Q3 2021

OVERVIEW

This report summarizes the environmental emissions data for Q3 2021 for OPG's Nuclear Sustainability Services operations located at the Bruce Nuclear Power Development site in Bruce County. OPG's Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western stores low and intermediate level radioactive waste from the operation of OPG and Bruce Power nuclear reactors. The low level waste is stored as is, compacted or incinerated. The facility also provides used fuel dry storage for the Bruce Power reactors. OPG's Radioactive Waste Operations Site 1 stores low and intermediate level radioactive waste.

This report includes:

- Radioactive Effluents: Releases to air remained well below the regulatory limits.
- Perimeter Dose Rate Monitoring: Results demonstrate radiation exposures were within the regulatory limit.
- Groundwater Monitoring: OPG continued to analyze groundwater results to examine trends.
- Waste Incinerator: Emissions testing results confirmed compliance with air quality standards.
- Spills to the Environment: There were no spills to the environment that were reportable to a regulatory authority.

Note: The contents of this report are consistent with environmental data OPG is required to provide to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) on a quarterly basis. These reporting requirements are periodically revised.

ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

OPG has an environmental management program to ensure its activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes any adverse impact on the public and the environment. OPG's environmental program conforms to CNSC requirements for environmental protection and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard for environmental management systems. The quality assurance programs for OPG's chemistry and health physics laboratories conform to the requirements of national and international standards.

As part of OPG's environmental management program, OPG has established an effluent monitoring and control program that is based on the "ALARA" principle. That is, measures are in place to ensure emissions to the environment are kept As Low As Reasonably Achievable while taking social and economic factors into account.

Public Radiation Dose Data

Annual assessments of environmental radiological data for the Bruce Nuclear Power Development site, including OPG's sustainability services facilities are available

at:

<u>www.brucepower.com/resources</u> <u>-and-publications/reports</u>

MONITORING OF RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

Release Limits & Action Levels

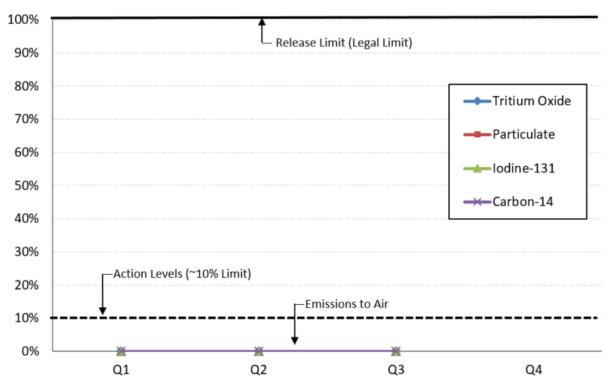
OPG uses radiation dose limits specified in federal legislation to derive Release Limits for the radionuclides that may be released to air and water from its nuclear facilities. OPG's Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western must maintain its radiological emissions well below these limits to meet the terms of its operating licence.

OPG also sets Action Levels that are much lower than the Release Limits to identify and control emissions before a limit can be reached.

Performance Results

Emissions from the Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western are monitored to track performance. For Q3 2021, radiological emissions to air remained well below the Release Limits and no Action Levels were exceeded. (Appendix A, Table A.1) The following graphs show radiological emissions for the year to date as a percentage of the Release Limits.

Air Emissions as a Per Cent of Release Limits



WATER EMISSIONS

Starting January 2021, previously reported waterborne emissions are now captured in groundwater monitoring and environmental risk assessment programs.

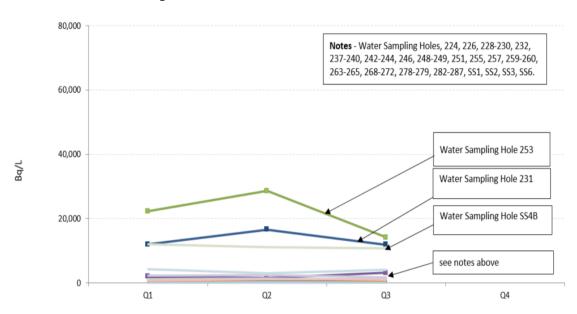
PERIMETER DOSE RATE MONITORING

Average ambient dose rates are measured at perimeter fences by Thermoluminescent Dosimeters to demonstrate that radiation exposures to non-Nuclear Energy Workers and members of the public are as low as reasonably achievable. (Appendix A, Table A.2)

GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Groundwater monitoring is conducted in and around the Nuclear Sustainability Services – Western and the Radioactive Waste Operations Site 1 waste storage structures to analyze water quality. (Appendix A, Table A.3) The following graph shows average quarterly tritium concentration results for the year to date. Tritium concentrations at Water Sampling Hole (WSH) 231 remain elevated but show a decreasing trend since 2010, with seasonal variation. Elevated tritium concentrations at WSH 253 is expected as it is located up-gradient of WSH 231 and is closer to the tritium source.

Groundwater Monitoring Tritium Concentration Results



WASTE INCINERATOR EMISSIONS TESTING

The results of annual emissions testing performed at the Waste Volume Reduction Facility in 2020 indicated the facility is in compliance with Ontario air quality standards. (Appendix A, Table A.5).

SPILLS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

OPG has extensive programs to ensure the risk of spills to the environment is effectively assessed and managed. All spills are reported by OPG to the appropriate federal, provincial and municipal authorities as required.

OPG classifies its reportable spills as Category A, B or C spills based on the actual or potential impacts. Category A spills are considered very serious due to the scale of injury or damage, health effects, or safety impairment. Category B spills are considered serious due to localized injury or impacts to property. Category C spills are all other reportable spills that are less serious than Category A and B spills.

There were no reportable spills at the Nuclear Sustainability Services Facilities in Q3 2021.

APPENDIX A

ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS DATA

Q3 2021

Table A.1: Airborne Radionuclide Releases(a)

	Tritium Oxide (Bq)	Particulate (Bq)	lodine-131 (Bq)	Carbon-14 ^(b) (Bq)
SUMMARY: ANNUAL	· ·			-
Release Limit (Bq/year) ^(c)	3.45 x 10 ¹⁷	6.65 x 10 ¹¹	1.99 x 10 ¹²	2.41 x 10 ¹⁵
Total Releases As of Q3 2021	1.88 x 10 ¹³	2.72 x 10 ³	0	4.64 x 10 ⁹
DETAILS: QUARTERLY	(d)			
Action Level (Bq/ <u>week</u>) ^(e)	6.91 x 10 ¹⁴	1.33 x 10 ⁹	3.98 x 10 ⁹	4.82 x 10 ¹²
Q1	1.66 x 10 ¹³	2.72 x 10 ³	0	3.00 x 10 ⁹
Q2	5.50 x 10 ¹¹	0	0	2.37 x 10 ⁸
Q3	1.60 x 10 ¹²	0	0	1.40 x 10 ⁹

- (a) The Waste Volume Reduction Building radioactive waste incinerator stack and ventilation exhaust stack are monitored for tritium, particulate, and iodine-131 emissions. The incinerator stack is also monitored for carbon-14 emissions. The Transportation Package Maintenance Building ventilation stack is monitored for tritium and particulate emissions. The Used Fuel Dry Storage Facility ventilation stack is monitored for particulate emissions.
- (b) Carbon-14 emissions are impacted by the in-service time of the incinerator. OPG has completed the effluent monitoring assessment project and is in the process of reviewing the impact on C-14 emission data.
- (c) The derived Release Limit for a given radionuclide is the release rate of that radionuclide to air during normal operation of a nuclear facility over the period of a calendar year, which would result in an individual receiving a dose equal to the regulatory annual dose limit for a member of the public. New Release Limits have been implemented for Nuclear Sustainability Services Western starting in 2020.
- (d) Releases have been summarized by quarter for this report.
- (e) Exceedances of Action Levels must be reported by OPG to the CNSC. To prevent an Action Level from being reached, OPG has set Internal Investigation Levels that require emissions to be reviewed when they reach the high end of the normal range. Corrective actions are taken if necessary. There were no CNSC Action Level exceedance events in the third quarter of 2021. New Action Levels have been implemented for Nuclear Sustainability Services Western starting in 2020.

A becquerel (Bq) is the standard international unit for measuring radioactive decay or radioactivity. One becquerel is the decay of one atom of a radioisotope per second, and is an extremely small amount of radioactivity. Becquerel is a measure of the rate (not energy) of radiation emission from a source.

Another unit of measuring radioactivity is the curie (Ci). 1 Ci = 3.7×10^{10} Bq.

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Environmental Emissions Data for Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western

Table A.2: Perimeter Fence Dose Rates

As per regulatory requirements, Section 4 of CNSC REGDOCS-3.1.3, Reporting Requirements for Waste Nuclear Substance Licensees, Class II Nuclear Facilities and Users of Prescribed Equipment, Nuclear Substances and Radiation Devices, RWOS-1 data will now be reported annually in Q4 in the Annual Compliance Monitoring Report.

,	·	Average Air Kerma Rate (μGy/hour) ^(a)
Location	Q3	
Western Low and Intermediate	5	0.050
Level Waste Storage Facility	8	0.059
	10	0.051
	11	0.068
	12	0.056
	15	0.060
	16	0.065
	17	0.058
	18	0.064
	19	0.067
	20	0.061
	21	0.055
	22	0.054
	23	0.067
	24	0.071
	25	0.078
	26	0.078
	27	0.075
	28	0.087
	29	0.072
Western Used Fuel Dry Storage	DFSN-1	0.078
Facility	DFSN-2	0.083
	DFSN-3	0.080
	DFSN-4	0.059
	DFSS-1	0.070
	DFSS-2	0.071
	DFSS-3	0.075
	DFSS-4	0.064
	DFSE-1	0.070
	DFSE-2	0.085
	DFSE-3	0.080
	DFSE-4	0.058
	DFSW-1	0.083
	DFSW-2	0.078
	DFSW-3	0.077
	DFSW-4	0.060

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(a) Average ambient dose rates are measured at perimeter fences by Thermoluminescent Dosimeters to demonstrate that potential doses due to radiation fields from sustainability services facility operations are well within allowable limits and pose a negligible risk for the public, the workers and the environment. Dose rate monitoring results are compared to an internal target dose rate standard of 0.5 μGy/hour. This target is derived from the 1 mSv/year dose limit specified in federal legislation for a member of the public and assumes exposure for a working year (2,000 hours).

Table A.3: Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western Groundwater and Subsurface Monitoring Results

As per regulatory requirements, Section 4 of CNSC REGDOCS-3.1.3, Reporting Requirements for Waste Nuclear Substance Licensees, Class II Nuclear Facilities and Users of Prescribed Equipment, Nuclear Substances and Radiation Devices, RWOS-1 data will now be reported annually in Q4 in the Annual Compliance Monitoring Report.

		Tritium (Bq/L)	Gross Beta (Bq/L)	Carbon 14 (Bq/L) ^(a)	
		Q3	Q3	Q3	
WSH 226		9.22 x 10 ⁰	1.51 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WSH 228		1.60 x 10 ²	7.46 x 10 ⁻²	<0.1	
WSH 229		9.06 x 10 ²	1.05 x 10 ⁻¹	0.38	
WSH 230		5.88 x 10 ²	6. 53 x 10 ⁻²	<0.1	
WSH 231 ^(b)	July	1.17 x 10 ⁴	1.67 x 10 ⁻¹		
	August	1.27 x 10 ⁴	6.88 x 10 ⁻²	N/A	
	September	1.12 x 10 ⁴	1.15 x 10 ⁻¹		
WSH 240		8.98 x 10 ⁰	8.23 x 10 ⁻²	<0.1	
WSH 242		5.63 x 10 ¹	1.02 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A	
WSH 243		2.85 x 10 ²	2.05 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WSH 253 ^(b)		1.42 x 10 ⁴	7.71 x 10 ⁻²	N/A	
WSH 255 ^(b)		3.16 x 10 ³	7. 75 x 10 ⁻²	N/A	
WSH 264		5.41 x 10 ¹	1.14 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WSH 265		3. 87 x 10 ²	2.19 x 10 ⁻¹	0.24	
WSH 269		2.74 x 10 ²	3.35 x 10 ¹	N/A	
WSH 282		5.68 x 10 ²	3. 89 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.14	
WSH 283		9.98 x 10 ¹	3.59 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WSH 284		3.72 x 10 ²	4.95 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WSH 285		3.07 x 10 ²	1.45 x 10 ⁻¹	0.10	
WSH 286		2.62 x 10 ²	2.35 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WSH 287		3.17 x 10 ²	1.89 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1	
WWMF SS1 ^(b)	July	1.26 x 10 ³	3.21 x 10 ⁻¹		
	August	1.03 x 10 ³	4.48 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A	
	September	7.39 x 10 ²	2.70 x 10 ⁻¹]	
WWMF SS2 ^(b)	July	1.35 x 10 ³	2.78 x 10 ⁰		
	August	1.18 x 10 ³	1.93 x 10 ⁰	N/A	
	September	1.10 x 10 ³	1.88 x 10 ⁰]	
WWMF SS3 - (b)	July	2.47 x 10 ³	4.02 x 10 ⁻¹		

		Tritium (Bq/L)	Gross Beta (Bq/L)	Carbon 14 (Bq/L) ^(a)
		Q3	Q3	Q3
	August	2.71 x 10 ³	2.67 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
	September	2.82 x 10 ²	4.19 x 10 ⁻²	
WWMF SS4B ^(b)	July	1.01 x 10 ⁴	3.93 x 10 ¹	
	August	1.10 x 10 ⁴	2.12 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
	September	1.14 x 10 ⁴	3.04 x 10 ⁻¹	
WWMF SS6 ^(b)	July	3.83 x 10 ³	6.29 x 10 ⁻¹	
	August	3.35 x 10 ³	8.84 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
	September	5.03 x 10 ³	7.86 x 10 ⁻¹	

- (a) Values prefixed by an "<" indicate that reported results were less than the minimum detectable limit.
- (b) Water Sampling Holes are sampled on a quarterly basis, except for WSH 231 and Sample Stations SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4B, SS6 which are sampled monthly. It has been determined the source of the tritium at WSH 231 is evaporated water from waste in the Low Level Storage Buildings, which has likely migrated as condensate via underground electrical infrastructure. Various mitigating measures have been taken and the tritium concentration at WSH 231 shows a decreasing trend, with seasonal variations. WSH 253 and WSH 255 were incorporated into the groundwater monitoring program in 2017 and are used to monitor the extent of the tritium migration.

Table A.4: Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western Groundwater Monitoring Results

	Tritium (Bq/L)	Gross Beta (Bq/L)	Carbon 14 (Bq/L) ^(a)
	Q3	Q3	Q3
WSH 224	5.34 x 10 ¹	6.73 x 10 ⁻²	<0.1
WSH 232	4.94 x 10 ⁰	7.64 x 10 ⁻²	<0.1
WSH 237	9.47 x 10 ⁰	3.73 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1
WSH 238	9.29 x 10 ⁰	1.08 x 10 ⁰	<0.1
WSH 239	9.20 x 10 ⁰	6.14 x 10 ⁻¹	<0.1
WSH 244	6.09 x 10 ¹	7.18 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 246	9.66 x 10 ⁰	1.55 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
WSH 248	9.80 x 10 ⁰	2.28 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
WSH 249	1.83 x 10 ¹	2.80 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
WSH 251	1.70×10^3	6.70 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 257	2.51×10^3	1.85 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
WSH 259	8.97×10^2	2.19 x 10 ⁰	N/A
WSH 260	1.09 x 10 ¹	8.70 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 263	6.59 x 10 ¹	8.49 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 268	9.81 x 10 ⁰	4.80 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 270	8.33 x 10 ⁰	6.63 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 271	8.39 x 10 ⁰	1.38 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
WSH 272	2.45 x 10 ²	6.65 x 10 ⁻²	N/A
WSH 278	6.99 x 10 ¹	4.94 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A
WSH 279	1.06 x 10 ²	4.11 x 10 ⁻¹	N/A

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Environmental Emissions Data for Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western

Table A.5: NSS - WESTERN Incinerator Facility Point of Impingement (POI) Assessment Summary (a)

Compound of Concern	Emission Rate	Calculated POI Concentration 24 hour basis	Applicable POI Standard 24 hour basis	Compliance Assessment
Concern	Nate	(except where noted)	(except where noted)	% of Limit
	g/s	μg/m³	μg/m³	
PM	3.55E-04	0.023	120	0.019
Mercury	1.81E-07	1.15E-05	2	5.76E-04
Arsenic	1.42E-07	9.01E-06	0.3	3.00E-03
Barium	5.14E-06	3.26E-04	10	3.26E-03
Beryllium	3.19E-08	2.03E-06	0.01	0.020
Cadmium	1.63E-07	1.04E-05	0.025	0.041
Chromium	1.14E-06	7.25E-05	0.5	0.015
Lead	4.89E-07	3.10E-05	0.5	6.21E-03
Manganese	2.02E-06	1.28E-04	0.4	0.032
Nickel	2.09E-06	2.41E-05 (annual)	0.04 (annual)	0.060 (annual)
Silver	5.50E-08	3.49E-06	1	3.49E-04
Zinc	6.10E-06	3.87E-04	120	3.23E-04
D&F (TEQ)		1.62E-09 (1/2-hour)	15 (1/2-hour)	1.08E-08 (1/2-
	8.43E-12			hour)
		5.35E-10	1.00E-07	0.54
Total PCB's	2.23E-09	1.41E-07	0.15	9.42E-05
		1.73E-05 (1/2-hour)	36 (1/2-hour)	4.81E-05
Naphthalene	8.98E-08	5.70E-06	22.5	(1/2-hour) 2.53E-05
Benzo(a)pyrene	4.96E-08	<u>9.56E-06</u> (1/2-hour) <u>3.15E-06</u>	0.015 (1/2-hour) 0.005	0.064 (1/2-hour) 0.063
benzo(a)pyrene	4.30L-08	<u>5.72E-07</u> (annual)	0.0001 (annual)	5.72 (annual)
HCI	3.34E-03	0.21	20	1.06
Phenol	2.42E-04	0.015	30	0.051
PHEHOI	<u>2.42E-04</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2.58E-03 (1/2-
Acetaldehyde	<u>6.70E-05</u>	<u>0.013</u> (1/2-hour)	500 (1/2-hour)	2.36E-03 (1/2- hour)
Acetaldellyde	<u>0.70L-05</u>	4.26E-03	500	8.51E-04
Formaldehyde	6.70E-05	4.26E-03	65	6.55E-03
Tormanachyac	<u>0.702 03</u>	<u>0.011 (1 – hour)</u>	4.5 (1-hour)	0.24 (1-hour)
Acrolein	6.70E-05	<u>0.011 (</u> 1 11041)	4.5 (1 11001)	0.24 (1 Hour)
7.0.0.0	<u> </u>	4.26E-03	0.4	1.06
Benzene	1.56E-06	1.80E-05 (annual)	0.45 (annual)	3.99E-03
				(annual)
Ethylbenzene	1.56E-06	9.89E-05	1,000	9.89E-06
Methyl Ethyl Ketone			,	
(2-Butanone)	1.56E-06	9.89E-05	1,000	9.89E-06
Styrene	1.56E-06	9.89E-05	400	2.47E-05
Tetrachloro- Ethylene	<u>1.56E-06</u>	9.89E-05	360	2.75E-05
Toluene	<u>1.56E-06</u>	<u>9.89E-05</u>	2,000	4.95E-06
Trichloroethane,	1.56E-06	9.89E-05	115,000	8.60E-08

Compound of	Emission	Calculated POI Concentration	Applicable POI Standard	Compliance Assessment
Concern	Rate	24 hour basis (except where noted)	24 hour basis (except where noted)	% of Limit
	g/s	μg/m³	μg/m³	
1,1,1				
Vinyl Chloride	<u>1.56E-06</u>	<u>9.89E-05</u>	1	9.89E-03
(chloroethene)				
Xylene, m&p	<u>3.12E-06</u>	<u>1.98E-04</u>	730	
Xylene,o	<u>1.56E-06</u>	<u>9.89E-05</u>	(sum of all xylenes)	4.07E-05
Carbon Monoxide	8.77E-04	0.17 (1/2-hour)	6,000 (1/2-hour)	2.82E-03 (1/2-
				hour)
Nitrogen Oxides	0.063	10.1 (1-hour)	400 (1-hour)	2.52 (1-hour)
		3.99	200	1.99
Sulphur Dioxide	1.25E-03	0.20 (1-hour)	690 (1-hour)	0.029 (1-hour)
		0.079	275	0.029

Bold text indicates ECA prescribed limits.

Underlined italics indicate compound emissions less than reporting limits.

Shaded italics indicate Guideline POI concentrations.

(a) The results of an emission testing program performed in October 2020 indicated the Nuclear Sustainability Services - Western Waste Volume Reduction Facility was operating well within compliance for all Ontario Environmental Protection Act, Ontario Regulation 419/05 standards and point of impingement guidelines based on ground level point of impingement concentrations. This testing is required annually to meet Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks Environmental Compliance Approval requirements.