Mr. Bud Bradley (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Supply and Services): Mr. Speaker, the following questions will be answered today: Nos. 205, 211 and 230.

[*Text*]

MOVE OF CONSERVATION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY OFFICE

Question No. 205—**Mr. Henderson:**

Did Treasury Board approve the move of the Conservation and Renewable Energy Office from Summerside, P.E.I. to Charlottetown, P.E.I. on July 26, 1984 and, if not, on what date was it approved?

Mr. Doug Lewis (Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Treasury Board): Treasury Board approval was not required for the above-mentioned relocation and consequently none was given. The Department involved, Energy, Mines and Resources did however advise Treasury Board of the move, and as required under the government's Relocation and Decentralization Policy, the Board advised the appropriate bargaining agents of the department's intentions.

The move, which involved relocating 12 employees from Summerside, P.E.I. to Charlottetown, P.E.I., 65 kilometres away, was not expected to create any special hardships since most of the employees already lived in Charlottetown. In addition, those employees requiring a change in domicile were to be reimbursed for their relocation expenses. Most of the dealings of this energy office were carried out in Charlottetown, and this was the basic reason for the move.

On November 28, 1984, a communiqué was issued by the Department indicating that the move was being deferred to March 31, 1985 pending a review of the new location. By this time, three or four employees had already moved to the new location and services have since been maintained in both locations.

CALIBRATION OF RADIATION METERS

Question No. 211—**Mr. Hovdebo:**

1. In each year since the service was initiated, how many radiation meters have been calibrated by the Ottawa Radiation Lab?

2. How many Lab employees were involved in the calibration process and what was the total cost of the operation to the Lab?

Hon. Thomas Siddon (Minister of State for Science and Technology): In so far as the National Research Council is concerned the answer is as follows:

NRC has calibrated radiation instruments and sources for over 50 years; detailed records for the earlier years are no longer available. During this period, the types of calibrations have been changing dramatically. For example, 60 Co teletherapy sources are no longer calibrated routinely but about 1,500 were calibrated between 1954 and 1973. Similarly, in earlier times NRC calibrated over 28,000 radium needles for use in cancer therapy but the demand for these calibrations has almost disappeared.

The following table shows for several classes of instruments the number calibrated in each of the last 10 years. Even within a class, instruments are calibrated in, and so require the maintenance of, a variety of different radiation fields.

Frequently a calibration represents the first step in a long chain. For example, Ontario Hydro uses one NRC-calibrated high quality instrument to calibrate hundreds of their own instruments. Health and Welfare calibrates over 100,000 personnel radiation monitoring badges based on one or two NRC calibrations per year. A cancer clinic will calibrate many units and instruments based on one NRC calibration per year.

Year	Exposure and Survey Instruments for X-rays and 60 Co	Neutron Survey Meters	Irradiation of Personnel Monitoring Badges	Survey[1] Meters in a 7 MeV Field	Chemical[2] Dosimetry Service
1984	23	2	140	7	2
1983	28	4	100	—	1
1982	23	3	several hundred	6	1
1981	22	6	several hundred	6	—
1980	27	2	several hundred	20	—
1979	36	1	several hundred	—	—
1978	37	1	355	—	—
1977	9[3]	1	544	—	—
1976	31	1	254	—	—
1975	17	—	—	—	—
1974	16	1	—	—	—

(1) Developed in 1980.
(2) Developed in 1981.
(3) New X-ray Generator Commissioned.

2. The Dosimetry and Radiation Calibration Group at NRC involves 12 people and an annual budget of $1 million a year. The activities of this group include the maintenance of standards, research for standards and the calibration service.

PERSONS AGED 65-70 WORKING FULL TIME

Question No. 230—**Mr. Howie:**

From January 1, 1984 to January 1, 1985, how many persons in the age group between 65 and 70 inclusive, were working full-time?

Mr. Bud Bradley (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Supply and Services): Statistics Canada reports: It is not possible to derive estimates of the number of persons in the age group between 65 and 70 inclusive who were working full time. However, annual averages drawn from the monthly Labour Force Survey for 1984 show the following:

Age	Employed full-time both sexes Annual Average, 1984
65-69 years	77,000
70 years and over	45,000

[*English*]

Mr. Speaker: The questions as enumerated by the Parliamentary Secretary have been answered.

Mr. Bradley: I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that the remaining questions be allowed to stand.