

3. In each case, what (a) was the type of building (b) was the number of persons who regularly used the building (c) measures were taken to reduce the level of radioactivity and at what cost (d) was the date of the discovery of the unacceptable levels (e) was the date the levels were reduced to an acceptable point (f) was the location of the building (g) was the exact source of the contamination?

Hon. Alastair Gillespie (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources): Atomic Energy Control Board reports as follows:

1. Radiation surveys conducted since 1970 have revealed 11 sites in which unacceptable levels of radioactivity existed. The location of these sites and the status of the investigation and remedial measures are as follows: (i) 103 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario, Discovery, February 1975; Source, Radium and radium luminous paint; Status, Decontamination complete. (ii) University of Toronto, Discovery, 1975; Source, Minor contamination of physics building (basement) from previous radium work. Status, Decontamination complete. (iii) Lumidial Canada Ltd. Richmond Hill, Ont. Discovery, May 1975; Source, Radium luminous paint; Status, Decontamination complete. (iv) Port Hope, Ontario, Discovery, 1975; Source, Radioactive contamination and residue from radium and uranium extraction process. Status, 3170 sites surveyed. Approximately 500 sites contaminated. Approximately 500 sites questionable. Remedial program underway with James F. MacLaren Ltd. acting as Program Manager. Contamination is not restricted to any type of building, i.e. no distinction between private residences, business establishments, etc. (v) Elliot Lake, Ontario, Discovery, 1976; Source, Contamination throughout town due to radioactive waste rock and natural occurrences of uranium. Status, Clean-up pending Cabinet decision. 270 out of 1600 sites identified as possibly requiring remedial work. An additional 327 sites to be further investigated. (vi) Haley Industries, Haley Station, Ont. Discovery, 1976; Source, thorium used in magnesium alloy production. Status, Contamination contained and further operations to be under licences from the AECB. (vii) Chromasco Limited, Haley Station, Ont. Discovery, 1976; Source, Pyrochlore slag and some thorium. Status, Clean-up in progress. Temporary storage on company property under AECB surveillance. Permanent storage to be arranged. (viii) 1670 William Street, Montreal, Quebec. Discovery, Following 103 Church Street; Source, Radium; Status, Decontamination complete. (ix) Uranium City, Saskatchewan. Discovery, 1975; Source, Radioactive waste rock and natural occurrences of uranium. Status, Approximately 158 out of 750 sites require work. Work is in progress. (x) Eldorado Townsite, Saskatchewan. Discovery, 1975; Source, Same as Uranium City; Status, Approximately 10 out of 68 sites require remedial work. (xi) Northwest Industries Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. Discovery, Following 103 Church Street; Source, Radium luminous paint; Status, Decontamination complete.

2. None of the aforementioned cases of radioactive contamination are or were related to activities of the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.

3. (a) Houses, factories, hangars and schools; (b) from two or three in the case of a family residence; to several hundred in the case of the schools. (c) (i) Location of source of contami-

Order Paper Questions

nation and where feasible removal; (ii) costs not as yet fully determined. (d), (e) and (f) See answer to question 1. (g) In most cases radium and its immediate decay products.

SHORT TERM PROGRAMME TO MAKE PUBLIC AWARE OF NEED FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

Question No. 2,310—Mr. Fortin:

Does the government have a short term programme to make the public aware of the need for energy conservation and (a) if so, what is it (b) if not, for what reason?

Hon. Alastair Gillespie (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources): The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources reports as follows: Since its inception, the Office of Energy Conservation has had, and still has, a comprehensive information programme with annual budgets of \$760,000, \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000 for the fiscal years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 respectively, to make the public aware of the need to conserve Canada's non-renewable resources. The awareness programme has been heightened by publications (eg. 100 Ways to Save Energy and Money in the Home, the Billpayers Guide to Furnace Servicing, Keeping the Heat In, etc. . .) selective radio, television and newspaper advertisements and educational aids for teachers and public meetings. One of the most visible parts of the programme has been the mobile information project which has run in parts of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and presently in New Brunswick. Under this arrangement, two qualified representatives from E. M. & R. meet with citizens groups, associations, elementary and secondary schools to discuss the issues of the energy situation in Canada and how all Canadians can and must conserve our precious resources. Films, slide shows and publications are the media utilized in presentations.

POLICY-MAKING REGULATING ALL FORMS OF COMMUNICATIONS

Question No. 2,338—Mr. Stevens:

As of December 31 (a) 1968 (b) 1976, how many federal employees were charged with policy-making, or interpretation of policies, regulating all forms of communications?

Mr. Ross Milne (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Communications): In so far as the Department of Communications is concerned: (a) N/A—The Department of Communications was created in 1969. (b) 26 employees.

In so far as the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission is concerned: according to the present structure of the Commission, the staff of the Research and Broadcast Programmes Directorates are involved in regulatory policy and evaluation functions, as is the Executive Director, senior members of the staff, the Chairman and members of the Commission. The role played by these people is one of (a) formulation and development of regulatory policy relating to current problems in the communications industry; and (b) decisions reflecting the implementation of policy proposals. No employees or members of the Commission are