



Presentation to Municipality of Port Hope Council

February 17, 2026

**Presentation by Faye More
Port Hope Community Health Concerns Committee**

Port Hope 2026 Budget: Strategic Plan Pillars

Inclusive Innovative Prosperous Sustainable

- **prepare for new nuclear investment in Port Hope** through engagement, policy and infrastructure framework
- make Port Hope a premiere investment and development ready location
- grow Port Hope as a sought after tourist destination
- commit to enhancing emergency preparedness and community safety
- **right-size the PHAI clean-up project**, prepare for future use of public spaces.
 - “Port Hope 2026 Budget Staff Proposed”

HEALTH EFFECTS STUDY DESIGN

FOR THE

COMMUNITY OF PORT HOPE

JUNE, 1996

Prepared by: The Port Hope Community Health Concerns Committee

Port Hope Community Health Concerns Committee 1995

In 1995 The Great Lakes Health Effects Program of Health Canada approved our application and granted the new volunteer Committee \$10,000 to develop a health study design for Port Hope which was published in 1996.

APPENDIX 6

Advisors to the Steering Group

Name	Agency
Bob Pollock, P. Eng.	Office of Low Level Radioactive Waste Management, AECL
Dr. Bryan Leece	Ministry of the Environment and Energy
David McLaughlin	Ministry of the Environment and Energy
Dr. Bliss Tracey	Radiation Protection Branch, Health Canada
Moe Hussein	Great Lakes Health Effects Program Health Canada
Doug Haines	Great Lakes Health Effects Program Health Canada
Dr. Alex Hukowich	Medical Officer of Health Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit
John McGurran	Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit
Dr. Dalsu Baris	Atomic Energy Control Board
Dr. Chris Pomeroy	Atomic Energy Control Board
Dr. Trevor Hancock	York University
Dr. Rosalie Bertell	International Institute of Concern for Public Health
Linda Price King	Environmental Health Network, U.S.A.
Dan Roumbanis	Environment Canada

Health Study Design Advisors

NO to More Nuclear in Port Hope (Wesleyville)

- **increases level of environmental injustice**
- unresolved nuclear industry issues for 80 years
- ongoing health concerns, no people monitoring
- loss of municipal power or control over future
- \$2.6 B federal remediation underway has many issues
- 2 Cameco industries pollute, without buffer zones
- 1978 EA Panel refused Eldorado UF6 proposal for Port Granby 4 km of Wesleyville - valuable farmland, protected areas, local objections
- largest nuclear plant high risk to people, environment
- enriched U from US needed for SMRs, possibility here
- impacts valuable rural farmland, protected areas, buffer zone
- daily radioactive emissions to air, water, soil impacts health
- produces high level waste needing transport, storage
- high level target = high level security, emergency plans
- truck transportation accident risks, disruptive, emissions
- transmission wires, towers needed, more land
- CNSC regulator has poor record protecting people in PH
- many details unknown, comprehensive review panel EA needed

Apply Bill c-226 (2024) Environmental Justice

“On June 20, 2024, the Private Member’s Bill c_226, “National Strategy Respecting Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice Act” became law.

There is no single definition of environmental justice that is accepted by everyone or reflects all scenarios.

Instead, environmental justice is considered a concept that can be applied in various practical contexts”

Needed: Environmental Justice for Port Hope

It is broadly understood to include

- a) Procedural Justice: “means people must have fair access to decisions that affect their environment”
- b) Recognitional Justice: “means policies should respect the experiences, values, and histories of affected communities, especially those facing systemic racism”
- c) Distributive Justice: “means environmental harms and benefits should be shared fairly across all communities”

- source [Canada.ca](https://www.canada.ca) , Environment and Climate Change Canada

OPG Proposal Perpetuates Environmental Injustice

- Port Hope's long history with two federally licensed nuclear industries in town without buffer zones from the 1940's forward, one a Crown Corporation from 1944 to 1988 when 2 million cubic metres of its radioactive wastes were used as fill, dumped throughout the town, into the rivers and Lake Ontario, is evidence of ongoing environmental injustice to generations of people.
- The Ontario government/ OPG Proposal to situate the largest nuclear power plant in the world in Port Hope, ruining much of its beautiful rural area on Lake Ontario will significantly increase its disproportionate nuclear load as a Canadian community and perpetuate environmental injustice, **in our view is not in keeping with the objectives of Bill c-226**



Wesleyville church restored (photo Feb 2026)



Wesleyville Lakeshore Rd, MPH Designated Natural Area Sign

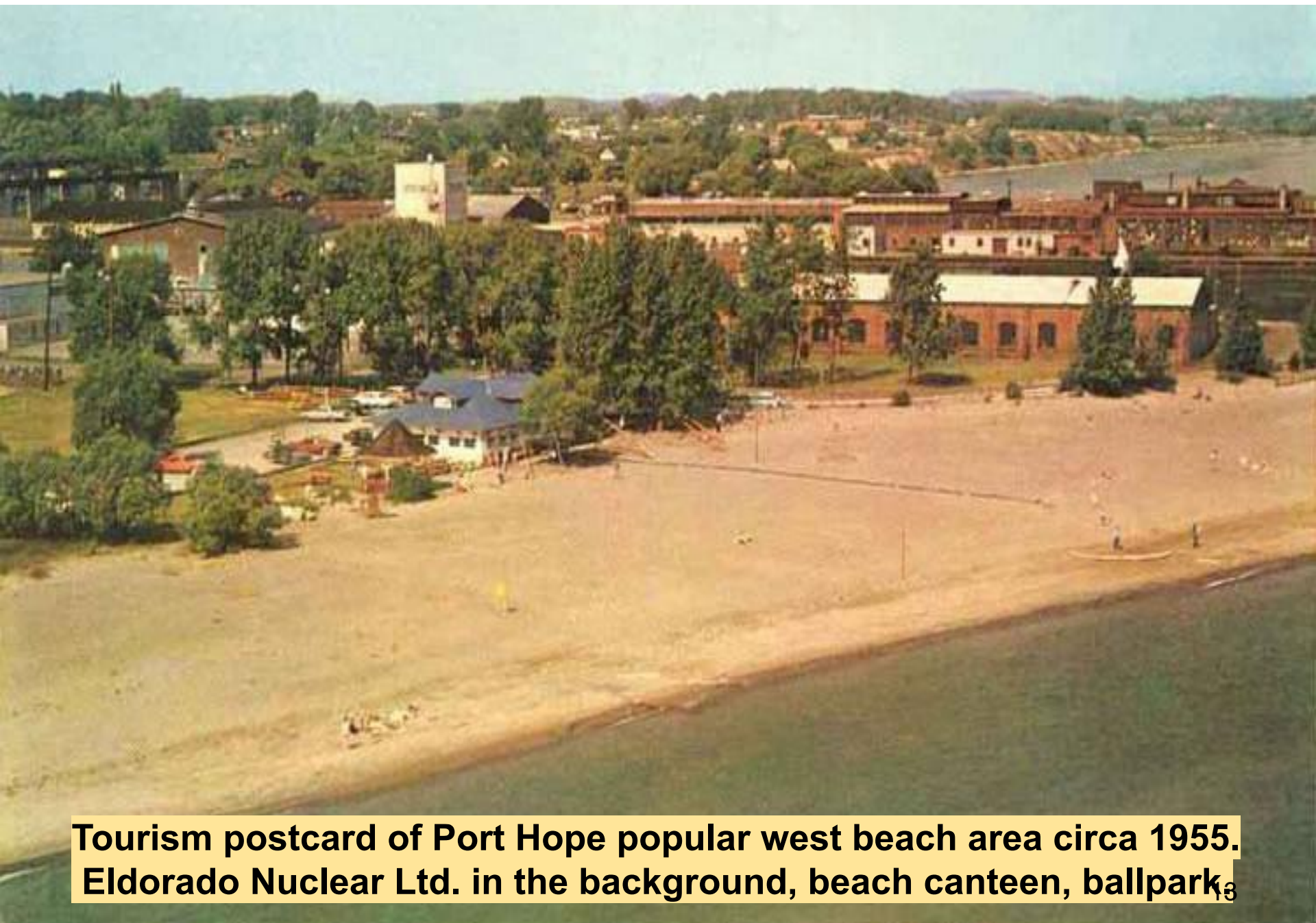
Key Context Considerations

1. **Radiation**: *“There is no safe level of exposure and there is no dose of radiation so low that the risk of malignancy is zero” - Dr. Karl Morgan, Founder of Health Physics, Director of Health Physics at Oak Ridge 1943-1972.*
1. **Uranium**: *“For a given uranium intake, the inhalation pathway gives doses 200 times greater than ingestion” - Ontario Ministry of the Environment Rational Document, Draft Uranium in Air Standard, 2010.*
1. **Arsenic**: *“The group of inorganic arsenic compounds as a whole is therefore considered to be a non-threshold toxicant (i.e. a substance for which there is believed to be some chance of an adverse effect at any level)” -Canadian Soil Guidelines for the Protection of the Environment, 1997.*

Key Context Considerations

4. No ongoing health monitoring is occurring of the people in Port Hope as they go through a \$2.6 billion federal remediation of radioactive wastes while living with daily emissions to air, water and soil from two nuclear industries operating without buffer zones.

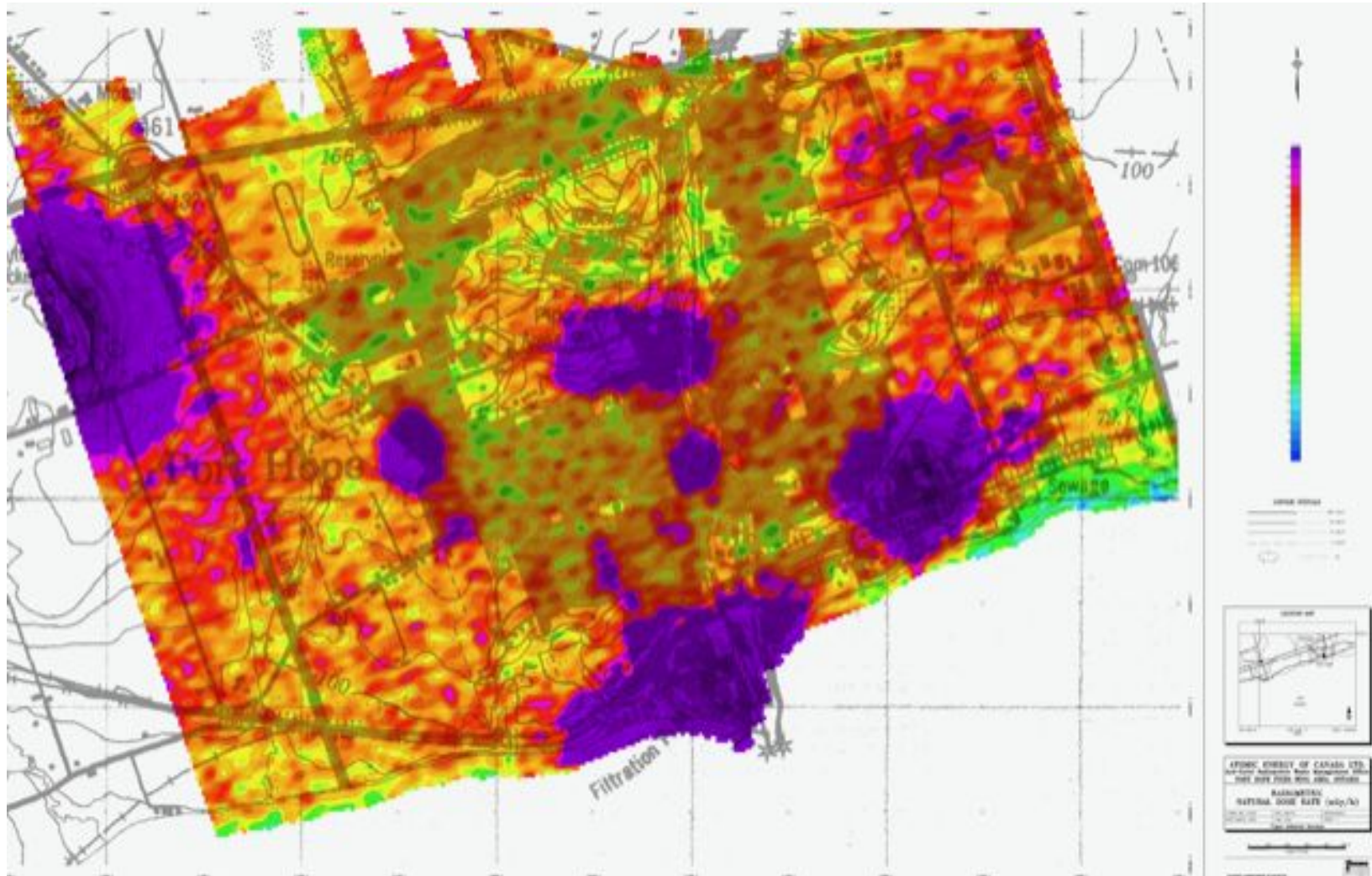
5. Port Hope Health Data: Queen's University Lung Cancer Study (Lees Report, 1983), Health Canada Reports (1997, 2000, 2002) and UMRC Radio-biological Individual Test Results (2007) all indicate possible health impacts on people from daily exposure to radioactive, heavy metal and chemical contaminants to which nuclear workers and the public are exposed, inhalation being the primary pathway and the most biologically impactful according to Ontario MOEE. The UMRC biological testing reported for the first time the presence of recycled uranium in the form of U236 in nuclear operations in Port Hope and the body of a very ill former worker many years after employment. It also indicated elevated levels of industrial uranium U234 in several non-workers tested.



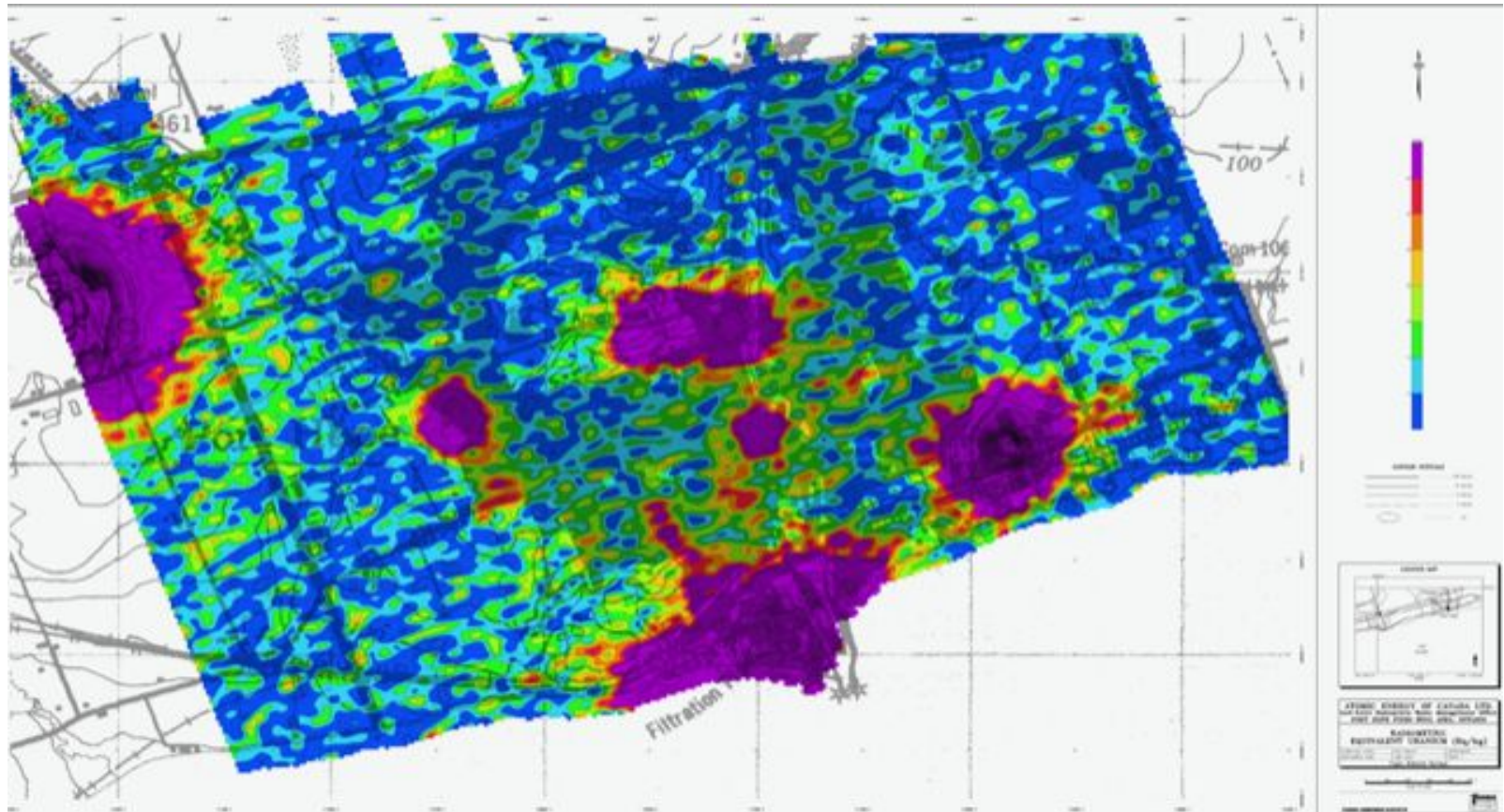
Tourism postcard of Port Hope popular west beach area circa 1955. Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. in the background, beach canteen, ballpark.

1976 federal aerial radiometrics survey of Port Hope

Natural Dose Rate nGy/hr received via AECL ATIP 2024



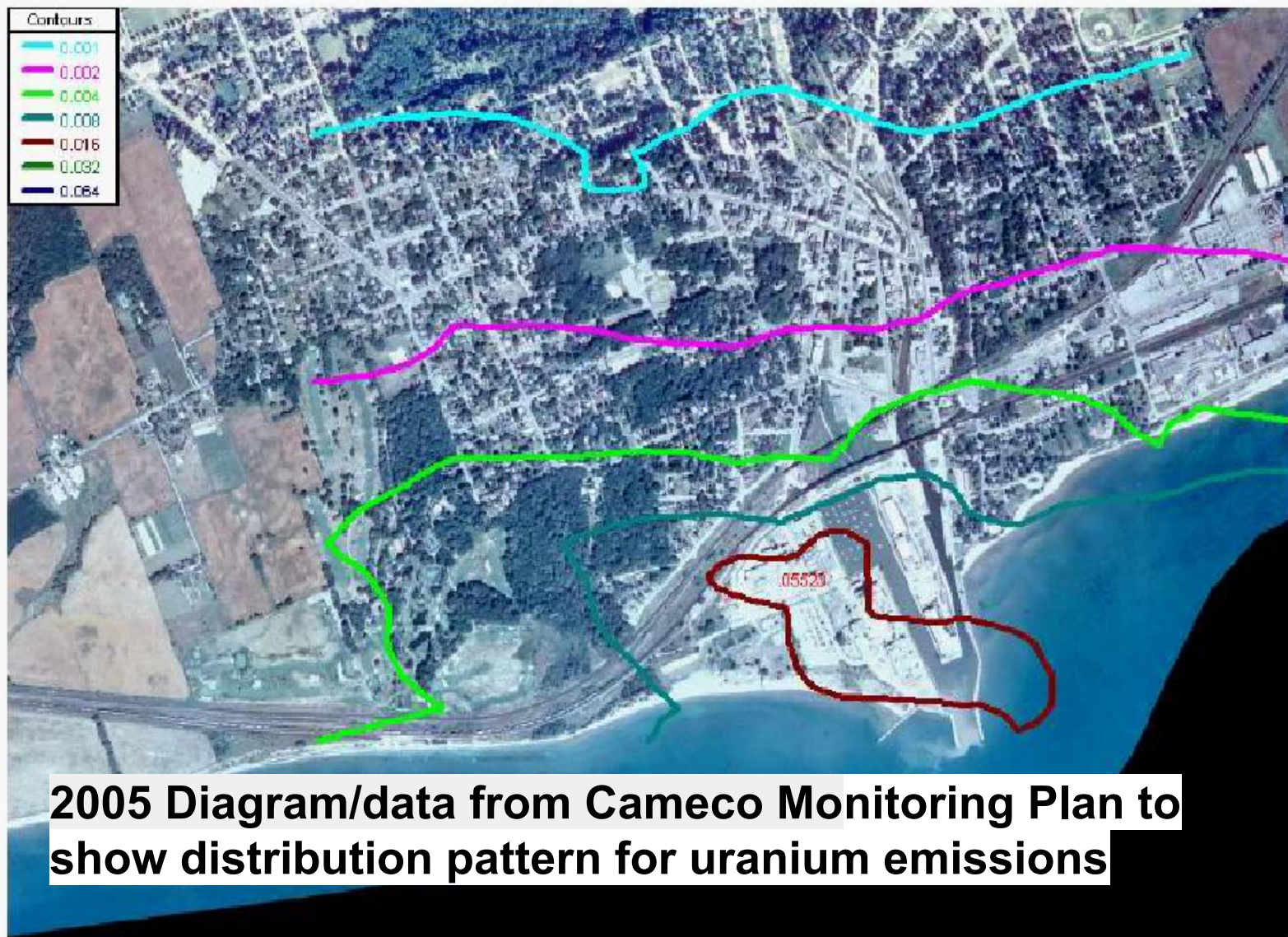
1976 federal aerial radiometrics survey of Port Hope Equivalent Uranium (Bq/kg) received via AECL ATIP 2024



Cameco CF: Annual Uranium Point of Impingement Model

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN

PORT HOPE FACILITY



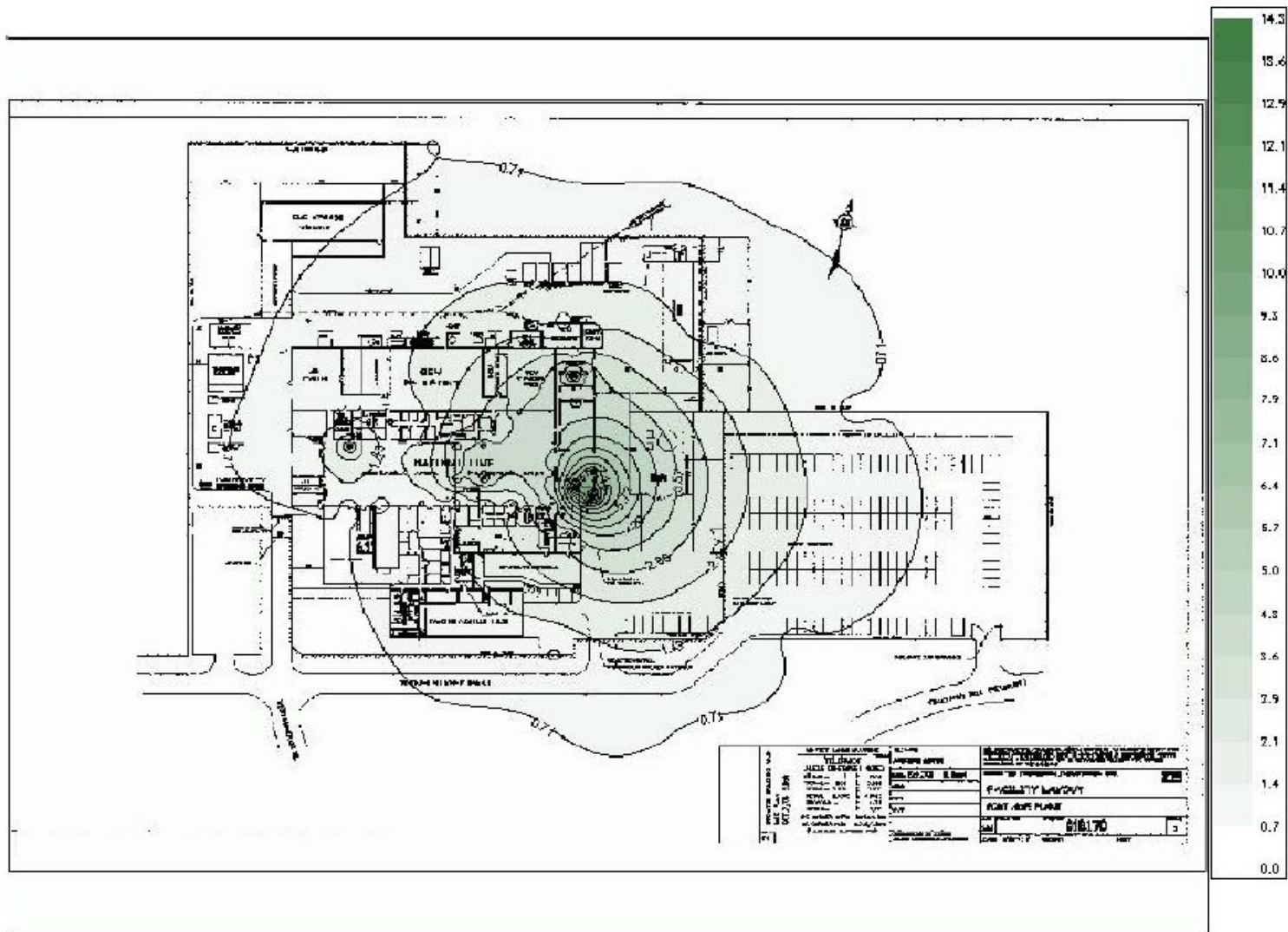
2005 Diagram/data from Cameco Monitoring Plan to show distribution pattern for uranium emissions

Scale: 1" = 355.7 Meters

ANNUAL VALUES FOR GROUP: ALL
Cameco Port Hope Conversion Facility - Model Run April 10, 2005

Max = 0.05523 (717014.3, 4060872)

mSv





Cameco emissions February 10, 2026 north over town

PHAI photo: New long-term storage facility location beside Lake Ontario, no buffer zone from new homes, soccer fields



No Federal Health Follow-up

- Federal commitments to Port Hope dating from 1979 public announcements for \$5 million health investigations - not done
- The Lees Study (Queen's University, 1983) – showed association of radon and lung cancer in very small Port Hope study – no follow-up
- Health Canada PH Harbour Area of Concern Report (1997) – elevated rates of diseases such as: cancers, neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory – no follow-up
- Community Health Survey Design – promise of funding by AECB, not implemented
- Pilot Tracking Study – promised by AECB, not implemented
- Childhood Kidney Function Bio-testing –promised by AECB, not implemented
- **UMRC-PHCHCC human radiobiological testing results showing 236U, DU, elevated 234U industrial U in PH subjects– not included in CNSC's health study synthesis**
- **CNSC and Health Canada conclude no health studies are necessary just before the community was to begin a \$2.6B cleanup with Cameco operating in its midst.**

Independent Peer Review of Health Canada data for Port Hope

- ...the patterns of several cancer rates show cause for concern in that the patterns are consistent with environmental contamination.
- Certainly the raised leukemia rates, which were even higher before remediation are not reassuring.
- 100 more female deaths than expected in the 1986-97 period due to circulatory disease...surprise finding requires further scrutiny.
- Findings suggest children experienced high cancer rates, particularly before 1986.
- The findings taken together show a pattern that is quite suggestive of an excess of brain cancer in Port Hope.
- Along with the brain cancer, colon cancer and some of the rare cancer results, the available evidence points to there being problems in Port Hope.

from two Peer Reviews by Epidemiologist Dr. Eric Mintz, 2000, 2002

Port Hope elevated rates of diseases: federal health outcome data from 3 Health Canada studies 1997, 2000, 2002

- **Port Hope elevated for selected periods and cohorts for:**

Overall death rate, circulatory disease, leukemia, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, cancers including childhood cancer deaths, and cancers of the lung, brain, nasal/sinus, esophageal, lip, bone, and colorectal.

2000, 2002 Health Canada/CNSC Data for Port Hope

(Peer reviewed by epidemiologist Dr. Eric Mintz, 2004)

- **Causes of death 1986-92 significantly higher than Ontario include:**

hereditary, neurological, cardiovascular, respiratory diseases; cancers, including lip and oral cavity, pharynx, gallbladder, lung, trachea, bronchus, bone.

**1998 Health Canada Great Lakes Health Effects Program Health Study
on the Population Around Port Hope Harbour**

Canada should enact legislation based on the example of U.S. Dept. of Justice: recognizes in law (EEOICPA, RECA) harm to workers and communities from nuclear industry exposures based on civil standard of evidence. Payments to date total \$30 billion +

Conditions recognized by the U.S. Dept. of Justice statute or regulation as associated with radiation exposure and for which compensation is available to eligible applicants:

1. leukemia, lymphoid
(except chronic lymphatic leukemia)
2. leukemia, myeloid
3. leukemia, monocytic
4. leukemia, hairy cell
5. leukemia, other
6. leukemia, unspecified cell type
7. thyroid cancer
8. breast cancer
9. lung cancer (trachea, bronchus and lung)
10. bone cancer
11. liver cancer, primary
12. skin cancer
13. esophageal cancer
14. stomach cancer
15. colon cancer
16. pancreatic cancer
17. kidney cancer
18. urinary bladder cancer
19. salivary gland cancer
20. multiple myeloma
21. posterior subcapsular cataracts
22. non-malignant thyroid nodular disease
23. ovarian cancer
24. parathyroid adenoma
25. malignant tumours, brain and central nervous system
26. lymphomas other than hodgkins disease
27. cancer, rectum
28. cancer, small intestine
29. cancer, pharynx
30. cancer, bile duct
31. cancer, gall bladder
32. cancer, renal pelves, ureters, urethra
33. cancer, prostate
34. bronchio-alveolar carcinoma
35. benign neoplasms, brain and central nervous system
36. other malignancies not listed in the preceding diagnoses

3.3 Cleanup Criteria (Legal Agreement)

3.3.1 Contemporaneous to the construction of the new Facilities, Canada shall clean up contaminated sites as follows:

(a) Canada shall clean up properties contaminated with Historic Low-Level Radioactive Waste so that all such properties will be able to be used for all current and foreseeable unrestricted uses.

(b) Through the cleanup process, other contaminants may be found commingled with the Historic Low-Level Radioactive Waste, and in such cases, Canada shall clean up the commingled waste material. In circumstances in which the other contaminants cease to be commingled with the Historic Low-Level Radioactive Waste, Canada shall not be obligated to remove the non-commingled other contaminants

3.4.2 For the purpose of fulfilling the cleanup of Port Hope contemplated by this Agreement, the Proponent will advise the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission staff of any property owners in Port Hope who resist having their properties cleaned up pursuant to this Agreement, with a view to having a CNSC inspector inspect the property and make an order pursuant to section 35 of the Nuclear Safety and Control Act, S.C. 1997 C-9, if appropriate, and/or take other appropriate action

Cleanup Criteria and Special Circumstances: Enforcing the Legal Agreement with Canada

- **“We discussed the expectation of the Municipality for a full cleanup to the agreed upon cleanup criteria at all sites in Port Hope unless there is Municipal consent to do otherwise.**
 - ...my view is that this (i.e. relying on risk assessment recommendations) deviates from the agreement on cleanup criteria and from the Legal Agreement.
 - **The Municipal position continues to be that all contaminated sites, including Sculthorpe Marsh and Highland Drive landfill, must be cleaned up to the full criteria.** While the cleanup criteria principles include special circumstances, the aforementioned were not considered to be a special circumstance.
 - **I advised a clear rationale needs to be provided to the Municipality if any alternative to the application of the cleanup criteria is to be considered.”**
- excerpts from letter dated March 19, 2007 from Port Hope Mayor Linda Thompson to Dr. Peter Brown, Director, Natural Resources Canada.

Urgent: Enforcing Legal Agreement with Canada for Cleanup and Long-Term Management of LLRW, 2001

Concerns with multi-revision AECL/CNL Special Circumstances Protocol for property remediations violates L/A- was it signed by Municipality?

- No transparent process for revisions, L/A amendment required
- Information very difficult to access - FOIs required for basics
- Municipal role appears to be eliminated re private properties
- Some Municipal cost-sharing for appeals re SC Protocol
- Homeowner can refuse access for investigations, remediations
- Serious health risks possible, left in place for future generations.
- Waste quantities, content unknown-may qualify for CNSC license
- Land use will change over time, as always
- Signs required all over town, restricted land use
- Continued movement of wastes to other properties
- Liabilities not known for federal gov, Municipality, current. future property owners,neighbours,
- Future federal remediation options, costs not known

Issues with AECL/CNL Remediation Underway, Changes from 2001 Legal Agreement with Canada, Port Hope, Hope Township, Clarington.

- Lack of health monitoring of residents
- Lack of communication and transparency to the public
- Lack of communication, accountability to homeowners for decisions
- No functioning Community Advisory Group supports residents
- Lack of support, Independent legal advocacy for residents
- Lack of Municipal Independent Peer Reviews on key issues e.g. residents' concerns, arsenic criteria change, Special Circumstances revisions and decisions
- Lack of public process, documentation, transparency to change cleanup criteria for arsenic from 18 ppm to 50 ppm -does Health Canada agree? Ontario?
- Timelines extended, costs increased to \$2.6 billion plus
- Transfers of radioactive waste into PH site: 6500 m³ Port Granby sludge now licensed by CNSC into Port Hope site.
- Volume, # small sites: 1300 with 300% more volume, question of facility capacity



Home and area undergoing multi-year remediation

Contradicting many years of safety assurances AECL investigations received via ATIP show former Dr. Power's public school property, now housing, is contaminated with radioactive wastes requires removal of estimated 647 m³ of exterior materials. In 2011 48 m³ material was removed, some waste left in place. Further interior testing required to determine extent of contamination (as of 2023) .







Remediation of radioactive waste on front lawn/municipal frontage of home in 2017. Photo from AECL ATIP response.



Living on top of radioactive waste for 26 years due to information withheld from home owners by AECL/CNL policy not to disclose contamination on publicly owned roads and frontages to public or home owners.

2023 Cameco Decommissioning Plan - Secrecy Request Granted by CNSC

- In 2023 Cameco was required to submit an updated Decommissioning Plan including budget for its Port Hope facilities to the CSNC. Public comment period however...
- Cameco requested secrecy of Plan contents which was granted by CNSC over public objections including PHCHCC and others.
- *To our knowledge the Municipality of Port Hope Council did not object to Cameco's secrecy nor did it file an intervention to comment on Cameco's Decommissioning Plans for our community. Who will pay for full restoration for unfettered future use?*

Requests and Recommendations

Reparations for the People:

- Enact legislation similar to the U.S. for federal reparations/compensation for current and former families and nuclear workers in Port Hope and other communities and First Nations impacted by nuclear operations. US has paid more than \$30 billion to impacted individuals.

Greater Accountability for the Nuclear Industry:

- Establish a national public inquiry into past, current and future management of radioactive wastes in Canada start with Port Hope.
- Ontario/OPG should withdraw New Nuclear for Port Hope Proposal as it contravenes new Bill c-226 for Environmental Justice.
- If not withdrawn, ensure that the Ontario/ OPG plans to construct the largest nuclear plant in the world in our beautiful rural area on Lake Ontario be subjected to a comprehensive independent environmental panel review process with public hearings..

Requests and Recommendations

Remediation of Radioactive Wastes:

- Adhere to the Legal Agreement with Port Hope people
- Audit operations, decisions, communications, budget of AECL/CNL/PHAI
- Disclose, post signage on contaminated publicly owned properties
- End the false federal CNSC/AECL/CNL/PHAI “dose” estimates for “average” Port Hope exposures.
- Utilize federal funding for independent technical peer reviews
- Establish Community Advisory Committee on behalf of the people
- Restore all Municipal roles on behalf of the people
- Enforce current agreed upon cleanup criteria
- Establish federally funded legal advocacy office for Port Hope residents
- Establish independent ongoing health monitoring, public reporting

Cameco facilities:

- Fully disclose Preliminary Decommissioning Plans for both Cameco facilities submitted to and approved by the CNSC in 2023.
- Oppose 20 year license request in 2026 re-licensing hearing
- Begin decommissioning discussions for these aging, leaking facilities.
- Restore Municipal roles on behalf of the people.



Thank you!

Beautiful Rural Port Hope on Lake Ontario