportable events and abnormal results that might require corrective action or additional monitoring and their impact on the environmental monitoring program.	Section 2.0 Section 3.0 Section 5.0