

Views and Attitudes toward Nuclear Waste

National Survey

Final Report

NWMO SR-2008-37

December 2008

Ipsos Reid Public Affairs

nwmo

NUCLEAR WASTE
MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATION

SOCIÉTÉ DE GESTION
DES DÉCHETS
NUCLÉAIRES



Nuclear Waste Management Organization

22 St. Clair Avenue East, 6th Floor

Toronto, Ontario

M4T 2S3

Canada

Tel: 416-934-9814

Web: www.nwmo.ca

Nuclear Waste Management Organization

The Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) was established in 2002 by Ontario Power Generation Inc., Hydro-Québec and New Brunswick Power Corporation in accordance with the *Nuclear Fuel Waste Act (NFWA)* to assume responsibility for the long-term management of Canada's used nuclear fuel.

NWMO's first mandate was to study options for the long-term management of used nuclear fuel. On June 14, 2007, the Government of Canada selected the NWMO's recommendation for Adaptive Phased Management (APM). The NWMO now has the mandate to implement the Government's decision. Technically, Adaptive Phased Management (APM) has as its end-point the isolation and containment of used nuclear fuel in a deep repository constructed in a suitable rock formation. Collaboration, continuous learning and adaptability will underpin our implementation of the plan which will unfold over many decades, subject to extensive oversight and regulatory approvals.

NWMO Social Research

The objective of the social research program is to assist the NWMO, and interested citizens and organizations, in exploring and understanding the social issues and concerns associated with the implementation of Adaptive Phased Management. The program is also intended to support the adoption of appropriate processes and techniques to engage potentially affected citizens in decision-making.

The social research program is intended to be a support to NWMO's ongoing dialogue and collaboration activities, including work to engage potentially affected citizens in near term visioning of the implementation process going forward, long term visioning and the development of decision-making processes to be used into the future. The program includes work to learn from the experience of others through examination of case studies and conversation with those involved in similar processes both in Canada and abroad. NWMO's social research is expected to engage a wide variety of specialists and explore a variety of perspectives on key issues of concern. The nature and conduct of this work is expected to change over time, as best practices evolve and as interested citizens and organizations identify the issues of most interest and concern throughout the implementation of Adaptive Phased Management.

Disclaimer:

This report does not necessarily reflect the views or position of the Nuclear Waste Management Organization, its directors, officers, employees and agents (the "NWMO") and unless otherwise specifically stated, is made available to the public by the NWMO for information only. The contents of this report reflect the views of the author(s) who are solely responsible for the text and its conclusions as well as the accuracy of any data used in its creation. The NWMO does not make any warranty, express or implied, or assume any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information disclosed, or represent that the use of any information would not infringe privately owned rights. Any reference to a specific commercial product, process or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or preference by NWMO.



Ipsos Reid Public Affairs



Views and Attitudes toward Nuclear Waste National Survey Final Report December 2008

Ipsos Reid Public Affairs
One Nicholas Street,
Suite 1400
Ottawa ON K1N 7B7
Tel: 613.241.5802
Fax: 613.241.5460
www.ipsos.ca

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	1
Methodology	2
Executive Summary.....	4
Detailed Findings.....	8
Awareness of and Familiarity with Nuclear Waste Management Issues	8
Importance of Nuclear Waste Among Other Public Issues.....	8
Familiarity with Nuclear Waste and how it is Managed.....	9
Awareness of Length of Time before Waste is no Longer Hazardous.....	11
Importance of a Nuclear Waste Facility to Canada.....	12
Awareness of and Support for the Nuclear Waste Management Organization	13
Awareness of a Federally-Created Organization to Examine Nuclear Waste Management	13
Specific Awareness of Federally Created Organizations to Examine Nuclear Waste Management	15
Support for the NWMO's Mandate.....	16
Weighing the Risks and Benefits of Hosting a Nuclear Waste Management Facility .	18
Importance of Factors to be Considered During the Site Selection Process.....	21
Evaluating the Role of Actors in the Site Selection Process	23
Community Involvement in Decision-Making.....	23
Role of Communities on Transportation Route.....	24
Expert Involvement in Decision Making.....	25
Impact of Federal Government Involvement on Perceived Safety of Facility.....	27
Responsibility for Managing Waste	28
Views on the Location and Transportation of Nuclear Waste.....	29
Preferred Location of Facility.....	29
Preferred Method of Transporting Waste	30
Interest in Learning More About the Site Selection Process	31
Credibility of Participants in the Process of Locating a Nuclear Waste Facility	33
Awareness of and Support for Nuclear Power	37
Support for Use of Nuclear Power to Generate Electricity	37
Importance of Nuclear Power as a Source of Electricity in Province	38
Likelihood of Increase in Number of Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power Generated in the Next Ten Years.....	40
Appendix I – Topline Questionnaire.....	41



Background

In 2002, the federal government passed a law to create the Nuclear Waste Management Organization, also known by its initials NWMO. The Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NWMO) was established by Ontario Power Generation Inc., Hydro-Québec and New Brunswick Power Corporation in accordance with the *Nuclear Fuel Waste Act (NFWA)* to assume responsibility for the long-term management of Canada's used nuclear fuel.

More specifically, the NWMO's initial objective was to recommend a long-term approach for managing used nuclear fuel produced by Canada's electricity generators. In creating this long-term approach, the NWMO consulted with stakeholders, experts and the general public to develop a comprehensive, integrated and economically sound approach for Canada.

The Government of Canada selected the NWMO's recommended approach, Adaptive Phased Management in 2007. APM is consistent with the objectives identified by Canadians during previous phases of opinion research and public dialogue sessions: safe, secure, long-term containment and isolation of used nuclear fuel produced in Canada, with flexibility for future generations to make their own decisions.

In order to learn more about how Canadians view several aspects of the site-selection process, the NWMO commissioned Ipsos Reid to conduct a nationally representative survey of Canadians.

Methodology

In order to meet the objectives of this research, Ipsos Reid conducted a nationally representative telephone survey of n=2,631 adult Canadians in both of Canada’s official languages, yielding a margin of error of ±1.8 percentage points (at a 95% confidence level). A regionally disproportionate sampling scheme was used in order to produce larger samples in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. We also conducted samples of n=150 in each of the five communities where a nuclear plant is located (including Clarington, Pickering and Kincardine/Pt. Elgin in Ontario and St. John, N.B. and Trois-Rivieres, QC) in order to include a sample of general public respondents more apt to be familiar with nuclear issues. The survey was conducted between November 13th and November 30th, 2008.

Once collected, the data were weighted to reflect the composition of the general public by region, age and gender, according to census 2006 data. The table below outlines the regional breakdown of the sample.

Region	Unweighted Sample	Margin of Error
Atlantic Canada	531	±4.3
-- Newfoundland and Labrador	65	±12.2
-- P.E.I.	15	±25.3
-- Nova Scotia	100	±9.8
-- New Brunswick	351	±5.2
---- St. John (N.B.)	150	±8.0
Quebec	450	±4.6
----Trois-Rivieres (QC)	150	±8.0
Ontario	1050	±3.0
-- Northern Ontario	200	±6.9
-- Southern Ontario	400	±4.9
Ontario Nuclear Site Communities (n=150 in each of Clarington, Pickering and Kincardine)	450	±4.6
MB/SK	300	±5.7
--Saskatchewan	200	±6.9
--Manitoba	100	±9.8
Alberta	150	±8.0
British Columbia	150	±8.0
Total	2631	±1.9

The questionnaire was composed of a combination of new questions designed to elicit information on the current research objectives as well as questions from past research conducted on NWMO’s behalf. Where we have asked the same questions as in the previous iterations of the research, we have tracked this year’s results with the earlier results. By replicating these questions, we are able to provide tracking data on key questions of interest from past research.

Opinion Leaders

In this research, we asked respondents a series of questions pertaining to aspects of community or social engagement. During this report, we identify those who answered yes to a minimum of three of the questions below as “opinion leaders.”

- Have you in the last year spoken at a public meeting?
- Have you in the last year written a letter to a newspaper editor?
- Have you in the last year called a television or radio talk show?
- Have you in the last year written an article for publication?
- Have you in the last year been a member of a community service organization?
- Have you in the last year served as an officer of a non-governmental organization?
- Have you in the last year written to an elected representative?
- Have you in the last year worked for a political party?

Reading This Report: Scaled Responses

In several instances throughout this report the results of questions asked on a numerical scale are described. This research includes numerical scales of either 0 to 10 or 1 to 7. These scales measure levels of agreement, familiarity, importance or credibility depending on the question. The interpretation and grouping of responses to numerically scaled questions are indicated on the charts throughout the report.

For example, respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with each of several statements on a scale of zero to 10, where zero means strongly disagree and 10 means strongly agree. In the analysis, those who answered six on the scale or higher are, taken together said to “agree.” Those who answered nine or 10 on the scale are said to “strongly agree.” Conversely, those who answered as zero to three on the scale, taken together, are said to “disagree.” And, those who answered as zero or one on the scale are said to “strongly disagree.”

Executive Summary

Awareness of and Familiarity with Nuclear Waste Management Issues

When asked to rate the importance of several issues as areas of public concern, about three in four Canadians (74%) rate nuclear waste as important. In terms of overall importance, all other issues tested were seen as more important than nuclear waste with the exception of household garbage (74%). The health care system (96%), education (94%), hazardous waste (83%) and roads and highways (83%) topped the list of important areas of public concern.

While nuclear waste is low among the tested issues in terms of overall importance, the issue is considered to be extremely important by over two in five Canadians (44%). Canadians more often rate nuclear waste as an extremely important issue than they do climate change (39%), roads and highways (28%) or household garbage (26%). The health care system (72%), education (64%) and hazardous waste (46%) are each more often seen as extremely important issues than is nuclear waste.

Most Canadians (63%) say they are not familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed in Canada, reflecting a slight decline since 2005 (when 67% were unfamiliar). One in five Canadians (22%) say they are familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed, marking a slight improvement since 2005 (19%).

Consistent with the low level of familiarity Canadians claim to have about nuclear waste it is perhaps not surprising that fewer than one in five (16%) correctly answer that nuclear waste must be managed for 10,000 years or more before it is no longer hazardous to humans. The proportion who correctly answer 10,000 years or more has remained largely consistent since 2005 (18%), but has declined modestly since 2004 (21%).

Despite low familiarity with nuclear waste, over seven in ten Canadians agree (72%) either strongly (39%) or somewhat agree (33%) that building a nuclear waste management facility is an important project for Canada.

Awareness of and Support for the Nuclear Waste Management Organization

Awareness of a federally-created organization to examine waste management remains steady at nine percent (compared to 10 percent in 2005; nine percent in 2004 and nine percent in 2003). Among those aware of a federally-created organization to examine nuclear waste nearly three in ten (28%) identified the Nuclear Waste Management Organization, among a list of several organizations as the one they had heard of with a mandate to manage used nuclear fuel in the future. Based on this result, three percent (3%) of the general public have both heard of a federally-created organization responsible for nuclear waste management and who identify the Nuclear Waste Management Organization as the organization they heard of.

After hearing a description of the NWMO's mandate, more than three in four Canadians (76%) say they either strongly (29%) or somewhat (48%) support it.

Weighing the Risks and Benefits of Hosting a Nuclear Waste Management Facility

Views on the risks and benefits of hosting a nuclear waste management facility are rather mixed. Canadians are just as likely to agree (38%) as to disagree (38%) that a nuclear waste facility would be beneficial to a community.

The majority (58%) agree that a nuclear waste facility would provide significant economic benefits to a community, while just one in five (18%) disagree. However, Canadians are more than twice as likely to agree (52%) as to disagree (24%) that the risks of hosting a nuclear waste facility outweigh any potential benefits.

Canadians overwhelmingly agree that a host community should be equally aware of the potential risks and benefits (96% agree, including 81% who strongly agree).

Selecting a Site: Factors to be Considered in a Site Selection Process

If views on the risks and benefits of hosting a nuclear waste management facility are mixed, Canadians are much more decisive with regard to the factors that should be considered when selecting a site.

Nearly all Canadians (95%) consider the identification of a site that meets strict, scientifically determined safety requirements to be important, including over four in five (83%) who consider this to be extremely important.

Federal government oversight and review (94% important, 70% extremely important) and making decisions in collaboration with the community where a site is to be located (93% important, 67% extremely important) are each seen as important by more than nine in ten Canadians.

Ensuring that areas surrounding a potential nuclear waste management facility are consulted (91% important, 64% extremely important), identifying a site that meets social and ethical requirements (90% important, 64% extremely important) and ensuring that a nuclear waste facility contributes in a positive way to the community in which it is located (90% important, 62% extremely important) are each seen as important by about nine in ten Canadians.

Locating a facility in a community that is willing to accept it (84% important, 57% extremely important) and enabling communities that have said they want to host the facility to change their mind in the early stages (79% important, 45% extremely important) are seen as less important among the factors tested. That said, substantial majorities do view these factors as important.

Selecting a Site: Stakeholders in the Process

Several questions were asked about the role that different stakeholders may play in the process of locating a nuclear waste facility.

Over nine in ten Canadians agree that the citizens of a community should be directly involved in deciding whether or not their community should host a nuclear waste management facility (91% agree, including 68% who strongly agree).

Canadians are divided as to whether or not communities located on the transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding. While 41 percent say communities along a transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding, a similar proportion (37%) disagrees.

Three in five Canadians (59%) agree that experts should decide on the most technically suitable site to host the facility rather than ask for a community to volunteer, while 24 percent disagree.

Nearly two in three Canadians (64%) say that scientists and other experts are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste management facility. Over two in five Canadians (42%) say that a community's elected representatives are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste management facility.

Half of Canadians (52%) express confidence that any long-term nuclear waste management facility approved by the federal government will be safe. This is not surprising in view of the finding that government review and oversight is seen as an important factor to be considered in site selection process.

Views on the Location and Transportation of Nuclear Waste

In terms of the location of a nuclear waste facility, a wide majority of Canadians (87%) agrees that it is better to locate a nuclear waste management facility in a remote area where it is away from people. Conversely, seven in ten disagree that it would be better to locate a nuclear waste facility near a populated centre for easier monitoring and management.

Canadians were asked to consider different ways that nuclear waste could be transported. Three in five Canadians (61%) prefer that nuclear waste be transported by rail rather than by road. Meanwhile, just one in four (24%) prefer that nuclear waste should be transported by water rather than by land.

Interest in Learning More About the Site Selection Process

Three in four Canadians (74%) are either very (28%) or somewhat interested (46%) in learning more about the process of selecting a site to host a long term nuclear waste management facility. The majority of those interested in learning more about the process (57%) disagree with the notion that if the government and capable scientists are working on a long-term nuclear waste management facility to ensure that it is safe, they do not need to hear anything more about it.

Credibility of Participants in the Process of Locating a Nuclear Waste Facility

Canadians were asked to rate the credibility of a variety of people and organizations who may be involved in deciding where to locate a nuclear waste management facility. Nearly all of the tested participants are seen as credible by a majority of Canadians. Among the tested participants, members of the scientific community are seen as the most credible (with between 86% and 87% of Canadians rating three different descriptions of scientists as credible).

Over three in four Canadians (77%) view The Nuclear Waste Management Organization as a credible participant in the process, while about the same proportion (75%) views environmental interest groups as credible participants in the process.

Leaders in communities through which waste might be transported (64%) and leaders in communities that might host a nuclear waste facility (61%) are each seen as credible participants by over three in five Canadians.

Among levels of government, the federal (61%) and provincial governments (58%) are each viewed as credible by a similar proportion of Canadians, while 54 percent view municipal government as credible.

Awareness of and Support for Nuclear Power

Over half of the public (58%) either strongly (18%) or somewhat support (40%) the use of nuclear power. This represents a modest increase in overall support since 2005 (53%). The proportion that strongly supports nuclear power has remained stable since 2005 (at 17% during both soundings) while the proportion who strongly oppose has declined since 2005 (from 21% in 2005 to 17% this year).

Two in five Canadians (39%) say that nuclear power is an important source of electricity in their province (consistent with 2005, 37%). Residents of Ontario (79%) and New Brunswick (75%), where four of Canada's five nuclear site communities are located, are much more likely to consider nuclear power an important source of electricity in their province. Quebeckers (11%), meanwhile, are less likely than residents of all other provinces to consider nuclear power an important source of electricity.

Two in three Canadians (65%) expect that there will be an increase in new nuclear reactors and power generated in Canada in the next ten years.

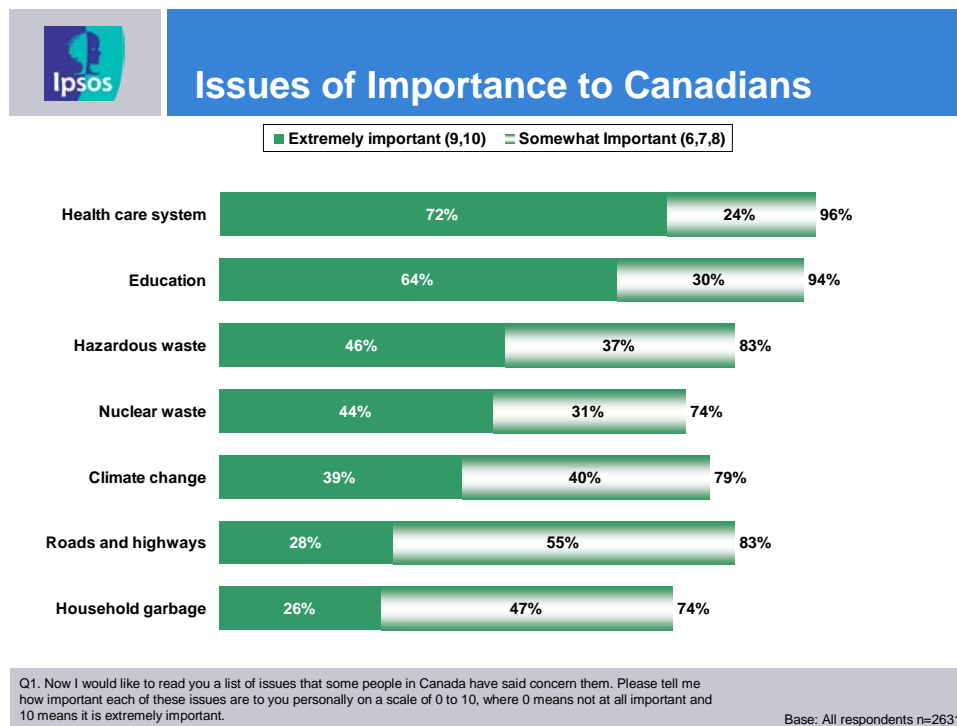
Detailed Findings

Awareness of and Familiarity with Nuclear Waste Management Issues

Importance of Nuclear Waste Among Other Public Issues

When asked to rate the importance of several issues as areas of public concern, about three in four Canadians (74%) rate nuclear waste as important. In terms of overall importance, all other issues tested were seen as more important than nuclear waste with the exception of household garbage (74%). The health care system (96%), education (94%), hazardous waste (83%) and roads and highways (83%) topped the list of important areas of public concern.

While nuclear waste is low among the tested issues in terms of overall importance, the issue is considered to be *extremely* important by over two in five Canadians (44%). Canadians more often rate nuclear waste as an extremely important issue than they do climate change (39%), roads and highways (28%) or household garbage (26%). The health care system (72%), education (64%) and hazardous waste (46%) are each more often seen as extremely important issues than is nuclear waste.

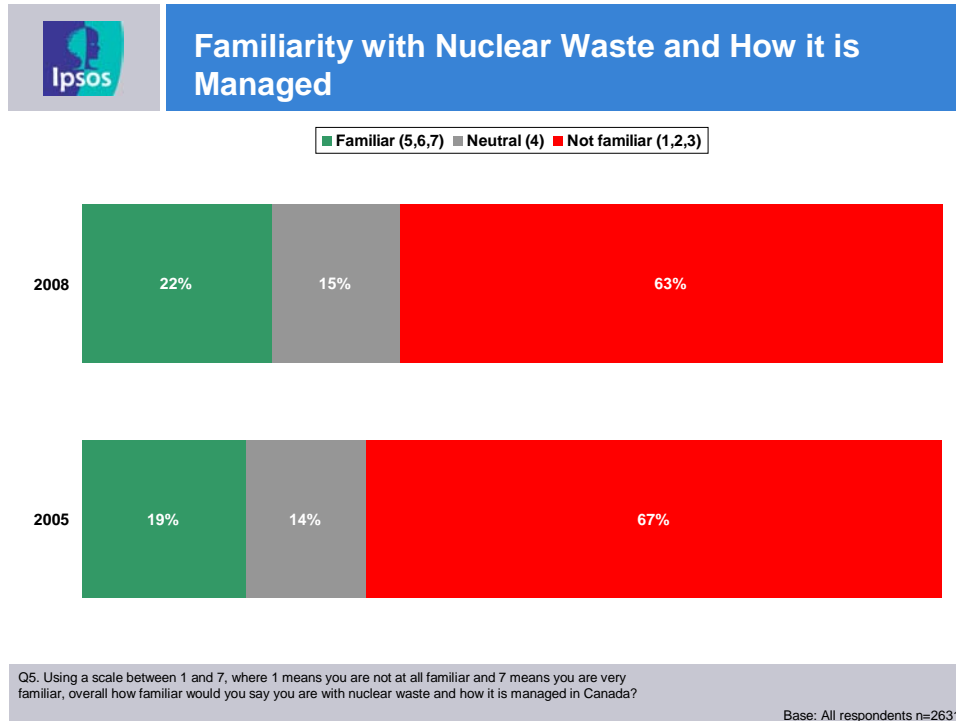


An analysis of demographic subgroups reveals that Canadians who have achieved lower levels of education (peaking at 56% among those who have less than a high school education), older Canadians (peaking at 50% among those 55 years of age or older), and those with lower annual household incomes (peaking at 55% among those who earn less than \$30,000) are more likely to rate nuclear waste as extremely important. Women (50%) are also more likely than men (37%) to hold this view.

Across the provinces, there is little variation in ratings of extreme importance with the exception of Quebeckers, who are more likely to offer a 9 or 10 rating to nuclear waste (54% compared to a national average of 44%).

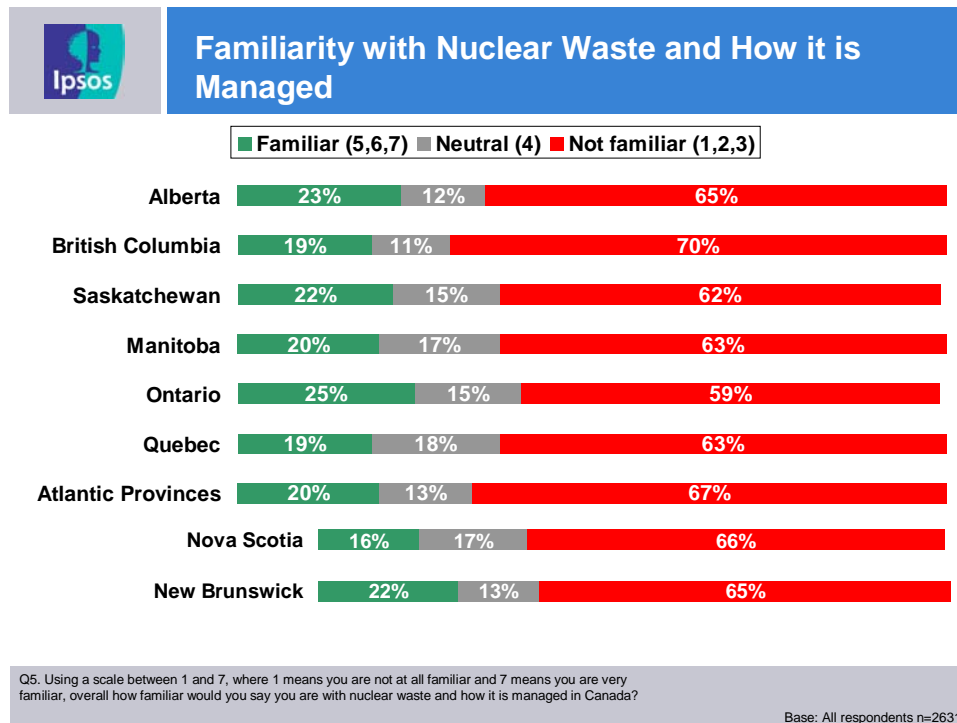
Familiarity with Nuclear Waste and how it is Managed

Most Canadians (63%) say they are not familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed in Canada reflecting a slight decline since 2005 (when 67% were unfamiliar). One in five Canadians (22%) say they are familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed, marking a slight improvement since 2005 (19%).



Demographic subgroup analysis finds that men (26%) and older Canadians (peaking at 27% among those 55 years of age and older) are more likely than others to say that they are familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed.

Familiarity with nuclear waste and how it is managed is fairly consistent across Canada's provinces, ranging from a low of 16 percent among Nova Scotians to a high of 25 percent among residents of Ontario.



Among attitudinal subgroups, those who say they are interested in learning more about the site selection process and those who say that nuclear power is an important source of electricity in their province are more likely than others to say that they are familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed.

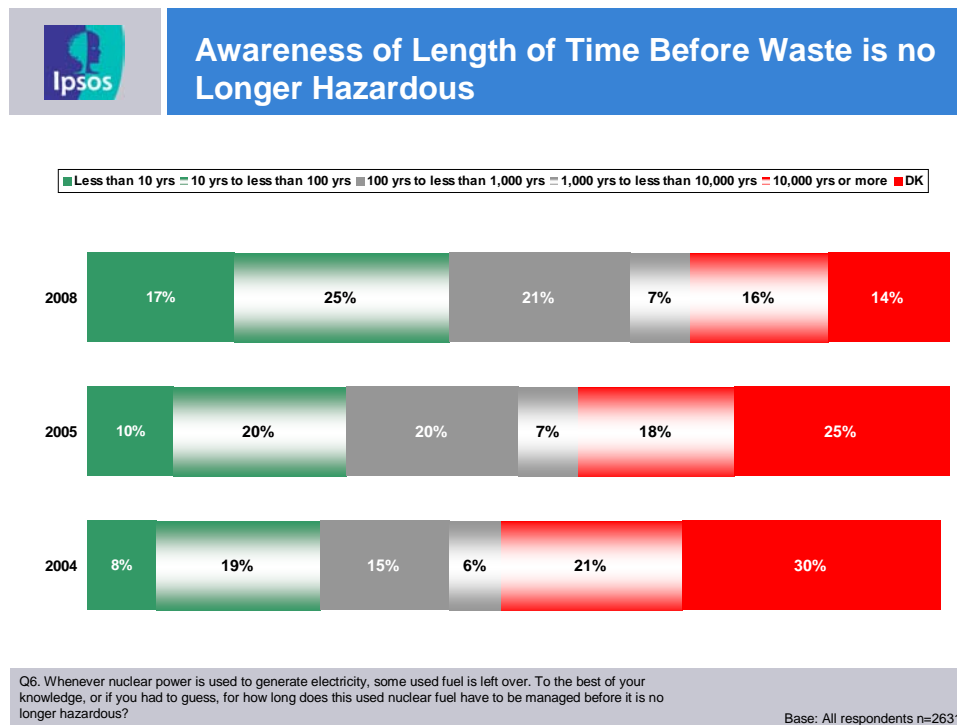
Awareness of Length of Time before Waste is no Longer Hazardous

Canadians were asked to guess how long used nuclear fuel has to be managed before it is no longer hazardous. They were provided with five response options: less than 10 years, 10 years to less than 100 years, 100 years to less than 1,000 years, 1,000 years to less than 10,000 years and 10,000 years or more.

Consistent with the low level of familiarity Canadians claim to have about nuclear waste it is perhaps not surprising that fewer than one in five (16%) correctly answer that nuclear waste must be managed for 10,000 years or more before it is no longer hazardous to humans. The proportion who correctly answer 10,000 years or more has remained largely consistent since 2005 (18%), but has declined modestly since 2004 (21%).

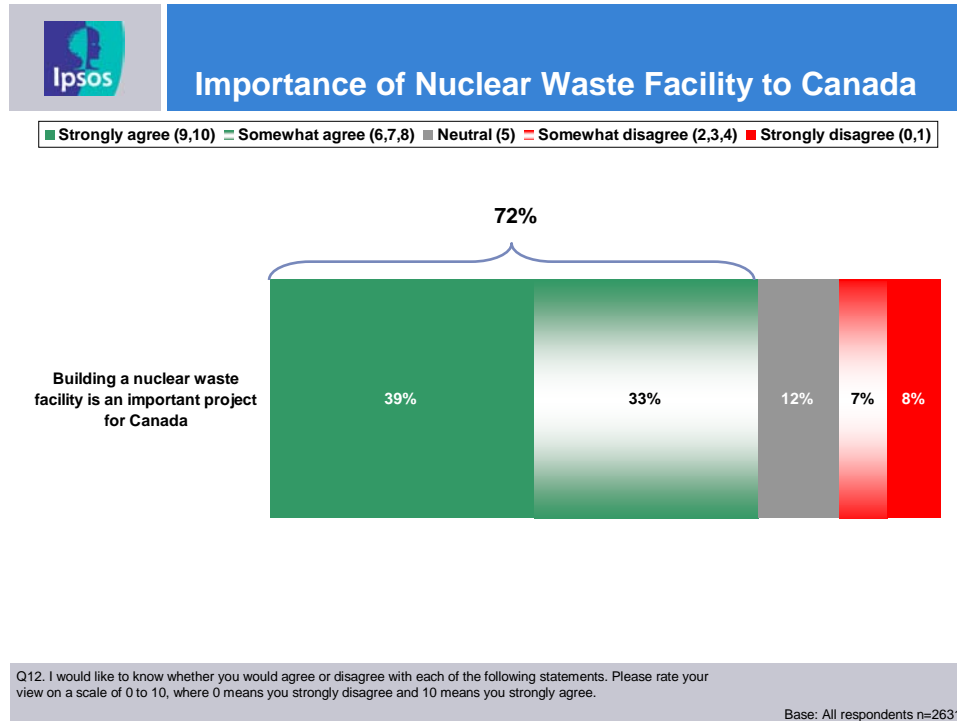
Canadians most often believe that nuclear waste remains hazardous for between 10 and 100 years (25%). An additional one in five (21%) guess between 100 and 1,000 years, while seven percent guess between 1,000 and 10,000 years. Meanwhile nearly one in five (17%) guess that nuclear waste remains hazardous for less than 10 years.

Fourteen percent of Canadians say they don't know enough to guess how long nuclear waste remains hazardous.



Importance of a Nuclear Waste Facility to Canada

Despite low familiarity with nuclear waste, over seven in ten Canadians agree (72%) either strongly (39%) or somewhat (33%), that building a nuclear waste management facility is an important project for Canada.



Regionally, Ontarians (46%) and residents of New Brunswick (43%) are notably more likely to *strongly agree* that building a nuclear waste facility is an important project for Canada, while residents of Nova Scotia (30%) are less apt to do so. Residents of nuclear site communities are also more likely than the rest of Canadians to strongly agree with this view (48% vs. 39% among the rest of Canada). Men (44%) and older Canadians (peaking at 44% among those 55 years of age and older) are also more likely to strongly agree.

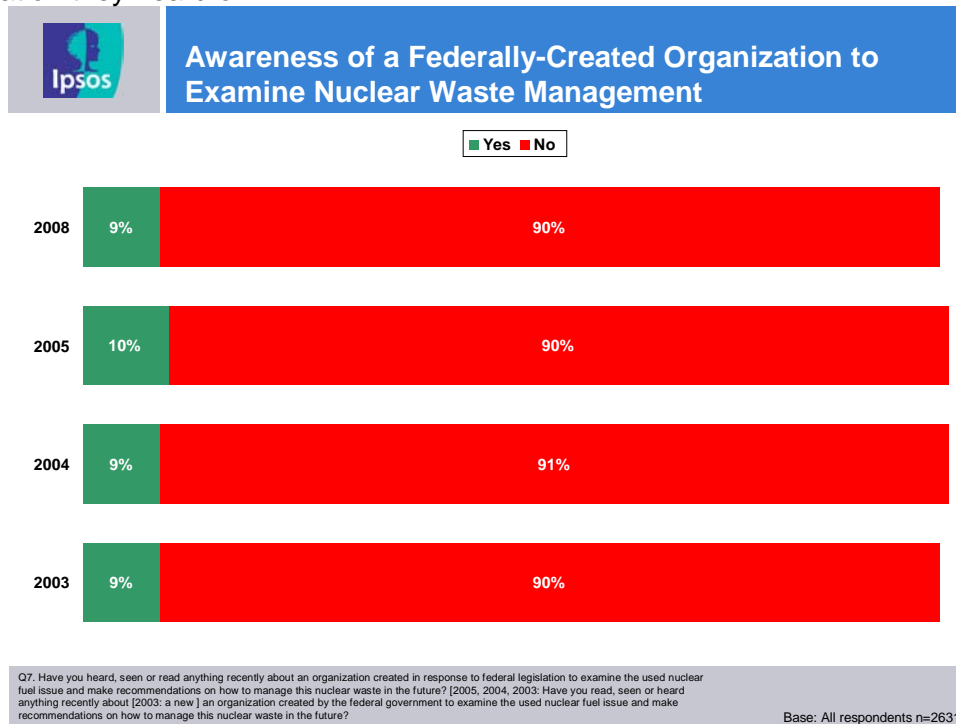
Attitudinally, those who support the use of nuclear power, say that it is an important source of electricity in their province and rate themselves as familiar with nuclear waste and how it is managed in Canada are more likely to strongly agree that building a nuclear waste facility is an important project for Canada. Not surprisingly, this also holds true for those who support NWMO's mandate and those who are interested in learning more about the site selection process.

Awareness of and Support for the Nuclear Waste Management Organization

Awareness of a Federally-Created Organization to Examine Nuclear Waste Management

Canadians were asked if they had heard, seen or read anything recently about an organization created in response to federal legislation to examine the used nuclear fuel issue and make recommendations on how to manage this nuclear waste in the future. The results indicate only about one in ten (9%) say that they have heard of such an organization. While the question was worded slightly differently in past soundings¹, the results have remained highly consistent since 2003.

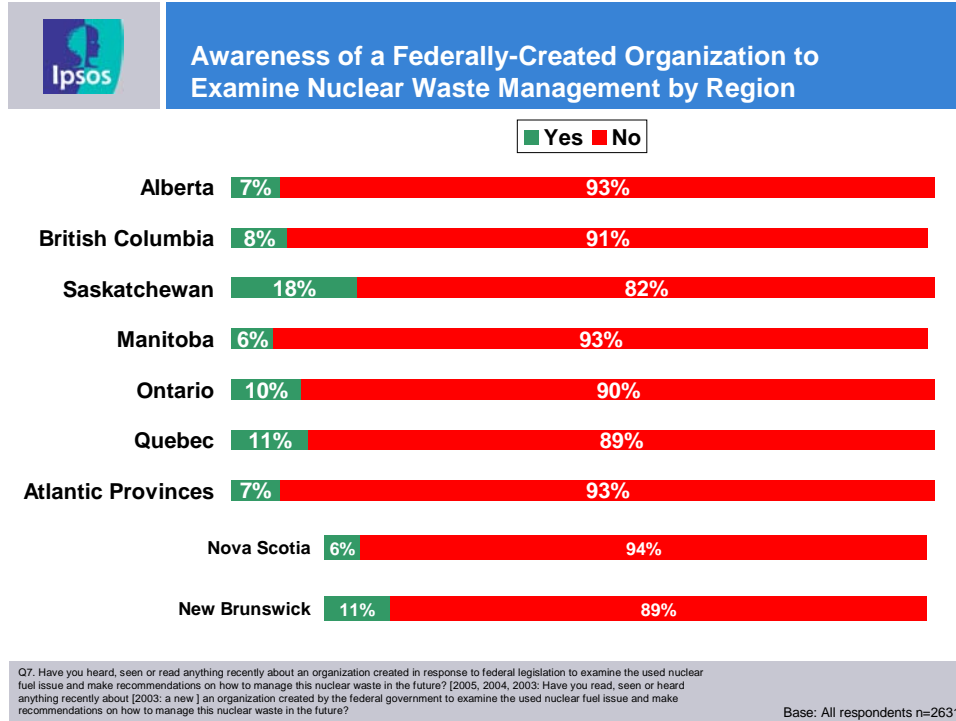
Among those aware of a federally-created organization to examine nuclear waste nearly three in ten (28%) identified the Nuclear Waste Management Organization, among a list of several organizations² as the one they had heard of with a mandate to manage used nuclear fuel in the future. Based on this result, three percent (3%) of the general public have both heard of a federally-created organization responsible for nuclear waste management and who identify the Nuclear Waste Management Organization as the organization they heard of.



¹ Have you read, seen or heard anything recently about [2003: a new] an organization created by the federal government to examine the used nuclear fuel issue and make recommendations on how to manage this nuclear waste in the future.

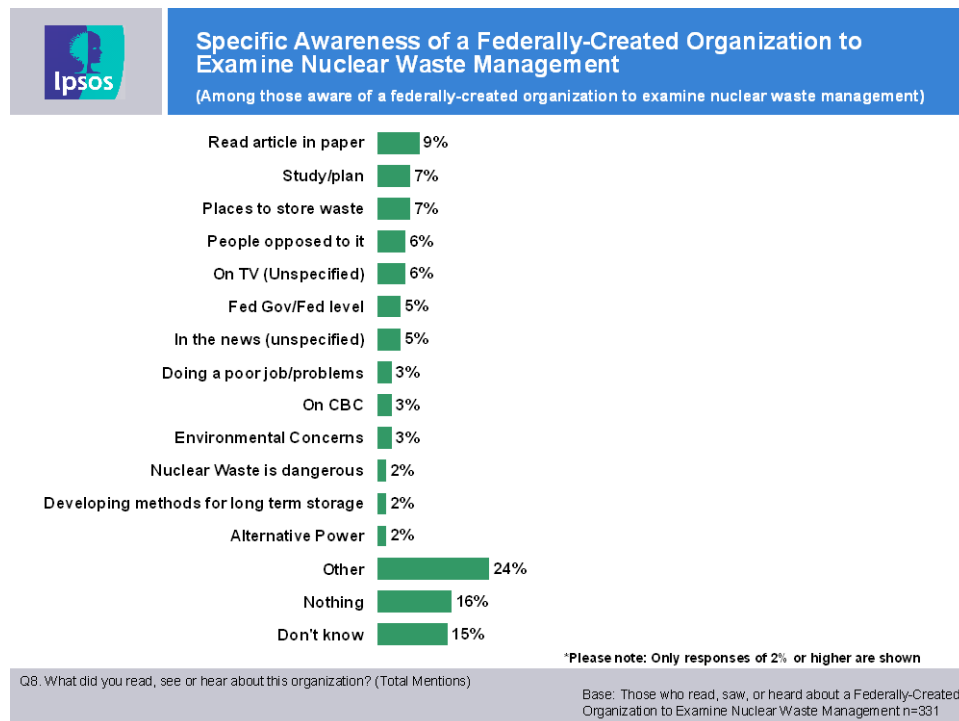
² Respondents were read a list of organizations including the Nuclear Waste Management Organization, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Ontario Power Generation, CAMECO and Bruce Power.

Regionally, awareness of a federally-created organization to examine nuclear waste management is highest among residents of Saskatchewan (18%) and lowest among residents of Alberta (7%) and the Atlantic Provinces (7%).



Specific Awareness of Federally Created Organizations to Examine Nuclear Waste Management

Respondents who had heard, seen or read about a federally-created organization to examine nuclear waste management were asked what they had seen, read or heard about this organization. One in ten (9%) say they read an article in a newspaper while similar proportions mentioned having seen, read or heard something about a study or a plan (7%) or heard about places to store waste (7%). Others heard of people opposed to it (6%) or saw something on television (6%). One in four (24%) offered responses so varied that they could not be coded into categories adding up to greater than 1% of total responses.



Due to the varied nature of the responses, base sizes for each individual mention are not large enough for a meaningful analysis of demographic and attitudinal subgroups.

Support for the NWMO's Mandate

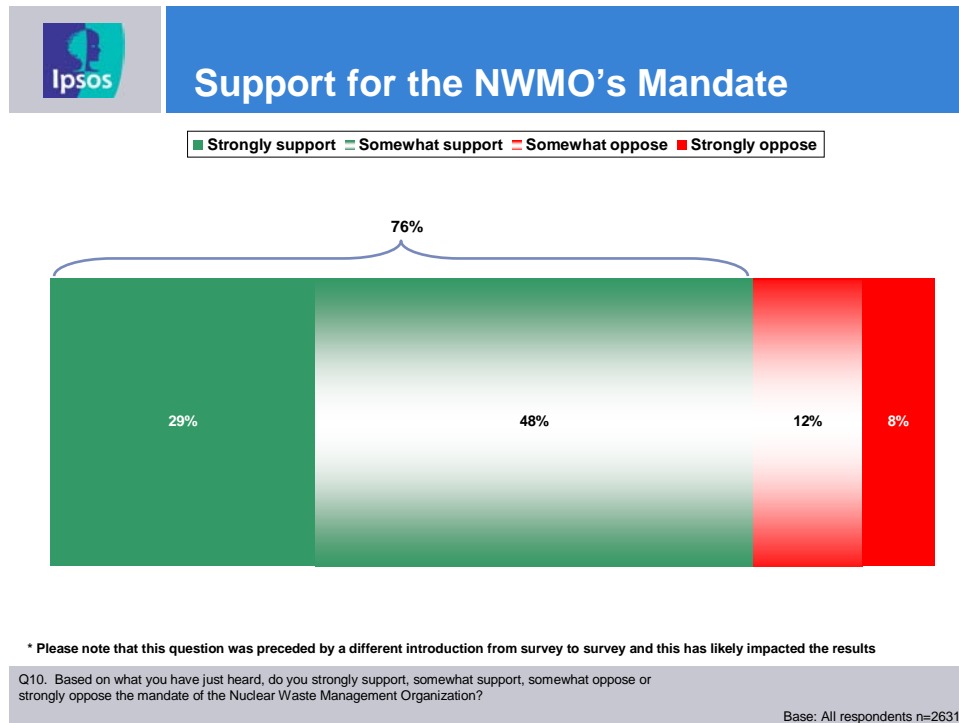
Despite relatively low levels of awareness of the NWMO, general support for it is high. Respondents were read the following description of the NWMO:

"In 2002, the federal government passed a law to create the Nuclear Waste Management Organization, also known by its initials NWMO.

The NWMO was created to recommend a long-term approach for managing used nuclear fuel produced by Canada's electricity generators. In creating this long-term approach, the NWMO consulted with stakeholders, experts and the general public to develop a comprehensive, integrated and economically sound approach for Canada.

In 2007, the Government of Canada selected the NWMO's recommendation as Canada's plan for the long-term management of used nuclear fuel. The NWMO is now responsible for implementing this plan."

After hearing this description, respondents were asked whether they strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the mandate of the Nuclear Waste Management Organization. Nearly four in five Canadians (76%) say that they either strongly (29%) or somewhat (48%) support the NWMO's mandate.

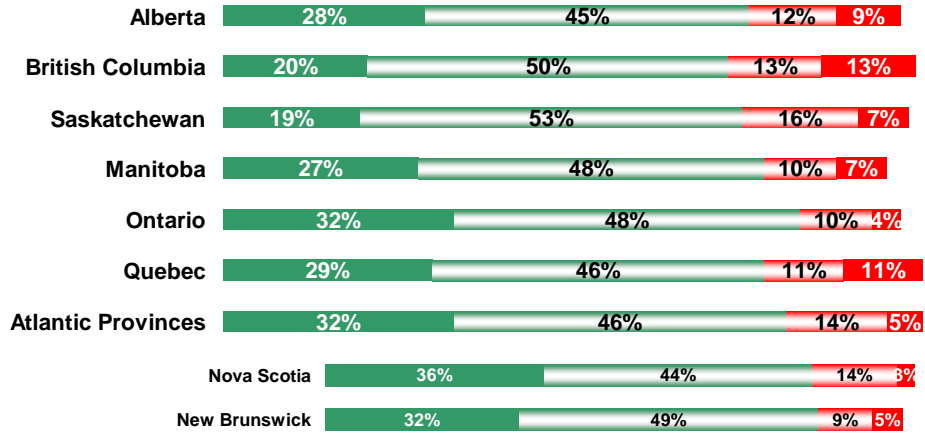


Those more likely to strongly or somewhat support the NWMO's mandate include: Ontarians (80%), residents of New Brunswick (81%), residents of site communities (83%) and those with a university education (81%).



Support for the NWMO's Mandate by Region

■ Strongly support ■ Somewhat support ■ Somewhat oppose ■ Strongly oppose



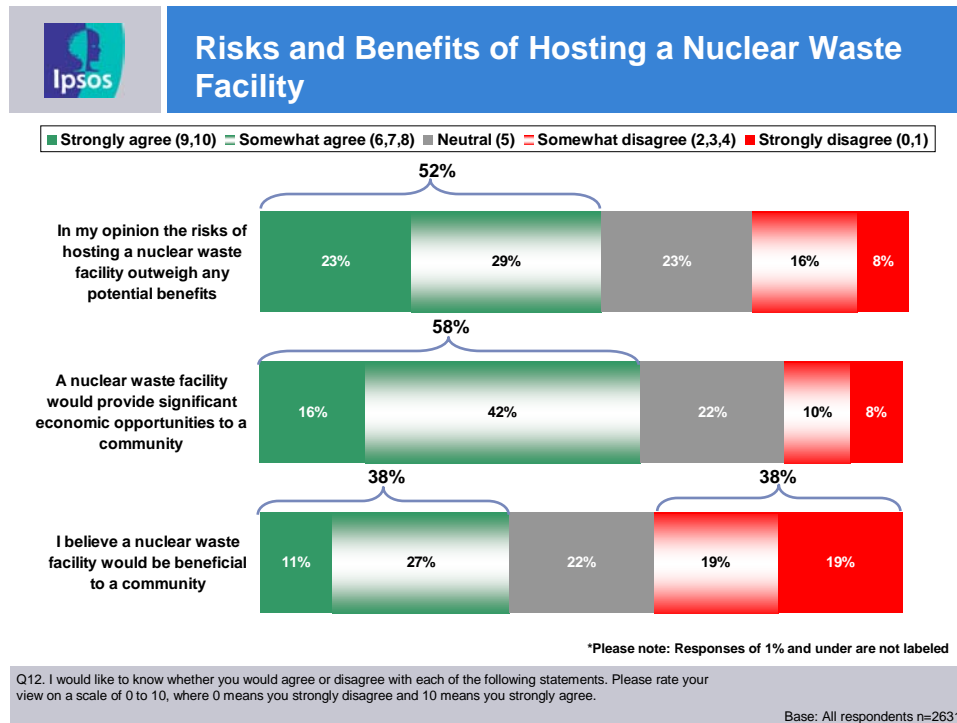
Q10. Based on what you have just heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the mandate of the Nuclear Waste Management Organization?

Base: All respondents n=2631

Weighing the Risks and Benefits of Hosting a Nuclear Waste Management Facility

Views on the risks and benefits of hosting a nuclear waste management facility are rather mixed. Canadians are just as likely to agree (38%) as to disagree (38%) that a nuclear waste facility would be beneficial to a community.

The majority (58%) agree that a nuclear waste facility would provide significant economic benefits to a community, while just one in five (18%) disagree. However, Canadians are more than twice as likely to agree (52%) as to disagree (24%) that the risks of hosting a nuclear waste facility outweigh any potential benefits.



Those more likely to strongly agree that the risks of hosting a nuclear waste facility outweigh the benefits include:

- Residents of Quebec (32%);
- Those with lower household incomes (peaking at 28% among those who earn less than \$30,000 annually); and,
- Women (26% compared to 20% among men).

Those more likely to strongly agree that a nuclear waste facility would provide significant economic opportunities to a community include:

- Residents of site communities (24% compared to 16% among respondents from the rest of Canada);
- Residents of Alberta (24%); and,
- Those with lower household incomes (peaking at 21% among those who earn less than \$30,000 annually).

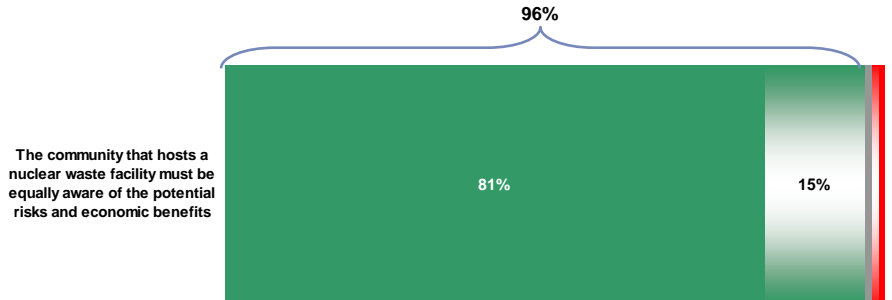
Those more likely to strongly agree that a nuclear waste facility would be beneficial to a community include:

- Those with lower levels of education (peaking at 23% among those with less than high school); and,
- Residents of site communities (17% compared to 11% among respondents from the rest of Canada).

Nearly all Canadians (96%) agree that a community that hosts a nuclear waste management facility must be equally aware of the potential risks and economic benefits, including 81% who *strongly* agree.

Ipsos **Community Awareness of Risks and Economic Benefits of Hosting a Nuclear Waste Facility**

■ Strongly agree (9,10) ■ Somewhat agree (6,7,8) ■ Neutral (5) ■ Somewhat disagree (2,3,4) ■ Strongly disagree (0,1)



*Please note: Responses of 1% and under are not labeled

Q12. I would like to know whether you would agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please rate your view on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you strongly disagree and 10 means you strongly agree.

Base: All respondents n=2631

Among the demographic subgroups women (87%) are more likely than men (75%) to strongly agree that the community that hosts a nuclear waste facility must be equally aware of the potential risks and economic benefits.

Importance of Factors to be Considered During the Site Selection Process

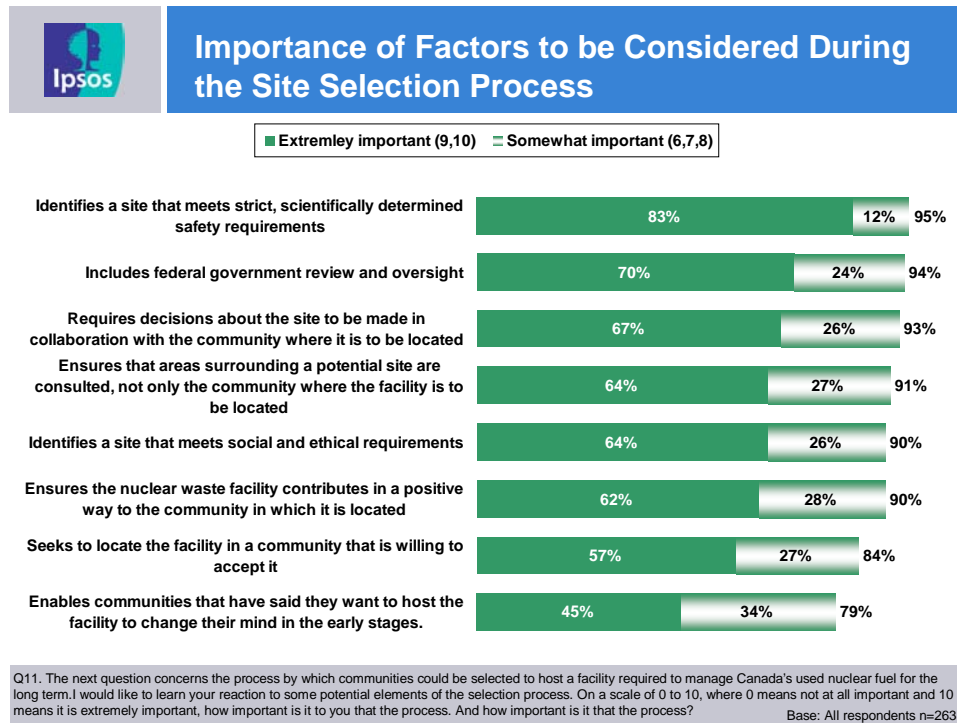
If views on the risks and benefits of hosting a nuclear waste management facility are mixed, Canadians are much more decisive with regard to the factors that should be considered when selecting a site.

Nearly all Canadians (95%) consider the identification of a site that meets strict, scientifically determined safety requirements to be important, including over four in five (83%) who consider this to be extremely important.

Federal government oversight and review (94% important, 70% extremely important) and making decisions in collaboration with the community where a site is to be located (93% important, 67% extremely important) are each seen as important by more than nine in ten Canadians.

Ensuring that areas surrounding a potential nuclear waste management facility are consulted (91% important, 64% extremely important), identifying a site that meets social and ethical requirements (90% important, 64% extremely important) and ensuring that a nuclear waste facility contributes in a positive way to the community in which it is located (90% important, 62% extremely important) are each seen as important by about nine in ten Canadians.

Locating a facility in a community that is willing to accept it (84% important, 57% extremely important) and enabling communities that have said they want to host the facility to change their mind in the early stages (79% important, 45% extremely important) are seen as less important among the factors tested. That said, substantial majorities do view these factors as important.



Women are more likely than men to offer a rating of extreme importance to each of these factors as are those with higher levels of educational attainment. Residents of site communities are more likely to offer a rating of extreme importance to the requirement that a site be identified that meets social and ethical requirements and Canadians residing in urban areas are more likely to rate federal government review and oversight and the requirement that the site meet strict scientifically determined safety requirements as extremely important.

Canadians who rate that nuclear waste is an extremely important issue to them personally are more likely than those who rate it as not very important to rate each of these factors as extremely important to the decision-making process.

Those who strongly agree that the risks of hosting a nuclear facility outweigh any potential benefits are also more likely to agree that each of these factors is extremely important than are those who disagree. Additionally, those who oppose the use of nuclear power to generate electricity are more likely to rate each factor as extremely important.

Furthermore, those who are interested in learning more about the site selection process are also more likely to rate each of these factors as extremely important.

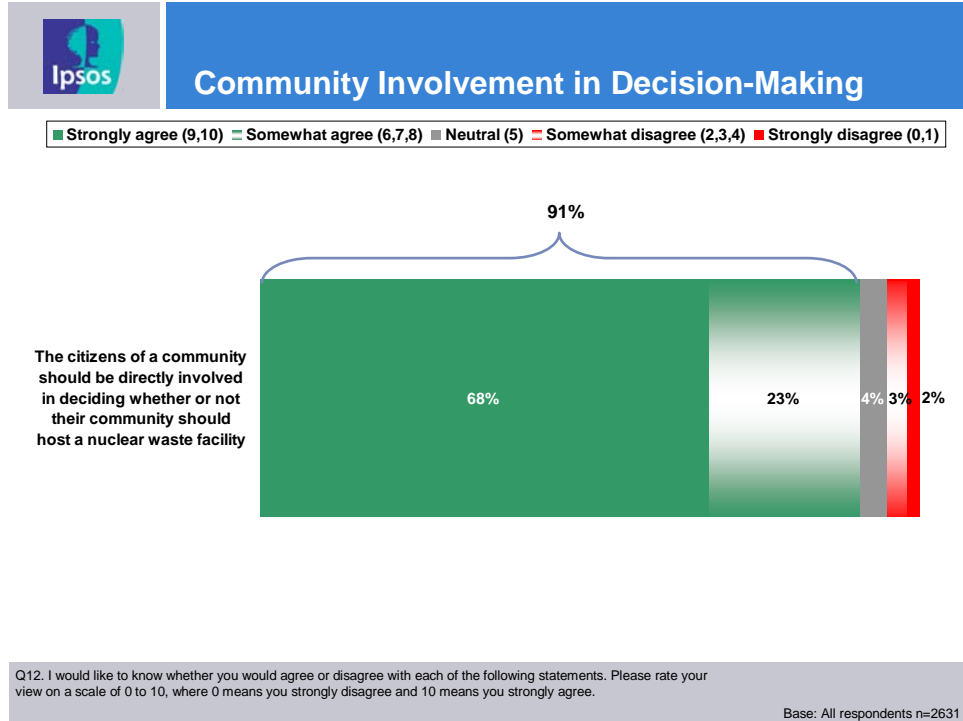
Canadians who disagree with the statement that building a nuclear waste facility is an important project for Canada are more likely to say that community collaboration, consultation with areas surrounding the potential site and the ability of communities to opt out in the early stages after having committed to the project, are extremely important factors in the process.

Those who support the NWMO's mandate are more likely than those who oppose it to rate the requirement that the site meet scientifically determined safety requirements as extremely important. However, those who oppose the NWMO's mandate are more likely to say that it is extremely important that the process enables communities that have said they want to host the facility to change their mind in the early stages.

Evaluating the Role of Actors in the Site Selection Process

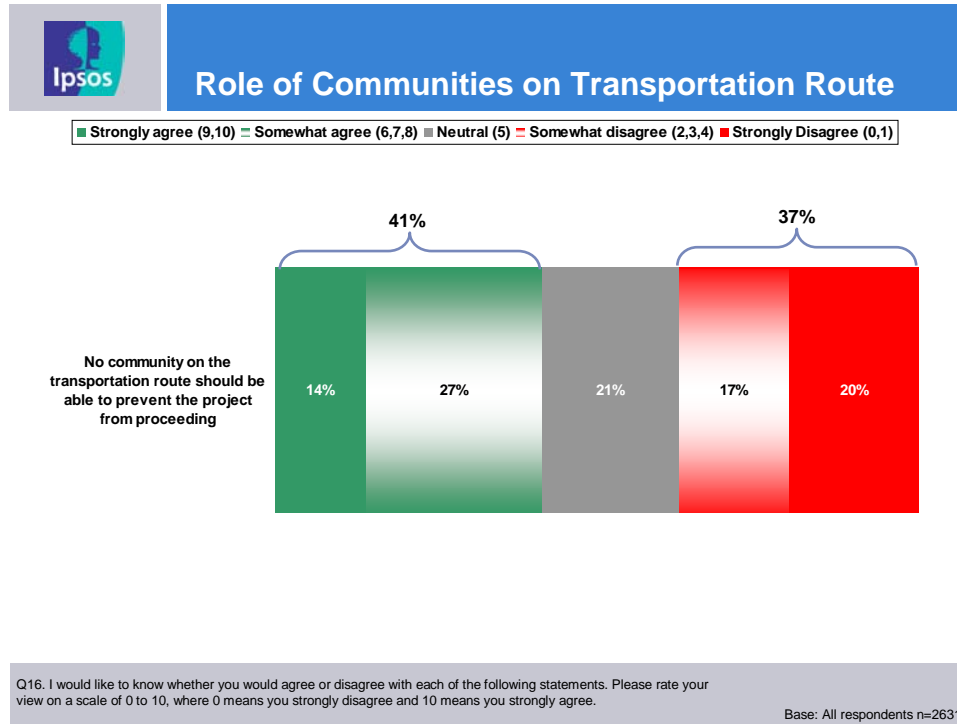
Community Involvement in Decision-Making

Fully nine in ten Canadians (91%) agree that the citizens of a community should be directly involved in deciding whether or not their community should host a nuclear waste management facility. This includes nearly seven in ten (68%) who strongly agree.



Role of Communities on Transportation Route

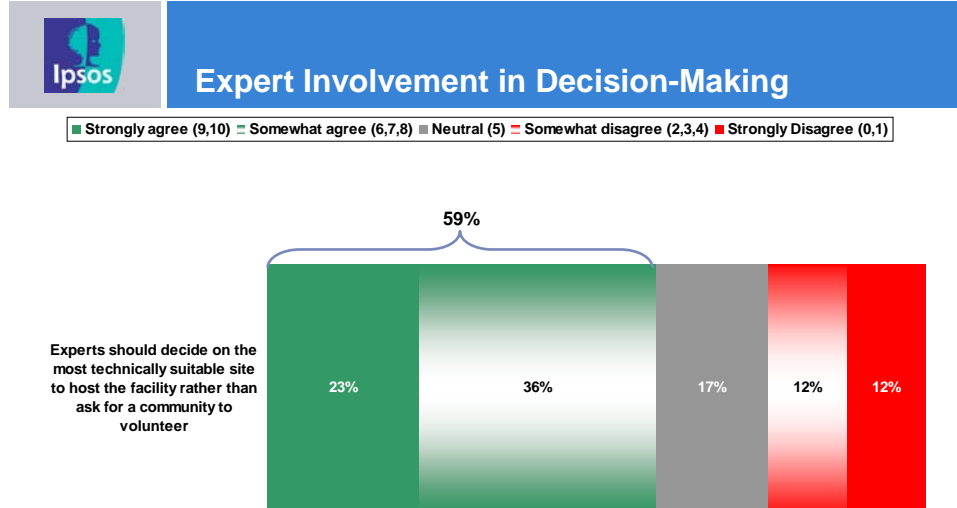
Canadians are divided as to whether a community on the transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding. Two in five (41%) agree that no community on the transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding (rating as 6 or higher on the scale) while nearly the same proportion disagrees (37%). A slightly higher proportion *strongly disagrees* (20%) than *strongly agrees* (14%) with the notion that no community along the transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding.



Among the demographic subgroups, older Canadians (peaking at 18% among those 55 years of age or older), men (18% compared to 11% among women), and those with lower levels of educational attainment (peaking at 22% among those with less than high school) are more likely to *strongly agree* that no community on the transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding.

Expert Involvement in Decision Making

Three in five Canadians (59%) agree that experts should decide on the most technically suitable site to host the facility rather than ask for a community to volunteer, while 24 percent disagree.

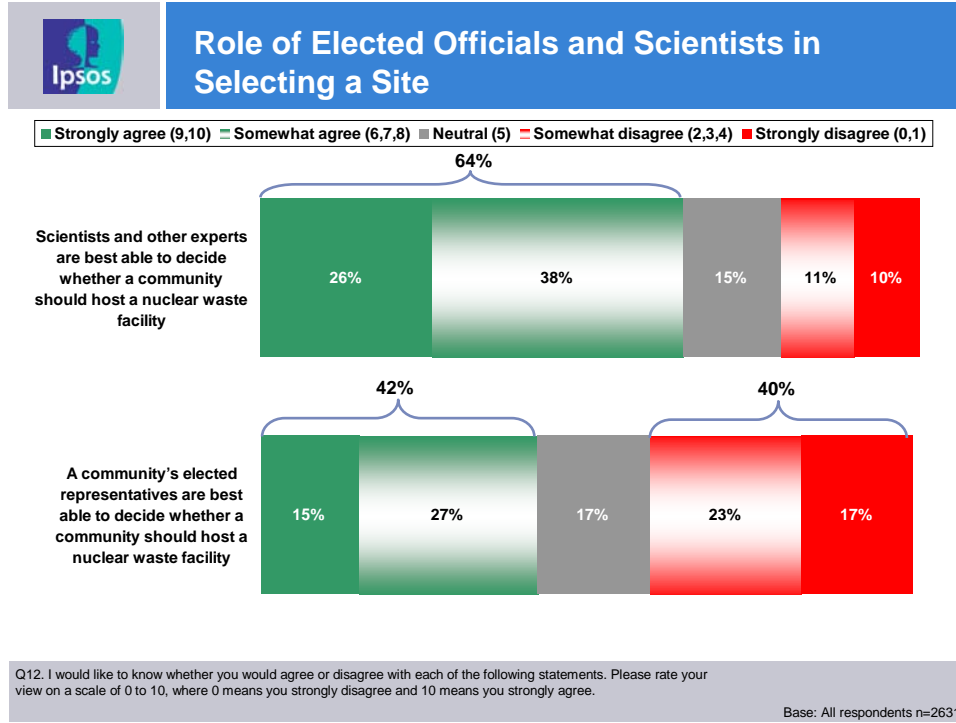


Q16. I would like to know whether you would agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please rate your view on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you strongly disagree and 10 means you strongly agree.

Base: All respondents n=2631

An analysis of demographic subgroups reveals that there is little variation from province to province with regard to views on this question. However, those with lower levels of education attainment (peaking at 30% among those with less than a high school education) are more likely to strongly agree that experts should decide on the most technically suitable site to host the facility rather than ask for a community to volunteer.

Nearly two in three Canadians (64%) say that scientists and other experts are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste management facility. Over two in five Canadians (42%) say that a community's elected representatives are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste management facility.

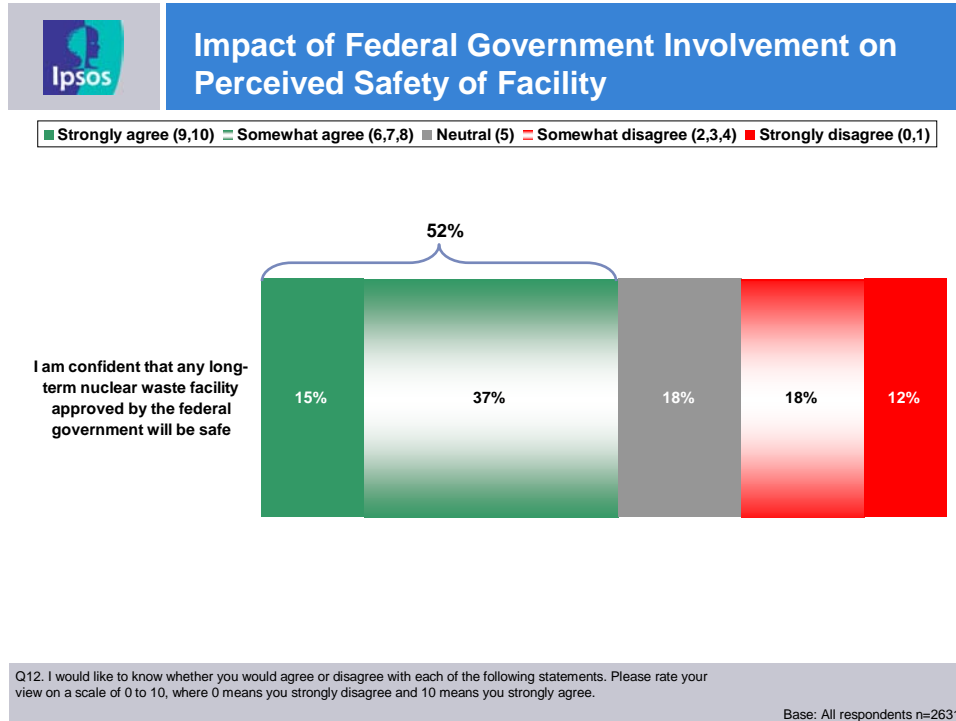


Looking across the demographic subgroups, there is very little difference when it comes to who is more likely to strongly agree that scientists and other experts are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste management facility. Those who live in site communities (34%) are more likely to strongly agree than are those in the rest of Canada (26%).

Once again, there are few demographic differences among subgroups when it comes to agreement that community's elected representatives are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste management facility. Those with lower incomes (peaking at 22% among those who earn less than \$30,000 annually), and younger Canadians (peaking at 19% among those between the ages of 18 and 34) are more likely to strongly agree.

Impact of Federal Government Involvement on Perceived Safety of Facility

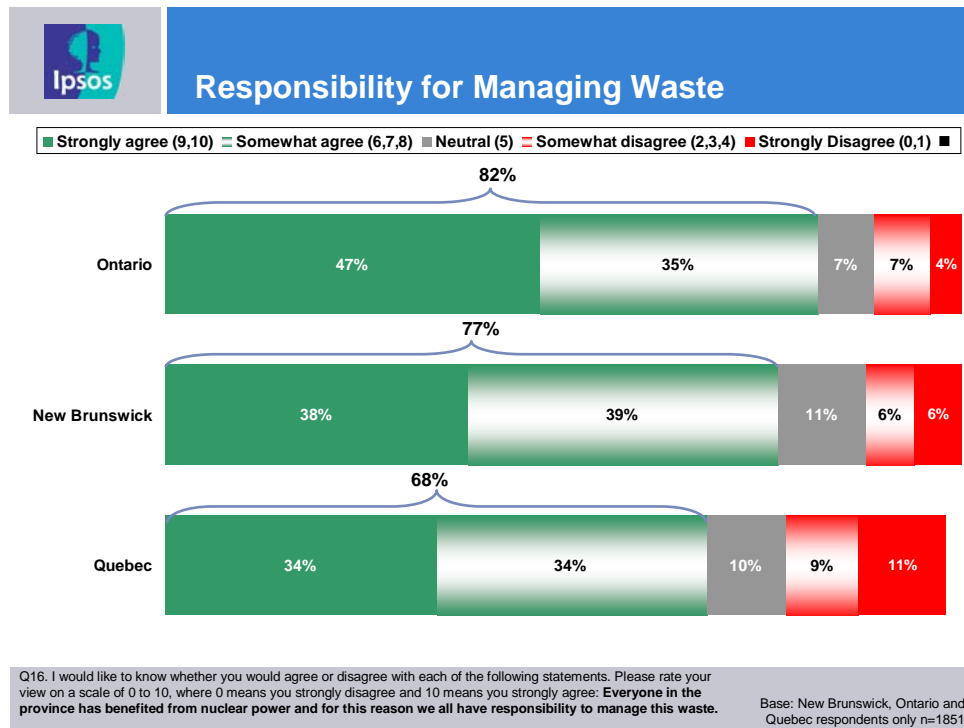
Half of Canadians (52%) agree that they would be confident that any long-term nuclear waste management facility approved by the federal government will be safe. One in three (30%) disagree with this.



A look at demographic subgroups reveals that residents of site communities (23%) compared to residents of the rest of Canada (15%) are more likely to strongly agree that any long-term nuclear waste facility approved by the federal government will be safe. Canadians with lower levels of educational attainment (peaking at 25% among those with less than a high school education) and those with lower annual household incomes (peaking at 22% among those earning less than \$30,000) are also more likely to strongly agree with this statement.

Responsibility for Managing Waste

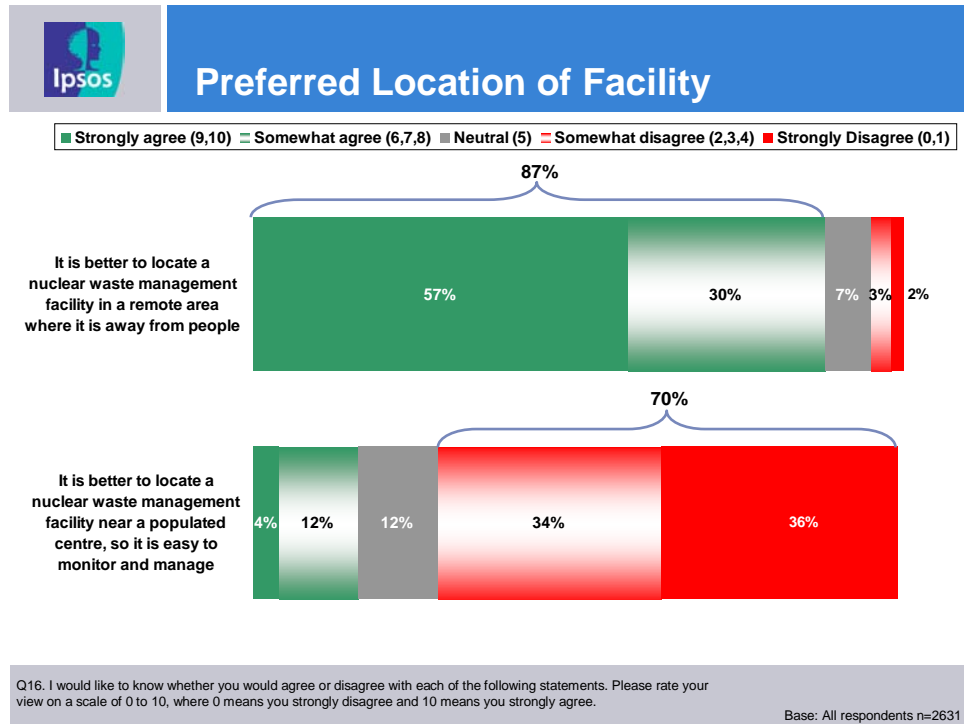
Majorities in each of the three provinces that host nuclear power facilities (Ontario, New Brunswick and Quebec) agree that since everyone in their province has benefited from nuclear power, they all have responsibility to manage this waste. Ontarians (where three of Canada's five site communities are located) is most apt to agree (82%), including nearly half (47%) who strongly agree. Residents of New Brunswick (77%) and Quebec (68%) are less apt to agree.



Views on the Location and Transportation of Nuclear Waste

Preferred Location of Facility

In terms of the location of a nuclear waste facility, a wide majority of Canadians (87%) agree that it is better to locate a nuclear waste management facility in a remote area where it is away from people. Similarly, seven in ten (70%) *disagree* that it would be better to locate a nuclear waste facility near a populated centre for easier monitoring and management.

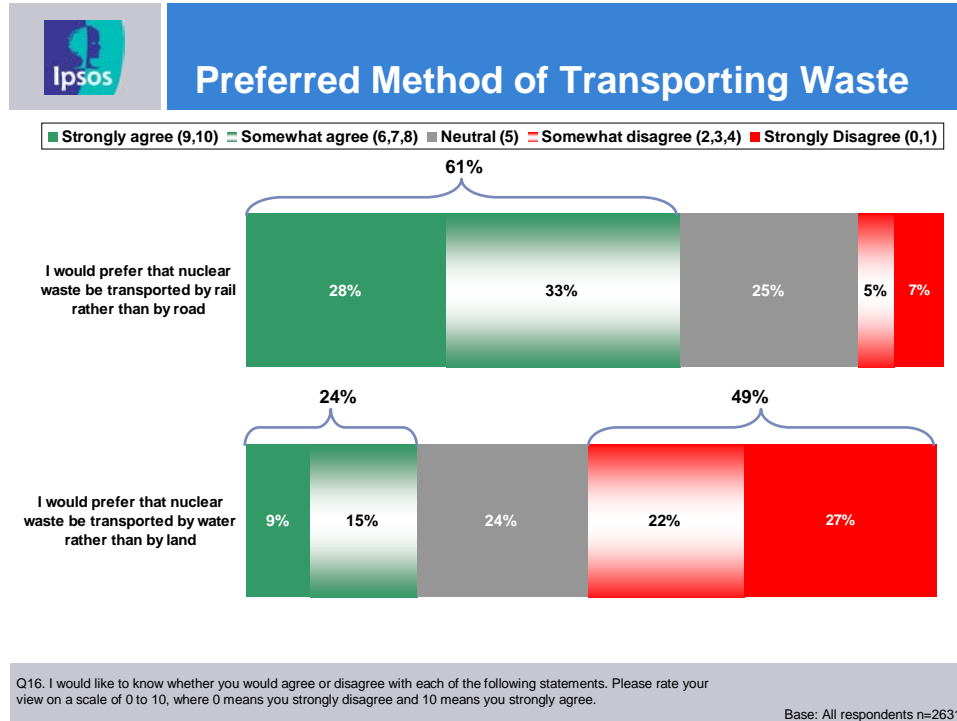


Among the demographic and attitudinal subgroups it is worth noting that Quebec respondents (66%), older respondents (peaking at 61% among those 55 and older) and those with lower levels of educational attainment (less than high school: 69%) and income (less than \$30,000 annually: 63%) are each more likely than others to *strongly* agree that it is better to locate a nuclear waste management facility in a remote area.

Those more likely to strongly *disagree* that it would be better to locate a nuclear waste facility near a populated centre include men (41% vs. 31% among women) and residents of rural areas (41%).

Preferred Method of Transporting Waste

Canadians were asked to consider different ways that nuclear waste could be transported. Three in five Canadians (61%) prefer that nuclear waste be transported by rail rather than by road. Meanwhile, just one in four (24%) prefer that nuclear waste be transported by water rather than by land.

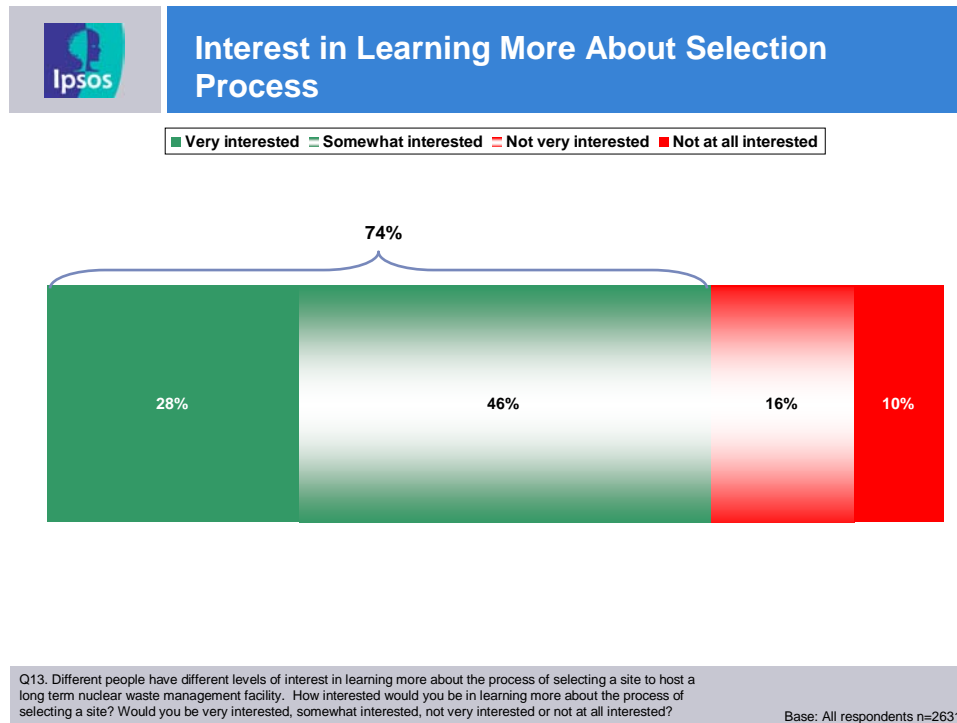


An analysis of demographic subgroups reveals that residents of Quebec (38%) are more likely than residents of any other province to strongly agree that they would prefer that nuclear waste be transported by rail rather than by road. Those with lower annual household incomes (peaking at 35% among those earning less than \$30,000) are also more likely to strongly agree as are those who are aware of a federally-created organization to examine waste management issues (36% vs. 27% among those who are not aware).

Older Canadians (peaking at 12% among those 55 years of age and older) are more likely to strongly agree that they would prefer that nuclear waste be transported by water rather than by land. Those who are opposed to the NWMO's mandate are also more likely to strongly agree with this statement.

Interest in Learning More About the Site Selection Process

Three in four Canadians (74%) are either very (28%) or somewhat interested (46%) in learning more about the process of selecting a site to host a long term nuclear waste management facility. The majority of those interested in learning more about the process (57%) *disagree* with the notion that if the government and capable scientists are working on a long-term nuclear waste management facility to ensure that it is safe, they do not need to hear anything more about it.



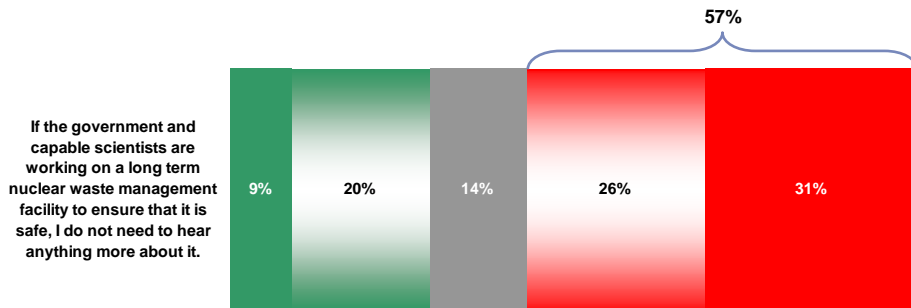
A look across demographic subgroups shows that opinion leaders (42% compared to 26% among the general population), men (32% compared to 24% among women), and those 35 years of age or older (31% compared to 21% among those who are younger) are more likely to say they are very interested in learning more about the selection process.

Attitudinally, those who ranked nuclear waste as an issue of concern (34% compared to those who are not concerned, 20%), those who are familiar with nuclear waste (43% compared to 22% among those who are not), and those with unaided awareness of NWMO (37% compared to 27% among those who are not aware) are also more likely to be very interested in learning more.

Those only somewhat, not very, or not at all interested in finding out more about the process of selecting a site were asked whether they agree or disagree that, if the government and capable scientists are working on a long-term nuclear waste management facility to ensure that it is safe, they do not need to hear anything more about it. A majority disagrees (57%) with this statement while one in three (29%) agree.

Ipsos Impact of Scientific and Government Involvement on Interest in Learning More About Selection Process

■ Strongly agree (9,10) ■ Somewhat agree (6,7,8) ■ Neutral (5) ■ Somewhat disagree (2,3,4) ■ Strongly Disagree (0, 1)



Q14. I would like to know whether you would agree or disagree with the following statement, using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you strongly disagree and 10 means you strongly agree: Base: Those who are somewhat interested, not very/not at all interested in learning more about the process n=1882

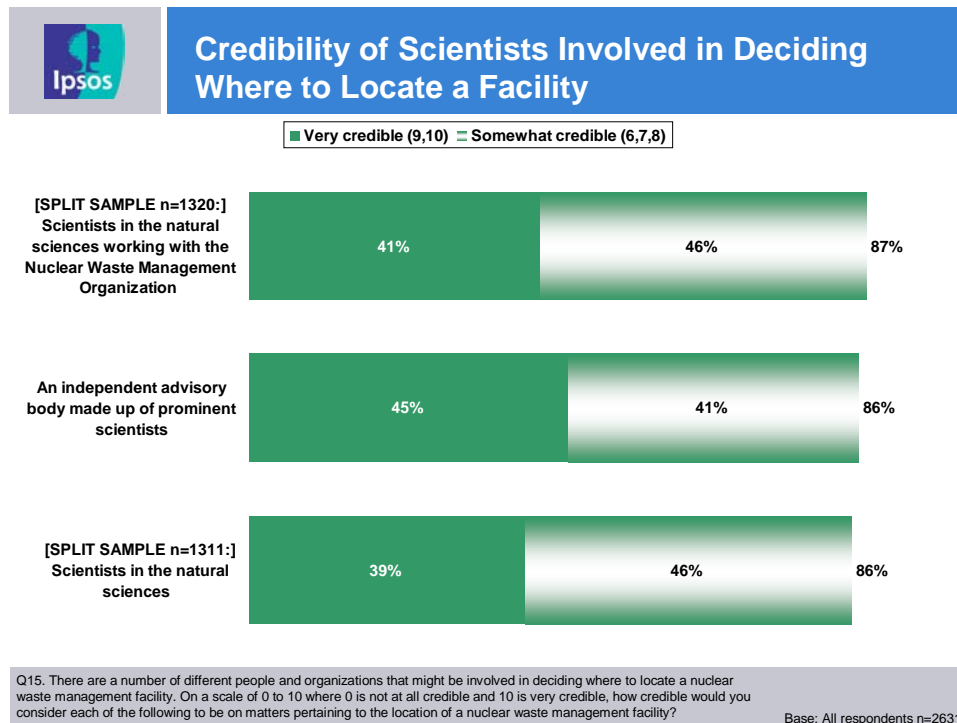
A look at demographic subgroups reveals that those who strongly disagree with this statement are more likely to include those who oppose nuclear power (38% vs 26% among those who support), oppose the NWMO’s mandate (42% vs. 29% among supporters), opinion leaders (47% vs. 29% among others) and women (34% vs. 28% among men).

Credibility of Participants in the Process of Locating a Nuclear Waste Facility

Respondents were provided with a list of several different people and organizations that might be involved in deciding where to locate a nuclear waste management facility. Nearly all of the participants tested were considered credible on matters pertaining to the location of a nuclear waste management facility by a majority of Canadians. For the purposes of our analysis we have grouped these people and organizations into three distinct categories: scientists, the NWMO and environmental groups and public officials.

All respondents were asked to rate the credibility of an independent advisory body made up of prominent scientists. In order to gauge the impact of NWMO's association with scientists in the decision-making process, half of the sample was asked to rate the credibility of scientists in the natural sciences and the other half was asked to rate the credibility of scientists in the natural sciences working with the NWMO.

The results find that scientists in the natural sciences working with the NWMO (87%), and independent advisory body made up of prominent scientists (86%) and scientists in the natural sciences (86%) are each considered as credible by more than four in five Canadians. An independent advisory body made up of prominent scientists (45%) is more often seen as *very* credible than scientists working in the natural sciences (whether associated with the NWMO or not).



Over three in four Canadians (77%) view The Nuclear Waste Management Organization as a credible participant in the process, while about the same proportion (75%) views environmental interest groups as credible participants in the process of deciding where to locate a nuclear waste management facility.

Ipsos **Credibility of NWMO and Environmental Interest Groups Involved in Deciding Where to Locate a Facility**

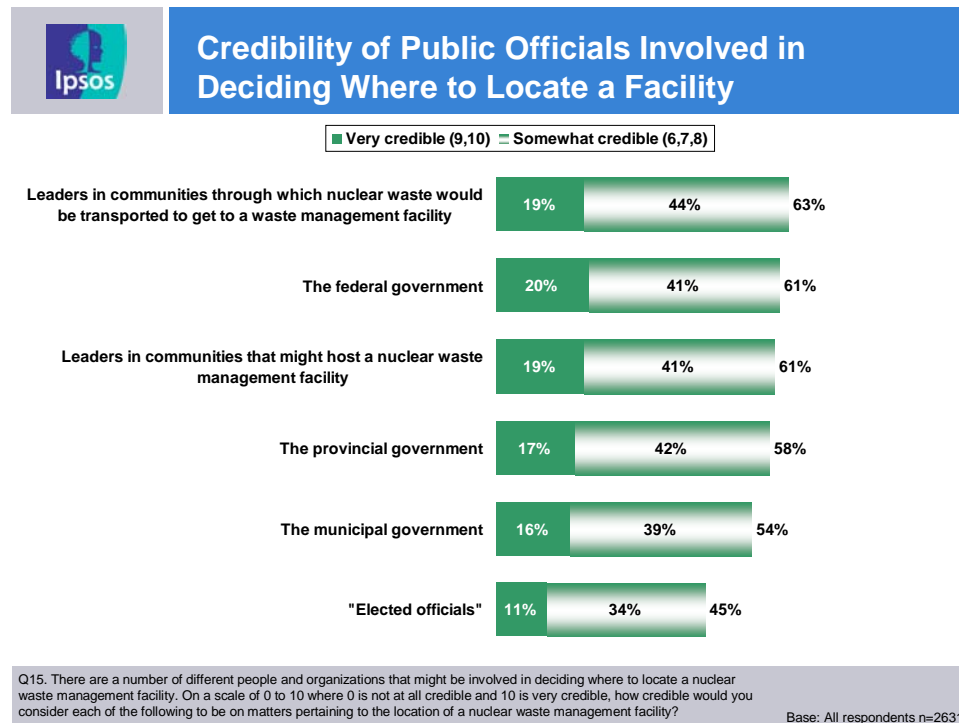
■ Very credible (9,10) ■ Somewhat credible (6,7,8)



Q15. There are a number of different people and organizations that might be involved in deciding where to locate a nuclear waste management facility. On a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is not at all credible and 10 is very credible, how credible would you consider each of the following to be on matters pertaining to the location of a nuclear waste management facility? Base: All respondents n=2631

Leaders in communities through which waste might be transported (63%) and leaders in communities that might host a nuclear waste facility (61%) are each seen as credible on matters pertaining to the location of a nuclear waste management facility by over three in five Canadians.

Among levels of government, the federal (61%) and provincial governments (58%) are each viewed as credible by a similar proportion of Canadians, while 54 percent view municipal government as credible. Forty five percent view “elected officials” as credible.



A look at demographic subgroups reveals that, across the provinces, Quebeckers are more likely than residents of any other province to say that any of these actors is very credible. More specifically, Quebeckers are most likely to rate environmental interest groups (43%), the NWMO (40%) and elected officials (16%) as ‘very credible’. Also, residents of site communities are more likely to rate scientists in the natural sciences (48%) and the NWMO (40%) as ‘very credible’ than are residents of the rest of Canada (39% and 34% respectively).

Similarly, women are more likely to offer ratings of ‘very credible’. In fact, women are more likely to offer ratings of very credible to an independent advisory body made up of prominent scientists (48%), scientists in the natural sciences (45%), environmental interest groups (42%), leaders in communities that might host a nuclear waste management facility (22%) and leaders in communities through which nuclear waste would be transported to get to a waste management facility (22%).

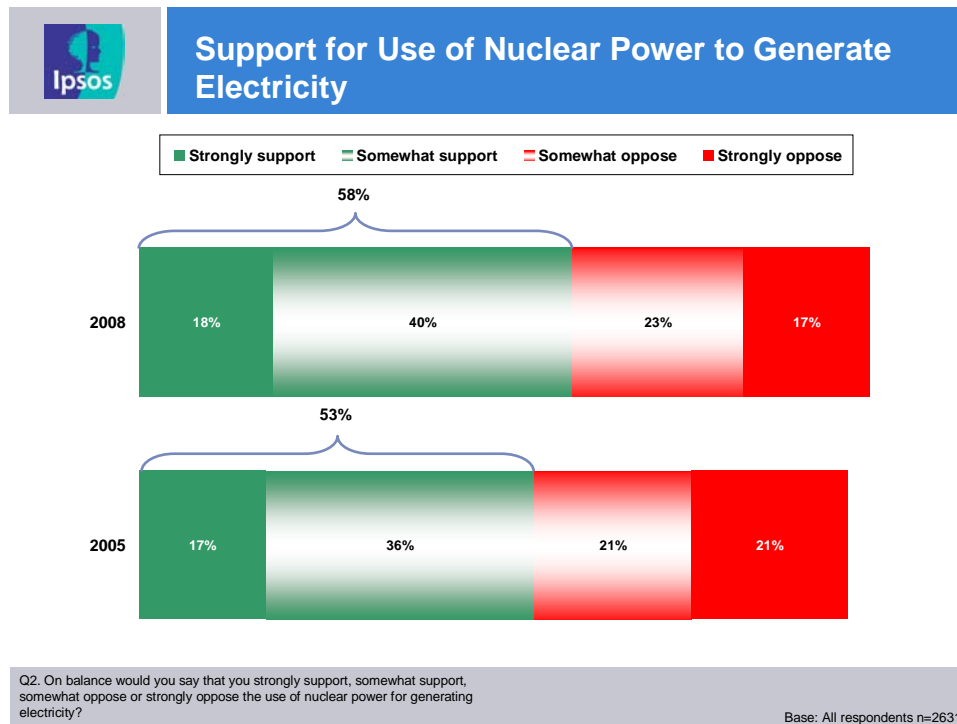
Attitudinally, those who strongly oppose the use of nuclear power to generate electricity are more likely to rate community leaders, governments and elected officials as credible when it comes to matters pertaining to the location of a nuclear waste management facility. Those who agree that the risks of hosting a nuclear facility outweigh any potential

benefits are more likely to see community leaders in communities through which waste would be transported, and environmental groups as credible compared to those who disagree with this view. Those who are interested in learning more about the process of selecting a site are more likely than those who are not to offer a rating of 'very credible' to an independent advisory body made up of prominent scientists, scientists in the natural sciences and the NWMO.

Awareness of and Support for Nuclear Power

Support for Use of Nuclear Power to Generate Electricity

Over half of the public (58%) either strongly (18%) or somewhat support (40%) the use of nuclear power. This represents a modest increase in overall support since 2005 (53%). The proportion that strongly supports nuclear power has remained stable since 2005 (at 17% during both soundings) while the proportion who strongly oppose has declined since 2005 (from 21% in 2005 to 17% this year).

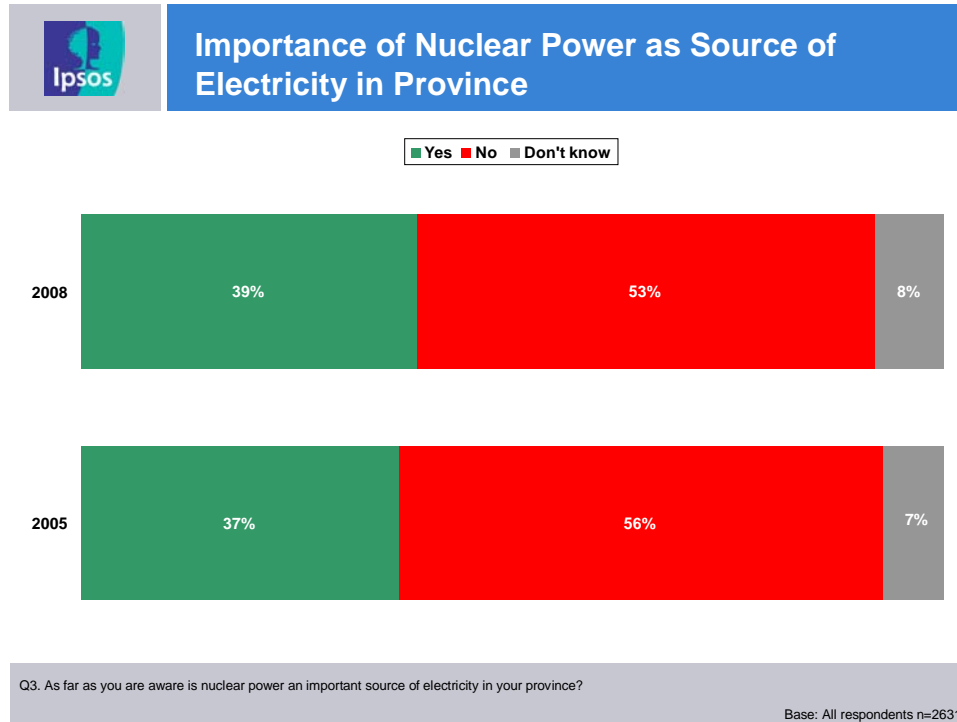


Regionally, support for the use of nuclear power to generate electricity ranges from a high of 72 percent among residents of Ontario to a low of 32% among residents of Quebec. Residents of New Brunswick, where the nuclear site community Saint John is located, are more apt to support nuclear power (63%), as are residents of Saskatchewan (65%) and Alberta (66%).

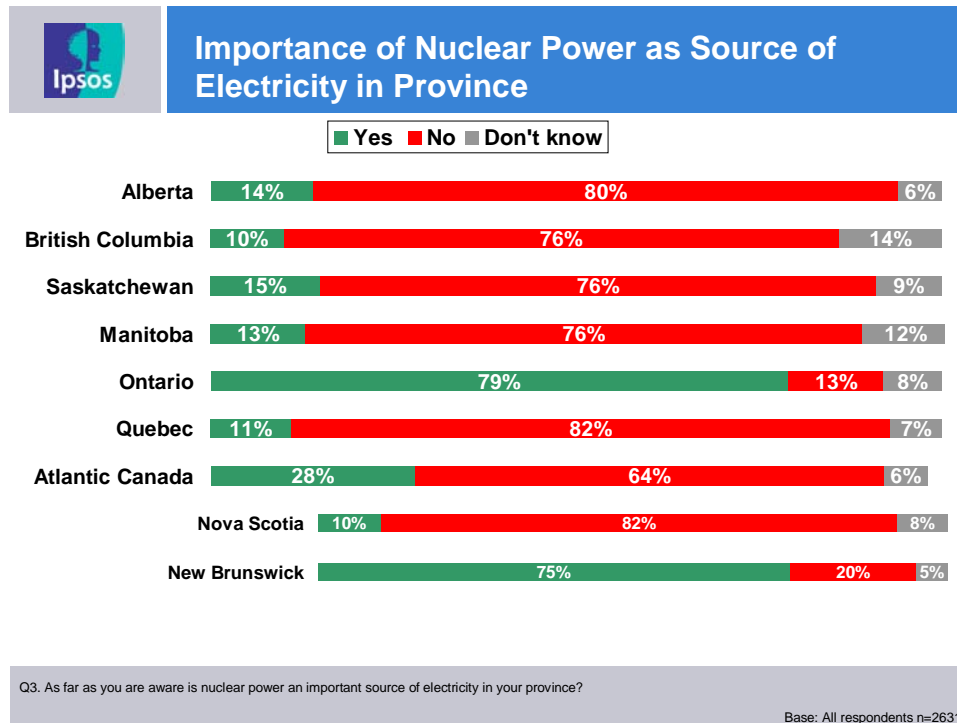
Results also indicate that older Canadians (peaking at 61% among those 55 years of age or older) and men (66% vs. 50% among women) are more likely to strongly support the use of nuclear power to generate electricity.

Importance of Nuclear Power as a Source of Electricity in Province

Two in five Canadians (39%) say that nuclear power is an important source of electricity in their province (consistent with 2005, 37%).

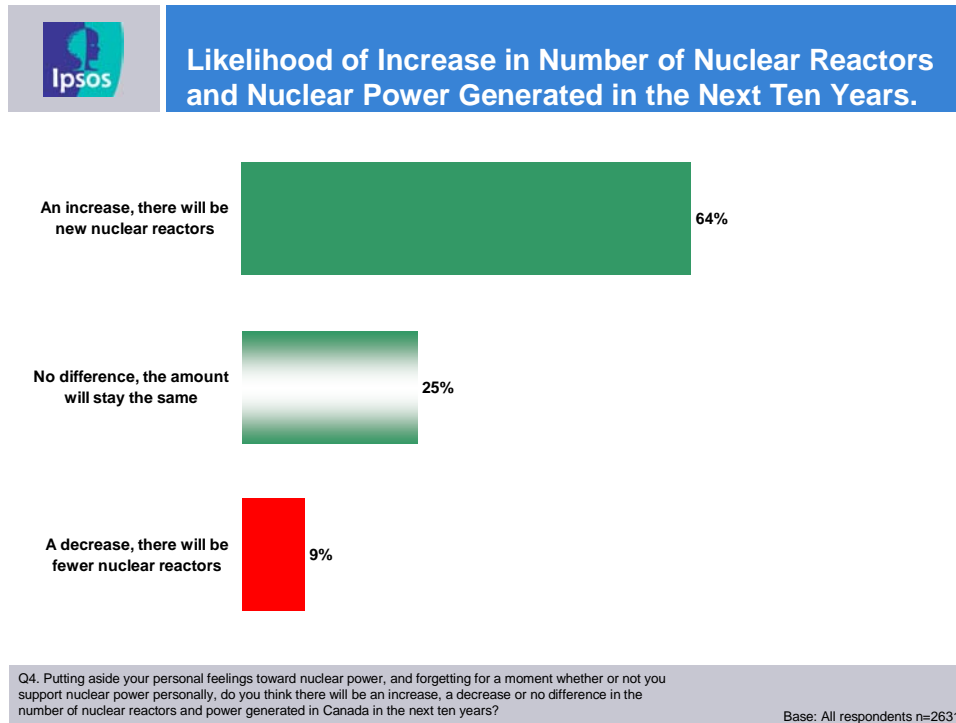


Residents of Ontario (79%) and New Brunswick (75%) are much more likely to consider nuclear power an important source of electricity in their province. Residents of Quebec (11%), meanwhile, are less likely than residents of all other provinces to consider nuclear power an important source of electricity. This is likely due to the very significant role and high public awareness of Quebec's hydro electricity infrastructure.



Likelihood of Increase in Number of Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power Generated in the Next Ten Years

The majority of Canadians (64%) believe that there will be an increase in new nuclear reactors and power generated in Canada in the next ten years. A quarter (25%) of Canadians say that the amount of nuclear reactors will remain the same during this time period and just one in ten (9%) say that it will decrease.



Those more likely to think there will be an increase in nuclear reactors in the next ten years include: older Canadians (peaking at 72% among those 55 years of age or older), men (71% vs. 58% among women), and those with higher annual household incomes (peaking at 72% among those earning \$60,000 or more). Residents of Quebec, meanwhile, are less likely than average to think there will be an increase in the number nuclear reactors and power generated in Canada in the next ten years (46% vs. 64% on average).

Appendix I – Topline Questionnaire

q1. I would like to read you a list of issues that some people in Canada have said concern them. Please tell me how important each of these issues are to you personally on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important and 10 means it is extremely important

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Top 2 Box (9-10)	Top MidBox (6-8)	MidBox (5)	Low Midbox (2-4)	Low 2 Box (0-1)
Base: All respondents	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
Weighted	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
Health care system	72%	24%	2%	1%	1%
Education	64%	30%	3%	2%	1%
Hazardous waste	46%	37%	9%	7%	2%
Nuclear waste	44%	31%	12%	9%	5%
Climate change	39%	40%	10%	6%	5%
Roads and highways	28%	55%	9%	7%	1%
Household garbage	26%	47%	14%	10%	2%

q2. On balance would you say that you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the use of nuclear power for generating electricity?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
Strongly support	18%
Somewhat support	40%
Somewhat oppose	23%
Strongly oppose	17%
Don't know	2%
Summary	
Top 2 Box	58%
Low 2 Box	40%

q3. As far as you are aware is nuclear power an important source of electricity in your province?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
Yes	39%
No	53%
Don't know	8%

q4. Putting aside your personal feelings toward nuclear power, and forgetting for a moment whether or not you support nuclear power personally, do you think there will be an increase, a decrease or no difference in the number of nuclear reactors and power generated in Canada in the next ten years?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
An increase, there will be new nuclear reactors	64%
A decrease, there will be fewer nuclear reactors	9%
No difference, the amount will stay the same	25%
Don't know	2%

q5. Using a scale between 1 and 7, where 1 means you are not at all familiar and 7 means you are very familiar, overall how familiar would you say you are with nuclear waste and how it is managed in Canada?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
1	27%
2	16%
3	20%
4	15%
5	13%
6	5%
7	4%
Don't know	0

q6. Whenever nuclear power is used to generate electricity, some used fuel is left over. To the best of your knowledge, or if you had to guess, for how long does this used nuclear fuel have to be managed before it is no longer hazardous?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
Less than 10 years	17%
10 years to less than 100 years	25%
100 years to less than 1,000 years	21%
1,000 years to less than 10,000 years	7%
10,000 years or more	16%
Don't know	14%

q7. Have you heard, seen or read anything recently about an organization created in response to federal legislation to examine the used nuclear fuel issue and make recommendations on how to manage this nuclear waste in the future?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
Yes	9%
No	90%

q8a. [Total Mentions] What did you read, see or hear about this organization?

	Total
Base: Heard/seen/read about organization	331
Weighted	249
Read article in paper	9%
Study/plan	7%
Places to store waste	7%
On TV (unspecified)	6%
People opposed to it	6%
Fed gov/Fed level	5%
In the news (unspecified)	5%
Doing a poor job/problems	3%
On CBC	3%
Environmental concerns	3%
Nuclear waste is dangerous	2%
Dev. Methods for LT storage	2%
Alternative power	2%
Putting together org./comm	1%
Saw it on TV news	1%
Opening new plants	1%
Moving/Trans waste	1%
On the radio	1%
Cost effective/ saves money	1%
(Better) waste management	1%
Health/ medical mentions	1%
Takes a long time to get rid of	1%
Other	24%
Nothing	16%
Don't know	15%

q9. I am going to read you a number of names of organizations and companies. Were any of these the organization that you heard about with the mandate to manage used nuclear fuel in the future?

	Total
Base: Heard/seen/read about organization	331
Weighted	249
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited or AECL	38%
Ontario Power Generation or OPG	37%
Nuclear Waste Management Organization or NWMO	28%
Bruce Power	23%
CAMECO (KAM-EH-CO)	16%
None of the above	21%
Don't know	2%

q10. Based on what you have just heard, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the mandate of the Nuclear Waste Management Organization?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
Strongly support	29%
Somewhat support	48%
Somewhat oppose	12%
Strongly oppose	8%
Don't know	4%
Summary	
Top 2 Box	76%
Low 2 Box	19%

q11. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all important and 10 means it is extremely important, how important is it to you that the process...

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Top 2 Box (9-10)	Top MidBox (6-8)	MidBox (5)	Low Midbox (2-4)	Low 2 Box (0-1)
Base: All respondents	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
Weighted	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
Identifies a site that meets strict, scientifically determined safety requirements	83%	12%	2%	1%	1%
Includes federal government review and oversight.	70%	24%	4%	1%	1%
Requires decisions about the site to be made in collaboration with the community where it is to be located	67%	26%	3%	2%	1%
Ensures that areas surrounding a potential site are consulted, not only the community where the facility is to be located	64%	28%	5%	2%	1%
Identifies a site that meets social and ethical requirements	64%	26%	6%	1%	1%
Ensures the nuclear waste facility contributes in a positive way to the community in which it is located	62%	28%	5%	2%	2%
Seeks to locate the facility in a community that is willing to accept it	57%	27%	9%	3%	3%
Enables communities that have said they want to host the facility to change their mind in the early stages.	45%	34%	12%	6%	3%

q12. I would like to know whether you would agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please rate your view on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you strongly disagree and 10 means you strongly agree

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Top 2 Box (9-10)	Top MidBox (6-8)	MidBox (5)	Low Midbox (2-4)	Low 2 Box (0-1)
Base: All respondents Weighted	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
The community that hosts a nuclear waste facility must be equally aware of the potential risks and economic benefits	81%	15%	1%	1%	1%
The citizens of a community should be directly involved in deciding whether or not their community should host a nuclear waste facility.	68%	23%	4%	3%	2%
Building a nuclear waste facility is an important project for Canada.	39%	33%	12%	7%	8%
Scientists and other experts are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste facility.	26%	38%	15%	11%	10%
In my opinion the risks of hosting a nuclear waste facility outweigh any potential benefits	23%	29%	23%	16%	8%
A nuclear waste facility would provide significant economic opportunities to a community	16%	42%	22%	10%	8%
I am confident that any long-term nuclear waste facility approved by the federal government will be safe	15%	37%	18%	18%	12%
A community's elected representatives are best able to decide whether a community should host a nuclear waste facility.	15%	27%	17%	23%	17%
I believe a nuclear waste facility would be beneficial to a community.	11%	27%	22%	19%	19%

q13. Different people have different levels of interest in learning more about the process of selecting a site to host a long term nuclear waste management facility. How interested would you be in learning more about the process of selecting a site? Would you be very interested, somewhat interested, not very interested or not at all interested?

	Total
Base: All respondents	2631
Weighted	2631
Very interested	28%
Somewhat interested	46%
Not very interested	16%
Not at all interested	10%

q14. I would like to know whether you would agree or disagree with the following statement, using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you strongly disagree and 10 means you strongly agree: If the government and capable scientists are working on a long term nuclear waste management facility to ensure that it is safe, I do not need to hear anything more about it.

	Total
Base: Somewhat/Not very/Not at all interested about the process of selecting a site	1882
Weighted	1890
0	24%
1	7%
2	9%
3	9%
4	7%
5	14%
6	6%
7	8%
8	7%
9	2%
10	7%

q15. There are a number of different people and organizations that might be involved in deciding where to locate a nuclear waste management facility. On a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is not at all credible and 10 is very credible, how credible would you consider each of the following to be on matters pertaining to the location of a nuclear waste management facility?

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Top 2 Box (9-10)	Top MidBox (6-8)	MidBox (5)	Low Midbox (2-4)	Low 2 Box (0-1)
Base: All respondents	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
Weighted	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
An independent advisory body made up of prominent scientists	45%	41%	7%	4%	2%
Scientists in the natural sciences working with the Nuclear Waste Management Organization	41%	46%	5%	4%	3%
Scientists in the natural sciences	39%	46%	9%	3%	2%
Environmental interest groups	34%	41%	10%	10%	5%
The Nuclear Waste Management Organization or NWMO	34%	43%	11%	6%	4%
The federal government	20%	41%	16%	14%	9%
Leaders in communities that might host a nuclear waste management facility	19%	41%	17%	15%	6%
Leaders in communities through which nuclear waste would be transported to get to a waste management facility	19%	44%	16%	14%	6%
The provincial government	17%	42%	17%	15%	9%
The municipal government	16%	39%	16%	20%	10%
Elected officials	11%	34%	20%	23%	12%

q16. I would like to know whether you would agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Please rate your view on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means you strongly disagree and 10 means you strongly agree.

	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Base: All respondents	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
Weighted	2631	2631	2631	2631	2631
It is better to locate a nuclear waste management facility in a remote area where it is away from people	57%	30%	7%	3%	2%
Everyone in the province has benefitted from nuclear power and for this reason we all have responsibility to manage this waste	42%	35%	8%	8%	7%
I would prefer that nuclear waste be transported by rail rather than by road	28%	33%	25%	5%	7%
Experts should decide on the most technically suitable site to host the facility rather than ask for a community to volunteer	23%	36%	17%	12%	12%
No community on the transportation route should be able to prevent the project from proceeding	14%	27%	21%	17%	20%
I would prefer that nuclear waste be transported by water rather than by land	9%	15%	24%	22%	27%
It is better to locate a nuclear waste management facility near a populated centre, so it is easy to monitor and manage	4%	12%	12%	34%	36%