COUNTRY FACT SHEET

CANADA

- World’s second largest uranium producer (2013)
- Holds world’s highest grades of uranium (upwards of 18-25%)
- Most uranium is exported, approx. one-fifth used domestically
- Of the 19 operating CANDI reactors in Canada, 18 are located in Ontario and one in New Brunswick, producing about 15 percent of Canada's electricity.
- Imports foreign-origin uranium for commercial processing before delivery to another country
- Exporter of reactor systems (i.e. Candu heavy water power reactors)
- All operating uranium mines are currently all located in northern Saskatchewan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Signed / entered into force</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)</td>
<td>1968 / 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)</td>
<td>1996 / 1998</td>
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<td>**Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and 2005 Amendment</td>
<td>1980 / 1987 2013 (date of deposit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on Nuclear Safety</td>
<td>1996</td>
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<td>Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency</td>
<td>2002</td>
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*The CTBT will enter into force after all 44 states (called ‘Annex II’ states) that possess nuclear reactors and research reactors ratify the treaty. As of 15 March 2014, seven Annex II states have not ratified the treaty.**

**The 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM will enter into force when two-thirds of States Party have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval.
Legislation - Federal

*Nuclear Safety and Control Act* (NSCA)

*General Nuclear Safety and Control Regulations* (SOR/2000-202)

*Uranium Mines and Mills Regulations* (SOR/2000-206)

*Nuclear Security Regulations* (SOR/2000-209)

*Nuclear Non-proliferation Import and Export Control Regulations* (NNIECR)

*Export and Import Permit Act* (R.S.C., 1985, c. E-19)

*Packaging and Transport of Nuclear Substances Regulations* (SOR/2000-208)

*Canadian Environmental Assessment Act* (CEAA) 2012

Legislation – Provincial (Saskatchewan)

*The Forest Resources Management Act*

*The Provincial Lands Act*

*Saskatchewan’s Environmental Assessment Act*

*First Nation and Métis Consultation Policy Framework (CPF)*

Actors - Federal

*Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission* (CNSC)

The CNSC is Canada’s nuclear regulator responsible for regulating the use of nuclear energy and materials, including regulating and licensing all existing and future uranium mining and milling operations in Canada. The CNSC also issues licenses for imports/exports of nuclear material.

*Canadian Border Services Agency*, has a role in monitoring exports and imports at the border.

*Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada*, role in authorizing the export of uranium pursuant to the Export and Import Permit Act and also has the responsibility for Canada’s nuclear non-proliferation policy and for the negotiation of our Nuclear Cooperation Agreements.
Actors – Provincial

**Ministry of Environment**

Responsible for managing crown lands, including crown land in the Northern Administrative District.

**Ministry of Government Relations**

Supports economic growth in the north with an emphasis on long-term benefits

**Ministry of Economy**

Each [surface lease agreement](https://example.com) requires uranium mine operators to negotiate a separate Human Resource Development Agreement with the Ministry of Economy, which focuses on recruitment, training and advancement opportunities for residents of Saskatchewan’s North.

**Northern Saskatchewan Environmental Quality Committee (EQC)**

The EQC is made up of representatives from some 32 northern municipal and First Nation communities that are impacted by northern mining operations. It does not possess any regulatory responsibilities, but serves as a bridge between northerners, government and the uranium mining industry which is structured to provide a forum of dialogue and ensure consideration of the concerns and recommendations of northerners. The EQC receives technical and organizational support from the Northern Mines Monitoring Secretarian (NMMS), an inter-ministerial committee chaired by Northern Affairs which is dedicated to informing northerners about Saskatchewan’s uranium mining industry. NMMS includes several provincial ministries and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

Operating Mines and Mills

Canada has the world’s largest high-grade uranium deposits with four uranium mines and three mills, all operating in Northern Saskatchewan.

**Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission’s map**

[Cigar Lake Mine Project](https://example.com), operated by Cameco Corporation

**Google map link:** [https://goo.gl/maps/KEWMF](https://example.com)

Cigar Lake is the world's second largest high-grade uranium deposit, with an average grade of 18.3%. It is also Canada's newest mine with production beginning in 2014.

Ownership:

- Cameco Corporation 50.025%
- AREVA 37.1%
- Idemitsu Uranium Exploration Canada Ltd. 7.875%
- TEPCO Resources Inc. 5%
Key Lake Mill, operated by Cameco Corporation

Google link map: https://goo.gl/maps/02DBP

Opened in 1983, Key Lake has a licensed annual milling capacity of 18.7 million pounds making it the largest high-grade uranium milling operation in the world. The mill today receives slurry from the McArthur River mine, 80 km to the north.

Ownership

- Cameco Corporation 83.33%
- AREVA 16.67%

McArthur River Mine, operated by Cameco Corporation, is the world's largest high-grade uranium mine, producing over 18 million pounds of uranium each year by mining only 150 – 200 tonnes of ore per day.

Google map link: https://goo.gl/maps/kl3tq

High-grade – around 18-20% U₃O₈

- Cameco Corporation 70%
- AREVA 30%

McClean Lake Mine and Mill, operated by AREVA Resources Canada Inc.

Google map link: https://goo.gl/maps/4ITUw

Ownership structure:

- AREVA 70%
- Denison Mines Inc. 22.5%
- OURD Canada Co. Ltd. 7.5%

Rabbit Lake Mine and Mill, 100% owned and operated by Cameco Corporation

Google map link: https://goo.gl/maps/N0coA

The longest operating production facility in North America and the second largest uranium mill in the world. Total production from 1975 to 2013 is 190.1 million pounds or 86,227,902 tonnes.
(CNSC has a link to a map for all mines which should hopefully make it easier to plot into the GovU interactive map)

**Conversion Facilities**, owned and operated by [Cameco](#)

[Blind River](#), the world’s largest commercial uranium refinery, produces UO3

[Google map link:](#) [https://goo.gl/maps/YpKLQ](#)

[Port Hope](#), products include UO2 and UF6

[Google map link:](#) [https://goo.gl/maps/LHxqo](#)