

Chemistry Industry Association of Canada
National Advisory Panel
May 28 – 31, 2018
Hotel Macdonald, Edmonton

HEADLINE MINUTES

1. Introduction

John Vincett thanks retiring Panel member Brenda Lorenz and welcomes new Panel member Jacob Westfall. (p. 2)

2. Community Engagement Issues in Sarnia

Panel and industry representatives discuss these issues, then a Panel delegation presents their views to the CIAC Board. Following the meeting with the Board, Panel delegation is cautiously optimistic that CIAC and member companies in Sarnia can resolve the issues. (p. 2)

3. Working with Aboriginal Communities

André Morriseau talks about Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB), which provides solutions in Aboriginal engagement for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal businesses. Similarities between Responsible Care verification and CCAB's certification program, Progressive Aboriginal Relations (PAR), are noted. (p. 5)

4. Fort Air Partnership

Four presenters talk about the Fort Air Partnership (FAP), which operates a network in the Fort Saskatchewan area in Alberta to monitor and report on credible and comprehensive ambient air quality information. Panel discusses lessons for Sarnia in FAP successes in community engagement. (p. 6)

5. North American Actions regarding Plastics Pollution

Steve Russell presents overview of the actions of North American Plastics Alliance (NAPA), which includes the major plastics industry associations in Canada, the United States and Mexico. Discussion focuses largely on marine debris and steps to address it. (p. 9)

6. CIAC Safety Activities Update

Gilles Laurin talks about enhancements to the SHARE, Process Safety Management programs and Stewardship Working Group at CIAC. (p. 11)

7. Safety and Transportation Update

Kara Edwards presents update on: freight rail advocacy and legislation; TDG regulatory processes; and TRANSCAER. Panel asks questions about the implications of new legislation around transportation safety. (p. 12)

8. Responsible Care Conference 2019

Luc Robitaille talks about evolving plans for this conference to be held in the National Capital Region. Panel offers suggestions for the agenda to draw attendees. (p. 13)

9. Accountability to Indigenous Peoples

Luc Robitaille presents draft proposal for Indigenous-related elements under the Responsible Care Accountability Code. Panel generally supportive of the draft but offers suggestions for improvement. (p. 14)

10. Stakeholder Engagement Evaluation Tool

Luc Robitaille presents draft pages from a proposed SCOPE 2.1 (System for Community Outreach Planning and Evaluation). In general, Panel supportive of the tool but suggest it be piloted by a couple of companies. (p. 15)

11. Other Business

Panel members raise the issues of: Nano technology; Black Swans (highly improbable events) and Responsible Care; use of cell phone alert systems; and cyber security related to industry PLCs (programmable logic controllers used for manufacturing processes). (p. 16)



Chemistry Industry Association of Canada

National Advisory Panel

May 28 – 31, 2018

Hotel Macdonald, Edmonton

National Advisory Panel:

Nadine Blaney
Jane Lister
Brenda Lorenz
Pat McLean
Ken Ogilvie
Ron Ormson
Alex von Knobloch
Jacob Westfall
Richard Janda-via conference call for parts

Regrets:

Michelle Adams
Nadine Gudz
Errol Mendes

Guests Involved in Sarnia Area Issues:

Cam Dillabough
Debbie Krukowski
Kris Lee

American Chemistry Council (ACC)

Plastics Division:

Steve Russell

Canadian Council for Aboriginal

Business (CCAB)

André Morriseau

Consultant/Instructor

**Emergency Management and
Community Outreach**

Shawna Bruce

Fort Air Partnership:

Laurie Danielson
Keith Purves

CIAC:

Isabelle DesChênes
Kara Edwards
Gilles Laurin
Bob Masterson
Greg Moffat
Dave Podruzny
Luc Robitaille
Shannon Watt

Participated in Sarnia Discussion with
whole Panel on May 29:

Zoe Baldwin, Shell Chemicals Canada
Ed Bechberger, ERCO Worldwide
Helder Botelho, LANXESS Canada Co.
Brian Bird, Shell Chemicals Canada
Mike Burt, Dow Chemical Canada
Jim Dixon, NOVA Chemicals Corporation
Tyler Edgington, Dow Chemical Canada
Guy Hackwell, Shell Chemicals Canada
Naushad Jamani, NOVA Chemicals
Tim Knapp, ARLANXEO Canada Inc.
Marcelo Lu, BASF Canada
Jody Magill, Methanex Corporation
Peter Noble, Imperial Oil Limited
James Ritchie, Imperial Oil Limited
John Schmidt, ARLANXEO Canada Inc.
Tom Thompson, NOVA Chemicals

PDA:

Francis Gillis
John Vincett

Agenda Item 1: Introduction

Panel Facilitator John Vincett welcomed participants to the meeting. He noted that this is Brenda Lorenz's last meeting and thanked her for her informed and thoughtful participation over seven years.

John welcomed Jacob Westfall to the Panel. Jacob is President of NetAlerts Inc, which designs, develops and deploys Internet-based alert monitoring and notification systems in the Sarnia-Lambton area. Jacob is an active member of BCAP in Sarnia.

Agenda Item 2: Community Engagement Issues in Sarnia

The National Advisory Panel agreed at their meeting in November 2017 that they would provide the venue for raising community engagement issues with the CIAC Board of Directors, with a particular focus on the Sarnia area. The Panel sent a letter to the Board in January outlining their concerns and requested a meeting with the Board, which agreed that such a meeting should take place during their meeting in Edmonton in May.

Three guests involved in Sarnia-related issues joined the Panel for this meeting. The Panel also has representation from Sarnia. During a discussion at dinner on May 28, it was agreed that a delegation of four participants from the Sarnia area would meet with the Board on May 30:

- Brenda Lorenz, current Panel member
- Debbie Krukowski, former Panel member
- Cam Dillabough, Responsible Care verifier with an industry background
- Jacob Westfall, current Panel member

It was agreed that the Panel delegation would bring four key messages to the Board, which were captured in slides (Appendix 1):

From Evolution to Devolution

Chemical Valley was the poster child for CAER and the birthplace of Responsible Care. In the 1990s there was very broad communication about CAER with the community. Over time, however, there has been a decline in funds and resources devoted to the Community Awareness aspect of CAER, so that we have seen a shift from “CAER” to “caER.”

From Leadership to Laggard

Real gaps in delivery against codes have been found in verifications. There are management systems deficits in some areas and a “normalization” of risks. The challenge is for Responsible Care companies and others to work together. Models exist for meeting that challenge.

From Public Trust to Communications Failure

On Feb. 27, 2017, there was an incident during which flaring from the Imperial Oil facility in Sarnia caused a grass fire in abnormally dry nearby fields. This was a minor incident, which the plant easily dealt with, but to the public it looked very serious, as indicated in a picture carried in the media at the time. There was no reassuring communication to the public, and there have been

a number of communication failures in the Sarnia area relating to the Community Awareness aspect of the Accountability Code over the past few years.

From Investment to Capital Depletion

Industry has tried to maintain progressive chemicals management and community engagement to minimize government intrusion into regulation. The goals are reputation management, brand awareness and risk mitigation. However, the return on investment in these areas is trending negative in Chemical Valley.

General Discussion

CIAC President Bob Masterson and a number of industry people, including representatives of companies in Sarnia, joined with the Panel for a discussion of the points raised by the key messages.

The Panel as a whole generally agreed with the key messages to be brought to the Board. They emphasized the following points:

- There is a lack of a communications plan for the community. Social media adds to the communications challenge: a minor incident can mistakenly be seen as major and go viral.
- Industry needs to develop trust before an incident occurs.
- There is a threat of policy intervention from the government and criticism from NGOs, both of which flag the need for industry leadership.
- There is an opportunity to draw on best practices in other geographic areas.

Comments from Industry Representatives:

- We take the responsibility for Community Awareness very seriously. Our commitment to Responsible Care is our highest value. We realize that, if we want to grow and be competitive, we have to pay attention to community engagement. Yes, social media is a challenge. It demands instant reaction to an incident, but we have strict communication standards. We need to know exactly what is involved in an incident before communicating about it to the public. But these remarks are not meant to be defensive; we'll take the Panel comments back to our company colleagues.
- There is a lot more chatter in Sarnia than in other locations. More information in the right hands is good, but not so in the wrong hands. Yes, there are gaps in our communications with the public. We'll have to take back what we heard this morning and think about it.
- That picture of the February 2017 incident is overexposed; it looks like it was photo shopped to make it more dramatic. That kind of distortion needs to be confronted.
- Public communications were easier before social media. We want to diversify communications routes. And there is an opportunity to do more to promote what Responsible Care is.
- Sarnia is unusual in its lack of trust. As an industry, we have to pool resources to address issues in Sarnia.
- Perception may be more important than reality in terms of industry reputation. So, we need to find a way to communicate reality.

- We note that we need to communicate clearly about small incidents in order to build public trust.
- I agree about the importance of building trust, but when an incident occurs, we need five or 10 minutes to get the facts before we can put a message on social media, but misleading information can spread rapidly during that time. (Cam remarked that industry can respond to an incident immediately, by saying something like: “We're investigating this incident right now, and we'll let you know details as soon as we know.”)
- I agree, but how do we get that message to everyone.
- We can't get it to everyone, but even if we reach a small percentage of the public, that is helpful.
- Regarding SLEA, CVECO, CAER, etc., I have never seen so many agencies wanting to play in the same sandbox as in Sarnia.
- But nobody in that sandbox is taking leadership.

In summing up the discussion to this point, John remarked that there is general agreement between the Panel and industry representatives that there are communications difficulties in Sarnia. And industry is showing a definite interest in doing more to address this problem.

Bob called on Tom Thompson of NOVA Chemicals to comment on today's discussion from an industry perspective. Tom remarked that there were “no surprises” in today's discussion. He said that they are doing significant work on community engagement issues within NOVA and are now ready to start initiatives on a broader level. Indeed, a number of companies in the Sarnia area are now ready to do that. The challenge is how to best apply industry resources to address the issues.

Bob said that CIAC has drafted an action plan to address industry-community relations in Sarnia. He asked the Panel to meet over the phone in preparation for the Board meeting in October. He will be asking the Panel to review the draft document, reflecting on two questions:

- Has CIAC appropriately captured the issues?
- Do we have alignment between the National Advisory Panel and CIAC members?

A Panel member suggested that, if we get that agreement between CIAC and the Panel, the Association should brief the relevant Ministers and Deputy Ministers on the Association's plans. This will help to ensure government does not impose community engagement solutions on the industry.

Debriefing

Following the Panel delegation's meeting with the Board on May 30, John described the Board's reaction as a “gracious hearing.” Most in the room appreciated the Panel's efforts, he said.

In general, the Panel delegates were cautiously optimistic that the Board and Sarnia area companies would resolve the community engagement issues. Several expressed concern about the lack of resources that companies can devote to the issues. A delegate felt that the Board was non-committal in response to the delegation.

There were several calls from the Panel as a whole for a mediator to bring the companies in Chemical Valley together to address the issues. Suggested names included:

1. Shawna Bruce
2. Bob Rae
3. David Johnson
4. Karl Yanke

A Panel member emphasized that solutions can't be seen as a CIAC initiative. It has to come out of the community, she said.

Cam Dillabough said industry people have to recognize that resolving community engagement issues is a work in progress; it won't happen overnight.

John noted that the Chairman of the Board said that they were taking the issues raised by the delegation seriously and are going to take action. The Panel delegation did the best they could to present the issues. It is now up to the Board and Sarnia area companies to take steps to resolve them.

Agenda Item 3: Working with Aboriginal Communities

During the Panel session attended by industry representatives, André Morriseau talked about the Canadian Council for Aboriginal Business (CCAB), which provides solutions in Aboriginal engagement for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal businesses (Appendix 2). André's remarks were particularly relevant to this meeting's discussion, as the Aamjiwnaang First Nation in Sarnia has serious questions about the impact of nearby chemical facilities on their community. A summary of his remarks was included in the Panel's delegation to the CIAC Board.

André is Director of Awards and Stakeholder Relations at CCAB, which he described as the premier business forum for progressive Aboriginal relations. Driving factors of corporate interest in Aboriginal engagement are the fact that many First Nation communities are resource sector based, and that Supreme Court decisions are favourable to First Nation community's 90 percent of the time.

CCAB operates Progressive Aboriginal Relations (PAR), a certification program that confirms corporate performance at the Bronze, Silver or Gold level. PAR is a strategic framework for a company to manage its Aboriginal relations in the four performance areas of leadership actions, employment, business development and community relations. The program provides a framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) management, validation of performance and establishment of reputation in CSR.

André presented an extensive list of PAR supporters at the Bronze, Silver and Gold levels. Shell Chemicals Canada, Imperial Oil and Suncor were among the Gold level supporters.

Panel Comment

A Panel member asked if PAR supporters were a subsection of the industry round table. There is an opportunity for peer pressure in this area, she said.

Another member remarked that corporate consultation with Aboriginal communities, rather than imposing solutions to problems, was critical to success. An industry representative remarked that there is not necessarily a single Aboriginal or single industry answer to a given issue.

Marcelo Lu of BASF Canada said that his company takes the PAR program very seriously. The PAR third party verification is very similar to Responsible Care verification, he said. He noted that, when there was an incident at a site in an Aboriginal area, “it was neighbours and the community that first came to our defence.”

Agenda Item 4: Fort Air Partnership

Four presenters talked about the Fort Air Partnership (FAP), which operates a network in the Fort Saskatchewan area in Alberta to monitor and report on credible and comprehensive ambient air quality information (Appendix 3):

- Panel member Nadine Blaney is Executive Director of the Fort Air Partnership.
- Keith Purves is a Public Member (Vice-Chair) at FAP (and a former member of the National Advisory Panel).
- Laurie Danielson is the NCI (Northeast Capital Industrial Association) Representative at FAP.
- Shawna Bruce is a consultant/instructor in emergency management and was for many years Public Affairs Manager at Dow Chemical Canada.

Nadine reviewed the history of airsheds in Alberta, the airshed model and the value it provides to stakeholders. Airsheds, which cover 90 percent of the province, are: regional; multi-stakeholder, not-for-profit organizations; and have credibility. Airsheds do more than just monitor; they provide education about air quality, foster community involvement at local events and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue around air quality issues within the community.

Keith reviewed the Fort Air Partnership history. He noted that public participation was important from the outset. There were hundreds of hours of volunteer support, and there were in-kind donations from the Government of Alberta. FAP is policy-driven and consensus focused. As a Public Member of FAP, Keith's focus is on the Fort Saskatchewan region but also on interacting with other areas. He emphasized that FAP is willing to share its experience with other areas in the country. A key factor in FAP's success, he said, is the importance of relationships with industry, government and the community. We are willing to trust each other, he said.

Keith noted that the FAP network, covering an area of 4,500 square kilometres, includes nine continuous monitoring stations, one portable station and 63 passive monitoring sites.

Dr. Laurie Danielson noted that NCI supports FAP's board and technical working groups and provides funding for air quality monitoring and related program support as well as special

projects. But FAP owns and operates the air monitoring network. FAP represents great value to industry, providing transparent and objective monitoring by a third party, multi-stakeholder group.

Laurie and Nadine responded to Panel questions:

- *How does industry funding for air monitoring work?*
Laurie: The more you emit, the more you pay.
- *Do you run into such challenges as: are you collecting enough data? the right data?*
Laurie: Yes, we do. Some people will misuse information; it comes with the territory.
- *Does the Government of Alberta set air quality standards?*
Laurie: Yes, the government sets standards for on-site emissions and ambient air quality.
- *Does FAP provide raw data to the public?*
Nadine: Yes, but we caution that the data is raw.
Laurie: To create credibility, the data has to be collected by a third party, not by industry.
- *Maybe that's the key for credibility in air quality data in Sarnia.*

Additional remarks:

Laurie: Alberta leads the nation on ambient air monitoring.

Nadine: Responsible Care companies have brought a Responsible Care element into our region.

Shawna Bruce talked about collaborative, multi-stakeholder initiatives in Alberta's Industrial Heartland. Shawna teaches this subject matter at the community college level. There is no cookie-cutter approach to multi-stakeholder partnerships, she said. You need to know the local community.

She quoted an African proverb on collaboration: "If you want to go fast, you go alone. If you want to go far, go together."

Shawna listed ingredients for success in multi-stakeholder partnerships:

- Leadership—the more the better
- Delineation of roles, responsibilities and accountability
- A community engagement framework
- A strong feedback loop (easier with social media)
- Public participation—gets things done

Shawna said that you need the company president to support public participation if it is to succeed. An industry representative added that "the senior person at the site drives it."

Cam remarked that, if the goal of public participation is flat-lined at the middle management level, it will not succeed. Shawna agreed, reiterating that you need the company head on side.

The question was asked: Are Leadership Groups doing their job? Cam said that CEOs are no longer participating in Leadership Groups.

Regarding Indigenous communities, it was noted that the FAP area does not border on Indigenous communities. But where an airshed does connect with Indigenous communities, the standard in Alberta is an inclusive forum where the Indigenous voice is a core value in the multi-stakeholder process.

The FAP's role in monitoring and reporting as well as in education and outreach was detailed.

Cam asked if air quality is improving in Alberta. Laurie said that it depends on the specific air shed and on the specific substance. Nadine added that FAP is also talking about how traffic and other non-industry sources are contributing to air quality in the province.

Lessons for Sarnia

John asked how the FAP process is applicable to Sarnia.

It was generally agreed that the CAER process in Sarnia needed to be enhanced:

- “I suggest that the CAER process be funded by industry but owned by the community.”
- “CIAC member companies should run CAER and make sure the right people from the community are at the table.” (Shawna noted that all such processes in Alberta have brought in a third party to run them. Laurie remarked that CAER works in the Fort Saskatchewan area because it's a partnership between industry, government and the public.)
- “I don't want to see the Sarnia community get into a turf war with the current CAER process.”
- “If the current CAER is involved in improving the process, there won't be a turf war.” (Laurie observed that the players have to reach agreement about what the shape of CAER in Sarnia should be: “You can't put different mandates under one umbrella.”)
- “CAER is failing in Sarnia. Companies need to know there's a consequence for that. Otherwise, some will tune out.”
- “The consequence would be: if you don't improve Community Awareness, the government will do it for you.”

Shawna agreed that the threat of consequences drives behaviour. The problems around CAER in Sarnia are now threatening to impact the brand.

A Panel member agreed that consequences drive behaviour but remarked that companies in Sarnia would need a better understanding of community concerns before they are ready for something like FAP: “I don't think the Panel can just tell them to start a FAP tomorrow.”

A Panel member called for industry to take regular surveys of the Sarnia area community; industry is currently missing that important feedback loop, he said. Laurie said that the questions asked in such surveys are very important. Shawna suggested that industry get a third party to do the survey and get feedback on local industry as a whole rather than just focusing on this or that company.

Laurie suggested that, to meet the Community Awareness aspect of CAER, industry needs to regularly report on anything the public can see, hear or smell.

There were objections to industry comments in the morning session about Sarnia being “noisier” than other communities, Cam remarked that no one from industry is asking *why* Sarnia is noisier. It was remarked that the emergence of social media has made “chatter” and “noise” inevitable. Luc Robitaille commented that he did not think industry meant “noise” in the negative sense that the Panel heard.

A Panel member remarked that noise is good; it serves as a warning for industry.

A Panel member objected that Bob's draft action plan for addressing Sarnia issues was a “top-down approach.” John said that Bob would have liked to have heard that feedback and noted that it is a “draft plan.”

Agenda Item 5: North American Actions regarding Plastics Pollution

Steve Russell, Vice President of ACC Plastics Division, presented an overview of the actions of the North American Plastics Alliance (NAPA), which includes ACC Plastics, the (U.S.) Plastics Industry Association, the Canadian Plastics Industry Association (CPIA), and ANIPAC (Mexico) (Appendix 4). Steve noted that the ACC Plastics Division is a separately funded group within ACC.

NAPA focuses on sustainability, advocacy, information sharing and marine debris/plastic waste. The Alliance's approach to sustainability is based on the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA).

There has been a plastics manufacturing renaissance in the U.S. due to increased access to natural gas from shale. ACC is tracking over 700 plastics processor projects in over 45 states, with the Ohio Valley and Texas being project hubs.

NAPA promotes the sustainability benefits of plastics in the automotive, packaging and building & construction markets. The Alliance is involved in sustainability programs in plastics recycling, energy recovery and addressing marine debris. NAPA is leading the global industry response to marine debris in partnership with governments and NGOs. Last year, the most significant initiatives regarding marine debris came from the private sector.

Sustainability models going forward have to be very different from current models, though we don't yet know what the new models are going to look like. Mechanical recycling seems to be needed today. Biodegradable plastics may be the way to go in the future.

There is an opportunity to take back and re-use polystyrene.

Chemical recycling looks like the greatest opportunity, though it is not yet widely deployed.

Burning for energy is not the way to go generally, although it may have a role in the interim.

In developing countries there is a robust industry assigning value to used plastics.

Marine Debris

Steve noted that much of the world's mismanaged plastic waste ends up fouling global waters. This situation represents a responsibility but also an opportunity for the U.S.

China, the Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia are among the largest sources of mismanaged plastic waste. In addition to mismanaging their own waste, these countries also import plastic waste, which they manage and mismanage. Steve noted that Western countries' direct contribution to ocean pollution is very small.

Announced in 2011, the UN Marine Debris Conference Associations now include 70 members from 35 countries involved in over 335 projects.

The Trash Free Seas Alliance unites industry, science and conservation leaders to provide a constructive forum focused on identifying opportunities for cross-sectoral solutions that drive action and foster innovation.

Steve suggested that government leaders are going for politically expedient responses to the marine debris issue. However, when CIAC, CPIA and ACC came together to discuss solutions with government, they found deputy ministers and other government officials were open to industry perspectives.

The ACC Plastics Division now has new circular economy/sustainability goals:

- 2040 Goal: 100% of plastics packaging is reused, recycled or recovered
- 2030 Interim Goal: 100% of plastics packaging is considered recyclable/recoverable
- Best Practice Goal: 100% of Division's U.S. manufacturing sites participate in Operation Clean Sweep Blue by 2020, with all North American sites by 2022

Steve also talked about the North American Plastics Alliance (NAPA) engagement with and challenges to the G7 Plastics Charter.

Steve responded to Panel questions:

- *NAPA should bring together a panel like the NAP for community engagement.*
- *You need to ask people for input.*
We have to engage the informal sector.
- *The use of water by manufacturers is an issue.*
- *How will government putting a price on carbon emissions affect the plastics industry?*
There is a visceral reaction to the concept of extended producer responsibility. Customers of plastics manufacturers resist it. But discussions of EPR will be different in Toronto and in Manila.

- *There is no continuity at the national and international level.*
- *But NAPA can't simply dictate to other countries.*
Yes, there needs to be collaboration with other countries as opposed to talking down to them.
- *What are the main challenges to ACC's plastics sustainability goals?*
Population dispersion is the biggest barrier to reaching our goals. Large parts of the country are really spread out.

John thanked Steve for his informative presentation.

Agenda Item 6: CIAC Safety Activities Update

Gilles Laurin, Director Responsible Care, presented activities update for CIAC programs (Appendix 5):

- SHARE (Safety Health Analysis Recognition and Exchange)
- Process Safety Management (PSM)
- Stewardship Working Group (SWG)

It has been agreed that there will be increased meeting activity around the two programs. SHARE and PSM will each hold two face-to-face meetings plus two to three webinars per year. Gilles noted that a combined SHARE and Process Safety meeting was held in April. And it has been agreed that at least one of the face-to-face meetings each year will be a combined meeting.

Gilles distributed copies of an updated SHARE information sheet and a PSM information sheet, the latter a first-time publication.

CIAC is working on bringing the SHARE Awards program back and would welcome Panel suggestions about a Process Safety Award. A Panel member suggested that, in developing criteria for a Process Safety Award, the Association start with the four elements of PSM: commitment; hazard assessment; continuous enhancement; and risk management.

Regarding soon-to-be-legal Cannabis, most CIAC companies have a policy on “influence under alcohol” but little on Cannabis. Companies will adjust their policy accordingly and a SHARE guide on the topic is in preparation.

About Severe Weather, with all the impacts due to severe weather recorded worldwide, are CIAC member companies ready? Again, some members have policy on what is registered as possible impact in their area (such as earthquake in BC, flood in ON and QC) but what about other potential situations. CIAC PSN will collect information to develop a guide and possibly a self-assessment to measure the impact and readiness of each member’s plant site.

Gilles also talked about CIAC Stewardship Working Group (SWG), which has been neglected in past couple of years. The role of the group is to review all product issues and is responsible for revision of Product Stewardship Guide and more recently, the Risk Management Implementation

Guide. The main concerns and projects for 2018 is to increase the group's visibility, have representation from all CIAC members (presently, only 9 companies participate), re-instate the liaison with RCMP Security Division and GHS/WHMIS activities.

Agenda Item 7: Safety and Transportation Update

Kara Edwards, Director Transportation, presented an update (Appendix 6) on:

- Freight rail advocacy and legislation
- TDG (Transportation of Dangerous Goods) regulatory processes
- TRANSCAER

Kara noted that a lot has happened around transportation over the last two years in government and industry circles. This heightened activity will continue for a while.

Rail safety has become a priority. CIAC is looking to rebalance the relationship between carriers and shippers.

Kara described labour issues, and the impact of a strike at CP Rail, as the elephant in the room. (On May 30, the strike was ended hours after it began. A four-year tentative agreement was reached between Canadian Pacific Railway and the Teamsters Canada Rail Conference.)

Regarding legislative issues, Kara talked about CIAC advocacy efforts around Bill C-49 (known as the Transportation Modernization Act), TDG regulatory updates and Transport Canada's proposed TDG Client Identification Database. She noted that C-49 has taken a long time to pass, because the Senate is now taking the role of sober second thought very seriously. The Bill has been back and forth between the House and Senate, but finally received royal assent on May 23.

Kara talked about TRANSCAER (Transportation Community Awareness and Emergency Response). She noted that CCPX 911, TRANSCAER's emergency response training car, was officially retired after nearly three decades. She also presented an update on TRANSCAER Awards.

Kara responded to Panel questions:

- *You mentioned that CIAC is looking to rebalance the relationship between carriers and shippers. Has Bill C-49 addressed the Association's concerns?*
Regulations under C-49 are still to follow, but there are elements in the bill that are favourable to shippers.
- *The attitude of the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers (CAPP) has been that, once the product is on the railcar, they have no responsibility.*
C-49 fosters a more responsible attitude. And CAPP has become a lot more active around responsibility issues; they have been influenced by Responsible Care.
- *Where does TRANSCAER in Canada stand in relation with counterparts in the U.S.?*
We are generally quite harmonious with the U.S. on transportation issues.
- *Why was the safety training car retired?*
The body of this rail tank car, built in the 1960s, was beginning to crack. We have talked

about a new car. The industry broadly realizes the training car was a good thing. There are also training tool opportunities beyond rail lines, for example trailers.

Agenda Item 8: Responsible Care Conference 2019

Luc Robitaille, Vice President Responsible Care, talked about evolving plans for the Responsible Care Conference to be held on May 1–2, 2019 in the National Capital Region. The theme of the conference will be Good Chemistry. Luc noted that the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) Steering Committee is meeting in the Ottawa area on April 29 – 30, 2019, which presents an opportunity to draw participants from other countries to the Responsible Care Conference.

Luc presented a first draft of the agenda, including nine plenary sessions, two breakout sessions and potential breakout sessions (Appendix 7). A key goal of the conference is improving the reputation of the Canadian chemistry industry. The target audience will be CIAC members and potential members. The conference also hopes to attract other industry associations by providing broader topics.

Regarding the plenary session on prevention of catastrophic events, it was suggested that the conference reference the book, *Meltdown: Why our systems fail and what we can do about it*. The book calls for reducing complexity, as the more complex a system the more vulnerable it is to breakdown. Luc indicated that CIAC will recruit an airline pilot or someone from the traffic control or nuclear industry as speaker for this session.

Regarding the plenary session on “Improving inclusiveness as a way to attract and retain the best talent,” it was noted that Methanex has an employment program for attracting people with disabilities.

Regarding the breakout session on “Health & Safety: Preventing incidents related to fatigue and distractions,” there was a call to add incidents related to cannabis impairment.

The Panel and other participants made suggestions:

- Broaden the agenda to include employment challenges; e.g. First Nations; Artificial Intelligence
- Present the Shell video on Normalization of Risk (industry employees can become “normalized” or accustomed to seeing situations which are unnecessarily dangerous).
- A session that focuses on downstream customers such as Walmart.
- Take a personal approach to draw attendees; e.g. younger workers at the Ministry of the Environment.
- You need to flag the power of social media, perhaps as part of No. 7 on the draft agenda (How we improve community engagement)
- Shawna Bruce could present a positive story on community engagement.
- Business opportunities to help the plastics industry reach its sustainability goals.
- Try round table discussions based upon a case study and a presentation as was done with the Building Communities Together process in the United States in the early years of

Responsible Care.

- A session on the psychology of perception versus reality.
- Reach out to the federal government.
- In drawing participants, especially beyond the chemistry industry, you need to justify the expense. What value is the participant going to bring back to their company? Innovation would be another draw.

John said that Luc and his team will probably find it a challenge to pare the potential agenda down to fit the time constraints. He suggested Panel members read the draft agenda at their leisure and send in comments to Luc () with a copy to him (jvincett@pdalternatives.com).

John raised the question of whether a Panel meeting should be linked into the Responsible Care Conference. He also mentioned that there might be an opportunity for a Panel presentation to the ICCA, given the uniqueness of the NAP process.

Agenda Item 9: Accountability to Indigenous Peoples

Luc presented a draft proposal for Indigenous-related elements under the Responsible Care Accountability Code (Appendix 8, including Panel comments).

Comments and suggestions from Panel members and other participants:

André Morriveau from CCAB was unable to attend this session as he had another commitment, but he informed John that he is generally supportive of the proposed code elements. He had specific comments regarding two code elements:

- AC154: *provide information to and engage proactively with these Peoples to appropriately respond* [to sites of cultural significance to Indigenous Peoples located in relative proximity to a company facility or operations...] André objected to the phrase “these Peoples” and called for rephrasing.
- He particularly liked AC157 with its references to identifying employment opportunities and capacity building for Indigenous Peoples.

A participant asked: How do you account for degree of proximity to a plant? There was a suggestion that the plant manager go to the chief and ask whether the community wants to be involved with the plant or not.

It was remarked that the intent of the Accountability Code is to allow companies to define their community and to identify internal or external stakeholders. Though in Sarnia it's clear that many plants should consider the proximity of Aamjiwnaang First Nation to their site.

It was generally recognized that Indigenous Peoples are a distinct group requiring special consideration and not just another stakeholder. It was noted, however, that the plant needs to reach out to reserve communities rather than Indigenous individuals who happen to live in the community—though Indigenous Friendship Centres in communities adds another layer of complexity as well as a possible entry point for dialogue.

A Panel member remarked that plant managers have to identify the appropriate people to talk to; they have to make sure they have legitimacy. It was noted that, depending on where in Canada they are located, plants have to reach out to Indigenous, Métis and Inuit communities.

It was suggested that, as some provinces have established agencies to assist in the reconciliation process, CIAC should consult with relevant provincial government agencies about how to identify and work with Indigenous communities.

There was a call to leave some ambiguity in the code elements, to allow for a process to evolve at each plant, but it was also remarked that Responsible Care coordinators would want a detailed list of code elements. There was a call for development of a working relationship or process with each Indigenous group.

It was noted that there are multiple leadership structures in First Nation communities. The plant manager should deal with official structures, but these could be augmented, for example, with young Indigenous people who work at the plant.

Regarding the reference in AC156 to “financial support to allow the Indigenous Peoples to fully participate in a meaningful dialogue,” a Panel member cautioned that sometimes the offer of such support pulls in interest groups that are only there for the money. It was suggested that the wording refer to “resources” rather than “financial support.”

Asked if the Panel would have an opportunity to see later versions of the Indigenous-related code elements, Luc said yes.

John indicated he would contact absent Panel members and André Morriveau for further comments.

Agenda Item 10: Stakeholder Engagement Evaluation Tool

Luc presented draft pages from a proposed SCOPE 2.1 (System for Community Outreach Planning and Evaluation) (Appendix 9). He emphasized that the score is not so important; it's more the overall trend of a plant's community engagement.

A Panel member noted that an earlier version of SCOPE mentioned community involvement and asked: where is that element in this version? Luc said that it would be an Activity.

A member remarked that the tool looked “way too complicated.”

It was suggested that a couple of member companies test the tool for a couple of months.

It was remarked that tying salary (executive compensation) to community engagement does not necessarily differentiate between the quality of different actions.

In general, the Panel was supportive of the tool, though they wondered how it would work out in practice. Hence the suggestion that a couple of companies pilot the tool.

Agenda Item 11: Other Business

A Panel member asked if industry is addressing issues raised by Nano technology. It was noted that Western University has a course on Green Engineering.

There was a call for CIAC to address the issue of Black Swans (highly improbable events) and Responsible Care.

A Panel member asked about chemistry industry use of cell phone alert systems. It was noted that such systems have worked well in some areas. Access to alert systems is controlled solely by the provincial government. The western provinces are further ahead on cell phone alert systems; in terms of weather events, they have the most emergencies. It was also noted that the test planned for Ontario and Quebec in early May was not conclusive.

Panel member were impressed with enhancements to the SHARE and PSM programs as well as a very first update on SWG, congratulation to CIAC.

A PLC (programmable logic controller) is an industrial digital computer adapted for the control of manufacturing processes. A Panel member remarked that a PLC is the brains of the machine and wondered if PLCs in Canada are accessible to outsiders, including people in China or Russia. How is the chemistry industry addressing this issue? Luc remarked that there is a false sense of security about PLCs in Canada. It was noted that many companies are taking their PLCs off-line.

Luc thanked the Panel for its input over the last two days.

John thanked Cam Dillabough, Debbie Krukowski and Kris Lee for their participation in this meeting and wished Brenda Lorenz all the best in her retirement from the Panel.

Next Panel Meeting
(date and venue to be announced)