Project Overview and Status Update

November, 2021

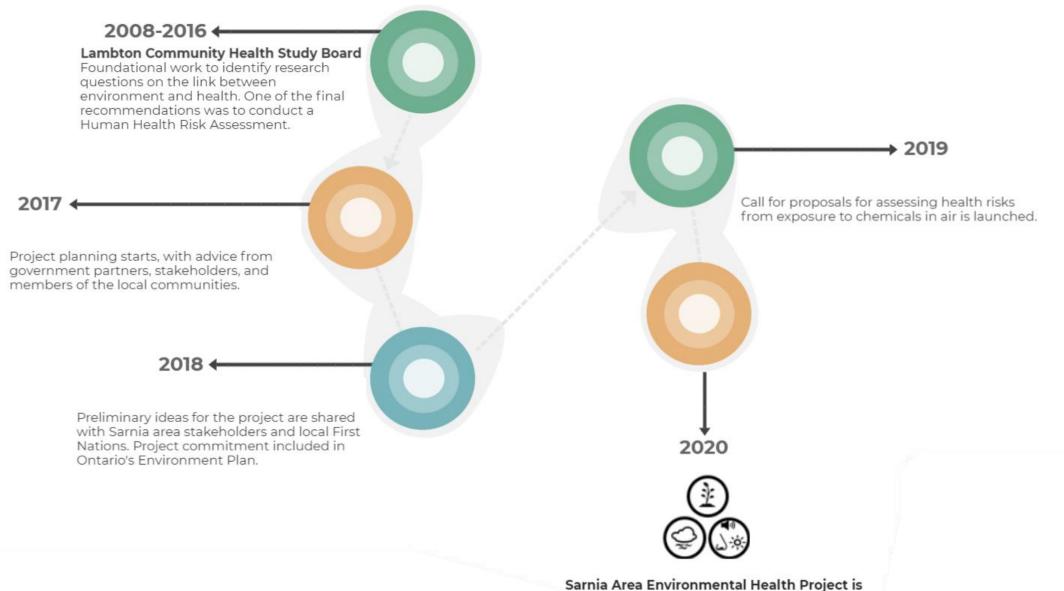
Community Information Meeting



Purpose

 Provide an update on the Sarnia Area Environmental Health Project

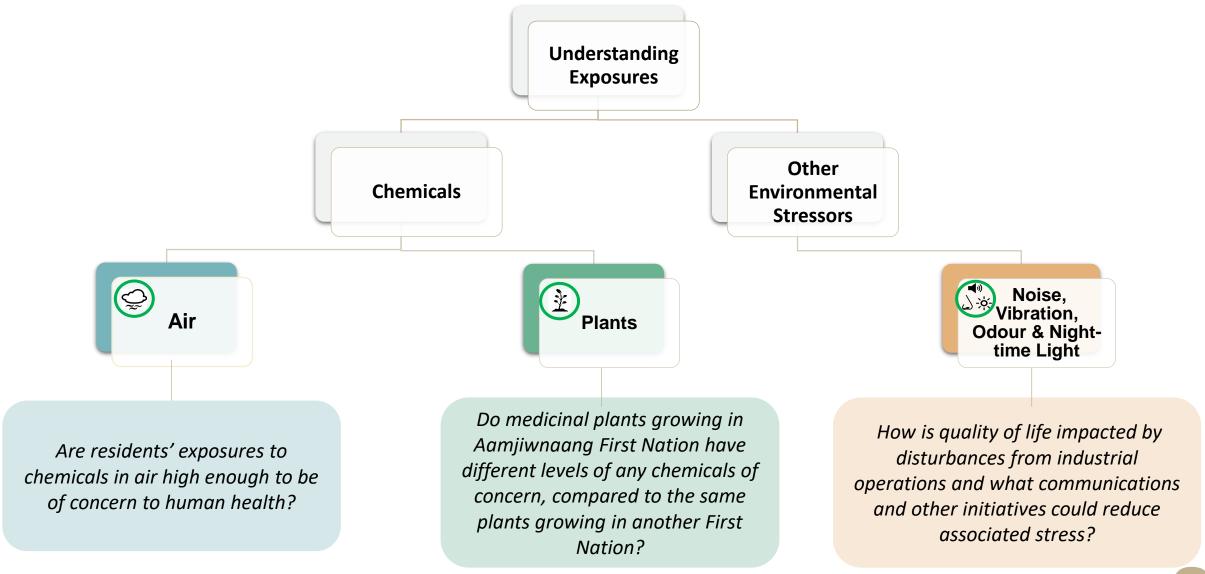
Developing the Project – Timeline



launched.



Project Components





Project Governance



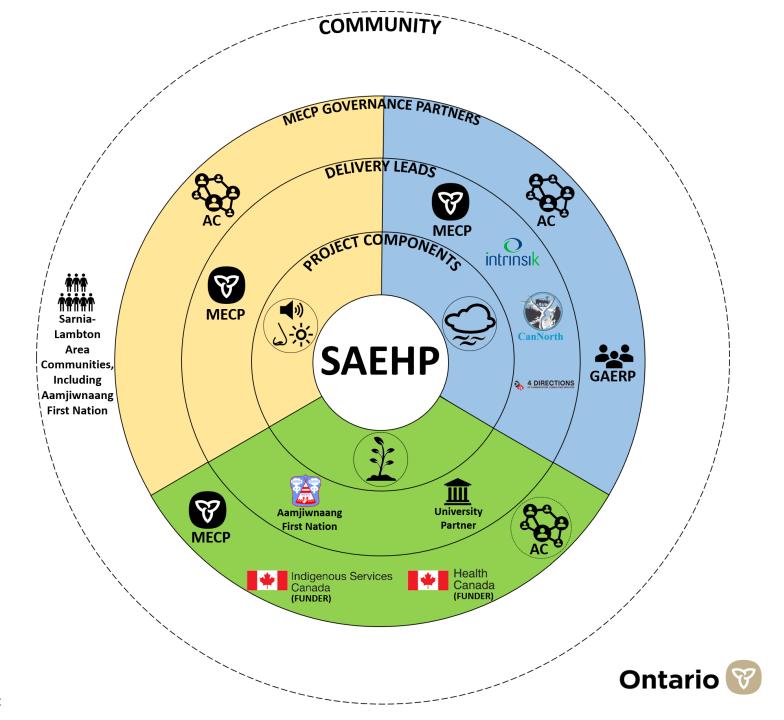
Government Air Exposure Review Panel (GAERP)

- Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP)
- Aamjiwnaang First Nation
- · Lambton Public Health
- · Public Health Ontario (PHO)
- · Health Canada (HC)



Advisory Committee (AC)

Co-chaired by an industry and community representative, membership includes provincial, municipal and federal governments, First Nations, health agencies, community groups, industry and environmental groups.





Plant Study: Overview and Status

- A comparison study of chemicals in medicinal plants growing in Aamjiwnaang First Nation to another First Nation community.
 - Aamjiwnaang First Nation has worked with the ministry and other partners to develop the study
 - Health Canada and Indigenous Services Canada are providing funding to an academic partner to carry out the study
 - Kettle and Stony Point First Nation is partnering as the comparison community

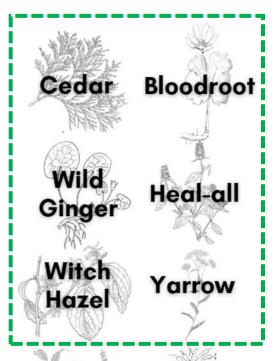
In Scope

Medicinal plants

Out of Scope

 Overall diet (e.g., grocery store foods, garden produce, drinking water)

- In summer 2021, plants were sampled
- Six species (out of 11 sampled) were selected for analysis based on community input
- Laboratory analysis is now underway











Environmental Stressors Review: Overview

 Considers how quality of life is impacted by disturbances from industrial operations (e.g., noise/vibration, odour, and light) to inform enhanced communications and other community initiatives.

In Scope

 Environmental stressors associated with proximity to industry: noise/vibrations, odour, light

Out of Scope

- Other environmental experiences that could be stressful, e.g., changing climate, loss of natural spaces
- Ministry is developing this part of the project with advisory committee members.
- Ministry is currently:
 - Completing analysis of complaints and compiling information about people's experiences
 - Preparing educational information about common disturbances
 - Next steps include working with the advisory committee on how environmental incidents/emergencies are communicated

Example of draft Educational material



Odour is experienced differently by different people. An odour that is pleasant to one person may not be to another. How you experience an odour depends on the substance(s) causing the odour, intensity, how long the odour lasts and your personal sensitivity to a particular odour.



Foul odour can cause symptoms such as headache, nausea, respiratory discomfort, and inability to sleep or to focus on daily activities.

Odour can also be a source of stress and anxiety if it is associated with a prior bad experience.



Odour mixtures (mixtures of different odorous chemicals) confuse our sense of smell. An odorous chemical can smell different as part of a mixture. Mixtures can exaggerate or mask the intensity of a smell. Odour intensity does not relate well to chemical concentration.





Air Exposure Review: Overview

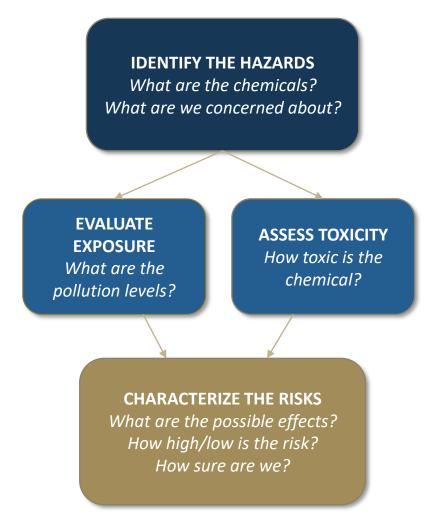
- An assessment of community exposures to chemicals in outdoor air, and associated health risks.
- Intrinsik, CanNorth and 4 Directions of Conservation are conducting the Review.
- Government partners (through the Government Air Exposure Review Panel) are working together to direct the consultants

In Scope

- Ambient (outdoor) air
 - Modelled and monitored air data
 - When possible, will consider industry, vehicles, local air emissions and regional (long-range pollutant transport)

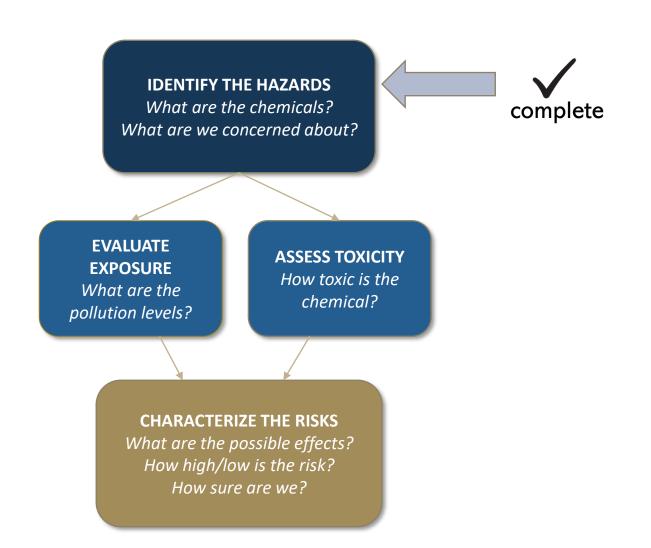
Out of Scope

- •Indoor Air (home or work exposures)
- Lifestyle-related exposures (e.g., smoking)





Air Exposure Review status updates: Identifying the hazards

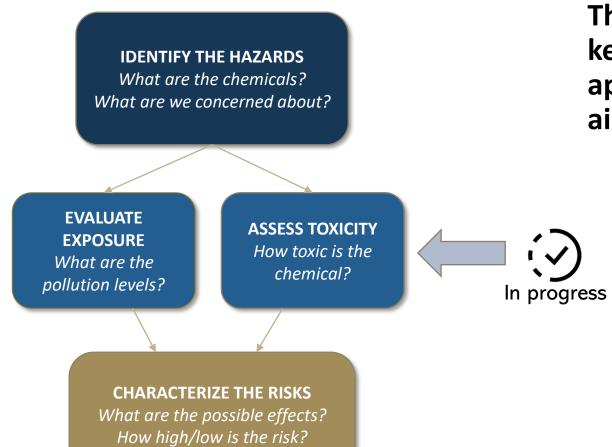


The consultants completed the first stage of work, identifying the hazards as well as other scoping questions:

- Scoping Report (March 2021) includes:
 - Selection of key chemicals
 - Comparison areas to provide context
 - Overview of monitoring and modelling data



Air Exposure Review status updates: Assessing toxicity



The consultants reviewed the toxicity of key chemicals to independently select appropriate benchmarks to evaluate the air quality data

- Benchmark = concentration of a chemical below which no health effects would occur
- GAERP members provided input on benchmark selection

NOTE: Consulting team will provide an update on this work in a presentation today



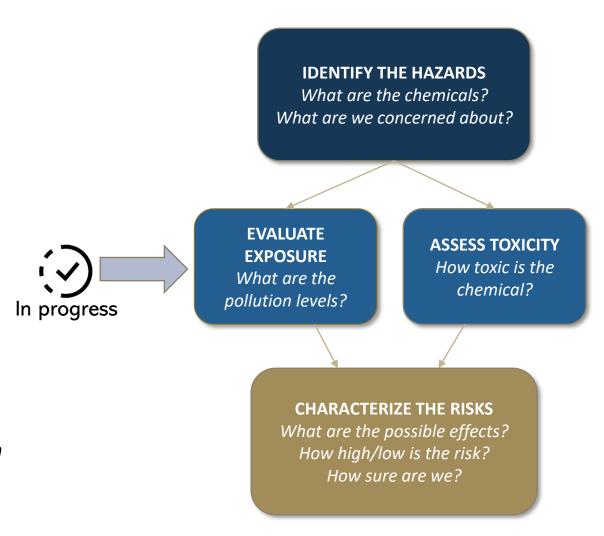
How sure are we?

Air Exposure Review status updates: Evaluating exposure

The ministry compiled air quality data and analyses, for the consultants to evaluate exposures:

- Provided air data on all monitored chemicals to the consultants
- Modelled five priority chemicals to estimate air quality impacts, across the entire study area, of multiple sources

NOTE: Ministry will provide an update on modelling work in a presentation today





This project is part of the Sarnia Air Action Plan

The Sarnia Air Action Plan is a multifaceted initiative within a broader Ministry framework that aims to improve air quality, communication and community outreach.

- Implementation of the benzene technical standards
- Inspections on sources of benzene emissions
- Oversight of Property Line Monitoring results and actions to address higher levels
- Leak Detection and Repair Performance Assessments
- NEW SO₂ regulation proposed for petroleum refineries in 2021.
- SO₂ regulation for petroleum refineries to monitor emissions, and a tool to issue environmental penalties for SO₂ threshold exceedances.
- Upcoming review of the effectiveness of benzene technical standard.

Benzene
Technical
Standards

Sarnia Area
Environmental
Health Project

Improved

Developed to help address concerns from local residents about chemicals in air and quality of life impacts associated with living close to industrial facilities in the Sarnia area

Update
Regulations and
Policies

Improved
Communication
and
Engagement

- Improving communications with Aamjiwnaang First Nation based on feedback from communication needs assessment and enhanced incident notifications
- Implementation and enhancement of the Clean Air Sarnia and Area air monitoring network and website



Questions and Comments?



Project overview, updates (e.g., meetings and materials), contact info and mailing list signup is available at the SAEHP webpage (hosted on the Clean Air Sarnia and Area website)

https://www.cleanairsarniaandarea.com/sarnia-area-environmental-health-project.aspx

To provide feedback, or ask further questions, you can also email our team at: SAEHP@Ontario.ca



Appendix

Appendix A: How does this assessment consider multiple chemicals in the air?

Where possible, the assessment will consider cumulative exposures by considering:

Multiple Sources:

Assessment relies on monitoring and modelling data, to evaluate exposures in the community

- Monitoring data is reflective of all emission sources at select locations
- Modelled data is reflective of multiple emission sources (e.g. industry, transportation) and represents the entire study area

IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS What are the chemicals? What are we concerned about? **EVALUATE ASSESS TOXICITY EXPOSURE** How toxic is the What are the chemical? pollution levels? **CHARACTERIZE THE RISKS** What are the possible effects? How high/low is the risk? How sure are we?

Multiple Chemicals:

Assessment relies on permitting data to identify potential chemical in air

 Chemicals that can contribute to the same health outcome (e.g., lung cancer) may be considered together



Appendix A: What will this assessment tell us about health risks?

- The assessment will estimate if (and by how much) the exposure to a chemical through the ambient air will increase your overall risk of a health effect
- Health risk, not direct health outcomes, will be assessed in this project
- There are numerous risk factors that can lead to a health outcome (e.g. asthma development)
- Results of the assessment can be used to better characterize risks associated with ambient air and connect to information on health outcomes (in addition to actions on air quality)

