

Assessment on nuclear

It is with dismay that I am writing with the knowledge that something is wrong in the IAAC where a proponents statement has been accepted as “truth” when it comes to a nuclear power plant costing **\$230 billion CAD**. I read the statement that the IAAC “*will rely on the proponent’s Initial Project Description demonstrating that there are no alternatives to the project that are technically and economically feasible to meet the need for the project and achieve its purpose.*”

“The federal impact assessment will focus on the potential effects of the designated project and the proponent’s rationale for the selected technology and site. It will not reassess provincial energy policy or determine the appropriate electricity generation mix for the province. On this basis, the information provided in the Initial Project Description is considered sufficient to address alternatives to the project for the purposes of these Integrated Guidelines, and no additional information is required”

IAAC’s Draft Guidelines state:

2.8.2 Need for the project

The Impact Statement must describe the underlying opportunity or **issue that the project intends to seize or solve** from the perspective of the proponent, such as demand for a resource or support for a federal or provincial government objective, **provide a rationale that the project is a warranted response**

In order to understand the situation simply:

Problem: electricity is needed

Rationale: Nuclear is the only solution.

Is nuclear a reasonable reaction? Key sustainability challenges include radioactive waste management, high capital costs, and long construction times. Renewables are not considered. This is purely political and not based on solving the problem in the public interest.

According to page 17 of the IAAC’s Draft Guidelines, it is **not** planning to examine whether there are lower cost alternatives to keep our lights on since OPG told it that “there are no alternatives to the project that are technically and economically feasible”

2.8.3 Alternatives to the project

IAAC **will rely on the proponent’s** Initial Project Description demonstrating **that there are no alternatives to the project that are technically and economically feasible to meet the need for the project and achieve its purpose**. The selection of electricity generation technologies and the broader energy supply mix in Ontario are matters determined through provincial energy planning and policy processes, including Ontario’s Integrated Energy Plan.

For the IAAC to accept, without question, the claim there is no alternative to the proposed Nuclear plant would risk that it is in violation of the Assessment Act which states:

Factors To Be Considered

Factors — impact assessment

22 (1) The impact assessment of a designated project, whether it is conducted by the Agency or a review panel, **must take into account the following factors:**

- (a) the changes to the environment or to health, social or economic conditions and the positive and negative consequences of these changes that are likely to be caused by the carrying out of the designated project, including
 - (i) the effects of malfunctions or accidents that may occur in connection with the designated project,
 - (ii) any cumulative effects that are likely to result from the designated project in combination with other physical activities that have been or will be carried out, and
 - (iii) the result of any interaction between those effects;
- (b) mitigation measures that are technically and economically feasible and that would mitigate any adverse effects of the designated project;
- (d) the purpose of and need for the designated project;
- (e) alternative means of carrying out the designated project that are technically and economically feasible, including through the use of best available technologies, and the effects of those means;
- (f) any alternatives to the designated project that are technically and economically feasible and are directly related to the designated project;
- (h) the extent to which the designated project contributes to sustainability;
- (i) the extent to which the effects of the designated project hinder or contribute to the Government of Canada's ability to meet its environmental obligations and its commitments in respect of climate change;
- (t) any other matter relevant to the impact assessment that the Agency requires to be taken into account.

Why is renewable energy ignored? It cannot be explained, in fact the opposite has been explained:

*“A look at projects built in Canada shows a clear trend: **contracted energy costs from wind and solar have been cut in half over the last 10 years**, the period of time during which most projects were built in Canada.*

These wind and solar projects provide concrete, local examples of how costs are coming down as the technology improves and the market matures. Each point in the graph below reflects one

or more real projects from signed deals. Altogether, the deals come from procurements in seven provinces across Canada.”



<https://www.pembina.org/blog/canadian-solar-wind-project-costs-plummet> **PEMBINA**
Institute

Source: <https://www.pembina.org/blog/canadian-solar-wind-project-costs-plummet>

A historical context that the current political environment appears to be reflected in the current proposal.

The federal government must ensure provincial governments act in the public interest when proposing a dangerous and costly project. This current government has a well established track record in acting against the public interest and safety of Ontarians and all Canadians.

This is the same provincial government that:

1. **Environmental Assessment Reductions:** Streamlining and cutting environmental assessments for infrastructure projects like roads and transit threatens, as highlighted by reports regarding the impacts of such actions on local communities. **Bill 5: Protect Ontario by Unleashing our Economy Act (2025):** Passed in June 2025, this legislation further reduces environmental oversight to accelerate infrastructure development. It includes the creation of "special economic zones" where provincial laws—including the Environmental Assessment Act—can be bypassed.
2. **Aggressive Sprawl and Wetland Loss:** Pro-sprawl policies (e.g., Bill 5) and the expansion of projects like Highway 413 endanger natural heritage and water quality. **Weakening Wetland Designations (2023–2026):** The government implemented a new [Ontario Wetland Evaluation System](#) on January 1, 2023, that makes it easier to remove Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) status. By March 2025, another 75 hectares of wetlands within the Goulbourn Wetland Complex lost this designation, and since 2023, roughly 130 hectares in that complex alone have lost protections.
3. **Highway 413 and Associated Sprawl:** The proposed 59-kilometre Highway 413 project is a major driver of sprawl, cutting through wetlands, woodlands, and prime farmland. An internal report

- (2026) confirmed the route will destroy over 300 hectares of forests and wetlands, impacting at least 29 species at risk. It is expected to destroy or partially destroy 75 wetlands.
4. **Gutting Conservation Authorities:** The government reduced the power of conservation authorities to stop development in high-risk areas, raising risks of flooding and landslides. Changes to the [Conservation Authorities Act](#) have reduced the power of local conservation bodies to stop development in high-risk areas. This limits their ability to protect wetlands and manage floodplains, often forcing them to issue permits for projects previously denied, according to [Ontario Nature](#).
 5. **Endangered Species Protections Weakened:** Changes to the *Endangered Species Act* allow developers to pay fees to bypass protection rules, described as "pay to slay," which threatens species at risk. **Endangered Species Act Repeal (2026):** In April 2026, the government replaced the *Endangered Species Act* with the [Species Conservation Act](#), which removes provincial protections for aquatic species and migratory birds, removing a significant hurdle for developers in wetland areas.
 6. Dismantled the province's [climate change strategy](#), at a cost of \$1 billion year in lost revenues. Ignored the province's own [climate impact assessment report](#), outlining a future of extreme weather, forest fires floods, lost infrastructure, and public health risks, if action was not taken.
 7. [Cancelled](#) 758 renewable energy projects, including having wind turbines literally ripped out of the ground, at a cost of more than \$230 million and bringing renewable energy development in the province to a halt. Terminated the province's successful energy efficiency strategy.
 8. [Pursued](#) a high-cost, high-emission and high-risk nuclear and gas focused electricity pathway. Electricity-related greenhouse gas emissions have more than tripled since 2018, and are continuing to rise, as are electricity costs. Embarked on a \$400+ billion nuclear expansion program, having ignored offers of low-cost hydroelectricity from Quebec, and the falling costs for renewables.*
 9. Systemically [eliminated](#) provisions for public participation, transparency and accountability under the guise of eliminating 'red tape' in planning and environmental decision-making processes. [Removed](#) the Environmental Commissioner of Ontario as an independent officer of the Legislative Assembly.
 10. 'Streamlined' the province's [environmental assessment](#) process to the point of meaninglessness, and eliminated substantive reviews for highways, power plants, mines, and other major projects.
 11. [Greenbelt Development Attempt:](#) In 2022, the government attempted to remove 7,400 acres from the protected Greenbelt for development, which was later reversed following public outcry and investigations into developer favoritism.
 12. Doug Ford government spent \$231M to scrap green energy projects
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/doug-ford-green-energy-wind-turbines-cancelled-230-million-1.5364815>
 13. **Climate and Energy Policy Reversal:** Canceling the cap-and-trade program and expanding natural gas power generation, rather than pursuing renewable energy, has led to a major increase in the province's greenhouse gas emissions. "Scrapping cap and trade, ending the York

University strike and cancelling a controversial wind farm project will be priorities for the new Progressive Conservative government when the Ontario legislature resumes this week for a rare summer session. Progressive Conservative house leader Todd Smith says the government will act quickly on all three items because they are time sensitive and cannot wait until the fall, when the house normally returns.”

14. Legal Ruling: A 2019 Ontario court ruling found that the Ford government broke the law by failing to hold public consultations (required by the Environmental Bill of Rights) before cancelling the program, though the court did not force a reinstatement.

Economic Impact: The cancellation cost the province roughly (\$3) billion in revenue. It also resulted in the government offering over (\$5) million in compensation to some companies for unused credits, while triggering other lawsuits from businesses.

Environmental Impact: The move abolished numerous green programs funded by the revenue, including electric vehicle incentives and school retrofit projects.

15. illegally cancelled wind farm projects already underway,
16. removes existing bike lanes to encourage car use and
17. threatens public safety by removing speed enforcement cameras without any corresponding mitigation.
18. *removed* existing working EV chargers as a Policy,
19. Illegally restricted a EV company, Tesla by excluding them from a transition grace period (ending rebates in 2018)

Can a government that recently installed gas electricity generation and cancels already started wind and solar projects be trusted in its claim that **only** nuclear exists to generate electricity? Answer: no, past performance shows a disregard for renewable, sustainable electricity and public interest.

The following summarizes this sad situation, as Mark S. Winfield, Ph.D. Professor states:

<https://sei.info.yorku.ca/files/2025/01/3-QON-Winfield-January-2025-2.pdf?x60126#:~:text=%E2%80%A2%20The%20provincial%20utility%20Ontario.on%20the%20nuclear%20construction%20program>

Nuclear Energy and Energy System Planning

Important to note that following initial 1966-1993 build-out no new nuclear construction projects have been initiated in Canada. Where proposals for new builds have been advanced and subject to meaningful and substantive review, they have been abandoned in the face of rising cost estimates, and doubts about future energy scenarios. In Ontario’s case this has happened on three occasions: the termination of the initial nuclear expansion program in the aftermath of the work of the Porter Commission, the collapse of Ontario’s Hydro’s demand supply plan before the provincial environmental assessment process in the mid-1990s; the abandonment of new build proposals associated with the Ontario Power Authority’s Integrated Power System Planning process in the late 2000s (See Winfield, Blue-Green Province, Ch.7). **The province’s current nuclear expansion plans are characterized by the absence of any meaningful review and oversight processes.** Such processes would normally require the examination assumptions regarding costs, performance and future demand and of the environmental and economic performance of alternative pathways to meeting that demand.

Sustainable pathways to decarbonization

A sustainable pathway to decarbonization would require recognition of uncertainties and challenges going forward, particularly given the pace of technological change taking place in the electricity sector. In a sustainability context, transitional strategies should prioritize resource options with the lowest negative economic, environmental, safety, security and technological lock-in trade-off risks first, and only consider high trade-off risk options where it can be demonstrated that the lower-risk options have been fully optimized and developed in the planning process (see Winfield, M., “Submission to the Ontario Electrification and Energy Transition Panel,” Sustainable Energy Initiative, York University, June 2023).

<https://sei.info.yorku.ca/files/2023/07/Submission-to-Electrification-and-Energy-Transition-Panel-June-2023.pdf?x60126>.)

In this context, the initial emphasis should be placed on demand side measures to increase energy efficiency and productivity and reduce energy demand across sectors. Distributed energy resources (DERs) should be supported and developed to the greatest technical and cost-effective extent possible, and integrated with strategies around the electrification of transportation and space cooling and heating.

Low-impact and risk energy sources, with relatively short planning and construction timelines, and capacity for scalability, such as wind, solar, along with advanced energy storage technologies (subject to technology specific assessment) should follow. Increased Interjurisdictional interconnections may be useful in resource and grid management. The development of higher-risk, -impact and -cost resources, including new nuclear, should only be considered where it can be demonstrated that the potential development of the preceding options has been exhausted, and significant supply shortfalls still exist. Projects within this category need to be subject to individual, project-specific federal and subnational reviews to ensure a full understanding of their potential technological, economic, environmental and social risks, costs and impacts.

Pathways for Australia

In considering decarbonization pathways for Australia, it is difficult not to observe that the continent is provided with renewable energy resources, particularly wind and solar, of exceptional scale and reliability. This could be seen in some ways as analogous to the accidents of geography that provided some Canadian provinces and territories: Newfoundland and Labrador; Quebec; Ontario; Manitoba; British Columbia; and the Yukon Territory with exceptionally large opportunities for highly cost-effective hydro-electric resource development. These resources provided the comparative advantages in the economic development pathways followed by those provinces, underpinning, for example, the industrial base that developed in Ontario around the western end of Lake Ontario (a.k.a. ‘The Golden Horseshoe’) from the time of the initial developments at Niagara in the 19th century through to the mid-1970s.

In Australia’s case, the exploitation of the comparative advantage provided by Australia’s renewable resources in the establishment of a pathway to decarbonization would avoid the enormous economic, technological, security, accident and environmental risks associated with a nuclear-based pathway. This point has been highlighted by the International Energy Agency and others

(<https://www.afr.com/policy/energy-and-climate/australia-doesn-t-need-nukes-international-energy-agency-boss-20240510-p5jge>).

The key challenges associated with a renewables-based pathway would be largely focused around the need for large scale energy storage capacities, and grid and resource management and integration at multiple scales. The technological revolutions that have taken place in these

areas over the past two decades provide a range of well-demonstrated options for managing these challenges.

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The nuclear option is proven to be unaffordable by Quebec which is summarized:

The Ontario Nuclear vs Quebec wind solution to 10 GW future production:

<https://www.theenergymix.com/a-tale-of-two-provinces-ontario-bets-on-nuclear-quebec-on-wind/>

The Ford government, through its electricity producer, Ontario Power Generation, has recently announced plans to build the largest and most expensive nuclear reactor complex in the world. The project is called [New Nuclear at Wesleyville](#) (NNW). It is currently at the early stages of the federal impact assessment process. If it goes ahead, it will involve the construction of 8-10 large scale reactors that will eventually produce 10,000 MW of electricity.

The Quebec government, through Hydro-Québec, has recently announced its plans for one of “the largest wind energy development in North America”. It will also, upon completion, [produce 10,000 MW of electricity](#).

What a remarkable and instructive comparison. Both projects aim to produce the same amount of electricity, 10,000 MW.

Both governments claim the projects to be major economic drivers. The New Nuclear at Wesleyville Project, according to the government’s [media release](#), “will bring good paying local jobs, drive economic growth, and help build a stronger future for our community. This project creates real opportunities for local workers and businesses ...”

In Quebec the economic impact of the wind energy project is similarly [described](#): “These investments will generate major economic and social benefits for the region, particularly in terms of job creation, workforce training and diversification of community and municipal revenues.”

And that is where the similarities end.

Supporting Rationale

The rationale for Ontario Power Generation’s nuclear ambition is found in the government’s policy paper, [‘Energy for Generations’](#). It promises that “nuclear power will continue to serve as the backbone of the province’s electricity system...” To help achieve that outcome the government passed [Bill 214](#) *which gives preference to the nuclear industry*. The act provides for “the prioritization of nuclear power generation to meet future increases in the demand for electricity ...”

The rationale behind Hydro-Québec’s wind energy strategy is expressed in [‘Charting the Course for Collective Success’](#) and the [‘Action Plan 2035–Towards a Decarbonized and Prosperous Québec’](#):

“Polluting forms of energy must gradually be replaced by optimizing energy use and generating more renewable energy.”

“The energy transition is under way ... Hydro-Québec is implementing the strategies that will enable it to meet the challenge of this society-wide endeavor.”

Electricity Rates

The Ontario government [changed regulations](#) in December 2025 to allow OPG to charge consumers for the generation of nuclear energy before the plants are even built. OPG immediately applied for an increase of 72.6% in the price it charges for nuclear electricity. This proposed increase is a small start in addressing the costs of the nuclear projects at Darlington and Pickering. It does not include any of the future costs associated with the New Nuclear at Wesleyville.

Hydro-Québec, on the other hand, reported that “The operating costs of wind turbines are relatively low after the initial installation, making them a long-term energy source that is cost-effective.” And it insists wind energy will help keep rates down.” Lastly, the resulting cost optimization will benefit all customers by limiting the impact on Hydro-Québec’s rates.”

As part of the wind energy expansion, Hydro-Québec is providing revenue-sharing opportunities for municipalities and indigenous communities. “This way, we can turn the wind into collective wealth while generating spinoffs for communities.”

Time Frame

Nuclear reactors take a long time to build. Ontario Power Generation notes that the first unit at the New Nuclear at Wesleyville might become operational in 2040 and the last by 2048. To reach 10,000 MW of nuclear electricity generation would take at least 22 years.

Hydro-Québec plans to install 10,000 MW by 2035, with about 1000-1500 MW added each year. According to Hydro-Québec, ‘rapid deployment’ is one of the attractions of wind energy.

“A wind power project, including planning, consultation, construction and commissioning, can be carried out in approximately five to seven years.”

The Bottom Line

What is the cost? Neither Hydro-Québec nor Ontario Power Generation have provided cost estimates of their respective projects. But those costs can be estimated based on contracted arrangements and industry standard cost estimates. In a recent [media release](#), the government of Quebec announced “the development of wind power on the territory of the Mi’gmaq of Gespe’gewa’gi, which corresponds to the Gaspésie and eastern Bas-Saint-Laurent. This area could [supply up to 6,000 MW](#) of wind power over the next few years.” The release refers to an investment of \$18 billion for the project.

Using these figures suggests that 10,000 MW of wind energy could be built for about \$30 billion.

The costs of the 10,000 MW at the New Nuclear at Wesleyville are magnitudes higher. Based on the costs of recently built new large-scale reactors in the United States and the more conservative midpoint costs of new reactors provided by [Lazard](#) (the recognized experts in energy cost comparisons) the figure ranges from \$160 billion to [\\$230 billion](#).

Quite a choice: 10,000 MW of wind energy in Quebec at about \$30 billion or 10,000 MW of nuclear energy in Ontario at \$160-230 billion.

Admittedly there is a difference between the capacity factor (CF) of wind turbines and the capacity factor of nuclear reactors. Wind turbines are much less efficient than nuclear reactors. However, wind turbine capacities have been increasing as a function of both technological developments and energy storage options. On the other hand, the lifetime capacity ratings of nuclear plants are much less than their announced capacity. But for the sake of argument if nuclear plants were twice as efficient as wind turbines, it would take twice as much wind turbine capacity to produce an equivalent amount of electricity. In this case Quebec would need 20,000 MW of wind energy to be equal to 10,000 MW of Ontario nuclear energy. Instead of \$30 billion the cost would be \$60 billion.

Even at this extreme, \$60 billion is a lot less than \$160-230 billion.

Wind energy is cheap, clean, flexible and fast to deploy. It keeps electricity rates down, supports distributed energy systems and local revenue sharing. Nuclear, on the other hand, is expensive, hazardous, and takes a very long time to build. It produces very expensive electricity, increases electricity bills, is centralized and rigid and relies on massive government supports.

A few years ago, the Premier of Quebec called wind energy, “[a beautiful social project](#)”. A few years ago, the Premier of Ontario [declared](#), “If I could tear up every wind turbine in this province, I would.”

David Robertson is chair of the Ontario Project Working Group of SCAN!, where this post was first published.

Found in Ontario's energy for generations (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/energy-generations#section-1>), there is a term used which is planted every time solar and wind are mentioned as a resource, "**intermittent**" is used to trigger a gut response to the reader. This is the exact twisted wording in the official policy of the Ontario government:

- *"ideologically driven energy agenda that prioritized over-market, expensive, **intermittent** generation at a time when it was not needed."*
- *"while **intermittent** resources like wind and solar have a 'low-capacity factor,' unless paired with energy storage."*
- *"Starting in 2025, nearly 3,000MW of energy storage will be added to the grid enabling **intermittent** renewables to play a more reliable and integrated role."*
- *"Natural gas generation will continue to play a critical role in Ontario's grid, balancing **intermittent** renewable power generation, such as wind and solar;"*
- *"Provide long-duration energy storage to complement **intermittent** renewables;"*

It is intentional to downgrade the renewable energy sector using this tactic, suggesting it is very unreliable. Who wants to have an "intermittent" source of energy? *Cleanwise Wisconsin* sums up this tactic when this term is used to argue against renewables:

<https://www.cleanwisconsin.org/the-myth-of-intermittent-renewable-energy/>

"Renewable energy sources have suffered from being mislabeled "intermittent," which makes them sound unreliable. However, while it's true that the sun doesn't always shine and the wind doesn't always blow here in Wisconsin, it could be someplace else, like Iowa or Minnesota. Thanks to the regional grid, that clean energy may be powering your home, even if the wind turbine near your home isn't spinning.

It's also true that renewables aren't vulnerable to fluctuating fuel prices and other cost uncertainties inherent in fossil fuel and nuclear plants. You could say that the [unfavorable economics of coal](#), for example, has made those power plants "intermittent resources." When the price of fracked gas goes up again, those plants will also run more intermittently.

When you add the [benefits of battery storage to renewable energy sources](#), their reliability and efficiency only increases. For instance, nighttime is a time when wind is more steady, yet electricity use is low. When you add battery storage, you can generate electricity and store it for times when electricity demand is higher, meaning that you can take advantage of the wind or sun when it's available, regardless of the current demand.

It's time to jump into the 21st century and recognize that renewables are mature, affordable, and reliable technologies. Energy storage is proliferating and does a better job of integrating

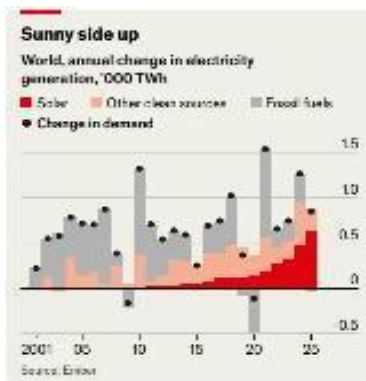
renewables into the grid than any gas plant would; that's because it has greater flexibility and can be added wherever it needed on the system far more efficiently than huge power plants."

Last month the economist illustrated the change in renewables:

Renewables shine

Renewables are shining. The Iran war amplifies their appeal

- The Economist 25 Apr 2026



IT IS FASHIONABLE to proclaim that the big winner in energy markets from the new Gulf war will be coal. The sooty stuff is certainly getting a leg-up, especially in countries like India which sit on lots of it and also import lots of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Yet the closure of the Strait of Hormuz may offer an even bigger lift to clean energy, and especially solar power.

Even before America and Israel started bombing Iran at the end of February, the tumbling costs of clean energy were undercutting fossil fuels in many parts of the world. Two new reports show just how much. They are likely to be read carefully in energy-insecure capitals the world over.

On April 20th the International Energy Agency, a club of large oil-consuming countries, published its annual "Global Energy Review". Solar photovoltaics, the IEA reckons, last year met more than 25% of the world's new demand for energy (including in power generation and transport), ahead of natural gas at 17%.

The second report, published a day later by Ember, a research firm, focuses on electricity markets. It, too, highlights some record-breaking feats. In 2025, for the first time ever, new renewables generation exceeded the rise in global electricity demand (see chart). And for the first time in over a century, renewables managed to produce more electricity (34%) worldwide than coal did (33%).

Most of that growth came from a surge in annual solar generation, which shot up by 30%, from 2,143 to 2,778 terawatt-hours (TWh). Newly installed capacity accounted for nearly all of the increase. Wind power jumped from 2,510TWh to 2,715TWh. Together with hydropower, geothermal and a few other

technologies, renewables generated nearly 11,000TWh of electricity, or 34% of last year's worldwide total. For only the fourth time this century, fossil fuels produced less power than the year before.

Solar prices are tumbling. The “levelised” cost of solar power, which combines capital and operating cost (though does not account for the “system costs” imposed by renewables’ intermittency) has plunged by around 90% since 2010. It is now below that for coal generation in India even if you add battery storage. Onshore wind power is cheaper still.

If low cost and low carbon were not enough of a selling point, energy crises like the one currently unfolding provide another. In a fragmenting world, clean power offers some energy security. Once installed, solar panels and wind turbines work regardless of geopolitical turmoil, albeit not regardless of the weather.

After Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022, Germany's earlier clean-energy investments spared it €25bn (\$26bn) in gas imports, roughly equivalent to its annual import bill for the fuel in previous years. More striking, the amount of solar generation added last year surpassed that of electricity produced by burning all the LNG the Gulf exported in 2025. Countries currently suffering gas shortages, especially in Asia, will take that statistic to heart. ■

Article Name:Renewables shine

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National security Risk, the powerplants are targets

As can be seen in a recent war, between a Nuclear armed superpower, lead by an unstable leader, attacking a smaller country, the concentration of strategic assets such as nuclear power plants and electricity generation and distribution hubs is a weakness. Russia has destabilized many parts of the world through its war against Ukraine, and threatens mass contamination that could affect millions for centuries.

In another part of the world, a recent war, between a Nuclear armed superpower, lead by an unstable leader, attacking a smaller country, the concentration of strategic assets such as nuclear power plants and electricity generation and distribution hubs is a weakness. The United States has been targeting Nuclear powerplants in Iran.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2026/4/5/why-an-attack-on-bushehr-nuclear-plant-would-be-catastrophic-for-the-gulf>

Closer to Ontario, threats have been issued by the US towards Canada in the past, and as often as weekly in 2026.

To not heed the evidence of the effect these two unstable leaders have for Ontario Powerplants would be negligent. This central Nuclear power-plant would put the economy at risk to have “all our eggs in one basket” vs a diversified and decentralized renewable energy supply.

Summary

The current Ontario Government wants to procure at great expense and risk, Nuclear sourced electricity.

It intentionally has dismantled renewable contracts and plans, which are reliable, quick to build, and cost effective.

Ontario incorrectly states these so called “intermittent” sources are not cost effective or space saving. They also do not consider the security risk in concentrating assets in a tight area when *Canada will be the 51st state*, is an objective of our neighbour just 60 Km away.

The Federal government has an obligation to take all risks into account through the Assessment Act. I have illustrated 19 examples that the current Ontario Government is not acting in the Public Interest. The proposed Nuclear plant application indicates there is no alternative to this project, which is false. When coupled with the 19 items of concern this government has shown these statements cannot be taken seriously and the Assessment Act needs to be complied with, that is, an assessment of the renewable energy sources must be considered as part of the Assessment.

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