

Radioactive Water from Nuclear Plant contaminates Ottawa River

By [Global Research](#)

Global Research, January 20, 2010

[The Canadian](#) 20 January 2010

Region: [Canada](#)

Theme: [Environment](#)

Harper government allows 7,000 litres of potentially carcinogenic waste water to be dumped in major Canadian waterway

The Stephen Harper's government lack of social responsibility on environmental matters has once again surfaced through an immediate public health threat.

A radioactive spill has occurred at the aging Chalk River nuclear reactor west of the nation's capital after the facility was recently cranked up to double its normal output of medical isotopes, used in diagnosing and treating cancer, Sun Media has learned.

The Conservative Party handling of this public health threat is grounds in itself to out them through a non-confidence motion.. The reactor is supplying up to 70% of the world's medical isotopes, and a shutdown could leave millions of cancer and heart patients in Canada and around the globe without critical treatments.

But the radioactive spill and another ongoing leak at the reactor are bound to spark renewed controversy over the safety of the nuclear facility built in 1958.

An internal report to federal nuclear regulators shows radioactive tritium was released into the air during the incident at the Chalk River reactor on Dec. 5.

Atomic Energy of Canada officials running the 51-year-old apparently defective reactor reported they managed to contain another 800 litres of contaminated water now being stored in special drums.

The report alleges there was no threat to the health of workers at the reactor, and officials say the tritium released into the air posed no significant danger to the surrounding environment.

Nonetheless, after a brief shutdown, the reactor has continued to operate at full power, even though Chalk River officials admit they don't know what caused the leak, and say it could happen again.

Documents indicate officials at Atomic Energy took four days to report the spill to the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission.

Even then, the spill proved to be five times larger than what the officials initially reported.

They didn't go out of their way to inform the public, either.

A press release about the brief shutdown of the reactor in December made no mention of a spill, only “unanticipated technical challenges.”

Radioactive water leak in the human drinking supply of water

Meanwhile, another part of the reactor has sprung a water leak from a 2.4-inch crack in a weld. That leak has not been repaired since it was first reported more than six weeks ago. Instead, technicians are simply pumping water into the unit to replace the estimated 7,000 litres a day spewing from the cracked seam.

In answer to written questions from Sun Media, the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission said the leaking water from the failed weld has “a very low level of radioactivity” and is not a safety concern.

The water is being dumped into the Ottawa River.

As the Sierra Club documents, since its creation in 1944 as part of the allied war effort to develop the atomic bomb, Chalk River Laboratories has become Canada’s most contaminated nuclear site, threatening the drinking water of millions of Canadians living downstream, including the residents of the nation’s capital, Ottawa.[LINK](#)

Aside from its research activities, the site’s operator, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL), runs several radioactive waste management and disposals sites, housing Canada’s largest inventory of radioactive wastes, including both solid and liquid low-, medium-, and high-levels wastes. During Chalk River Laboratories early years, radioactive wastes were handled carelessly, leaving widespread radioactive contamination at the site. [LINK](#)

AECL has consistently tried to overlook and play down the long-term financial liabilities for cleaning up and decommissioning Chalk River Laboratories, defying the Auditor General for eight years running on the questions of adherence to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for its future liabilities. AECL has proposed cleaning up Chalk River Laboratories over the next 300 years, estimating the cost of such a clean up at \$ 2.6 billion.

The mounting piles of waste at Chalk River should be of concern for all Canadians – the federal government has given AECL \$ 17.5 billion over the past fifty years to produce nuclear waste through its program to research and design CANDU reactors. Now, fifty years later, AECL will expect Canadians to pay billions more for the clean up of its research activities at Chalk River with no promise of a total clean-up for another 300 years. [LINK](#)

Because AECL is dependent on public subsidies for its survival, it should be the public and not AECL who decide what comes first – AECL’s commercial activities or environmental protection. Isn’t it about time to clean up Chalk River nuclear fiasco, along with apparent political economy of government corruption?

The original source of this article is [The Canadian](#)
Copyright © [Global Research](#), [The Canadian](#), 2010

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

Become a Member of Global Research

Articles by: **Global Research**

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca