



SUSTAINABILITY

WHAT AN INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST NEEDS TO KNOW

Zack Mansdorf

What will we talk about ?

- What is it?
- Why is it important?
- A brief history of sustainability
- Voluntary and required public reporting
- The major actors
- Current trends affecting safety and health
- Human capital
- Key points recap
- Discussion



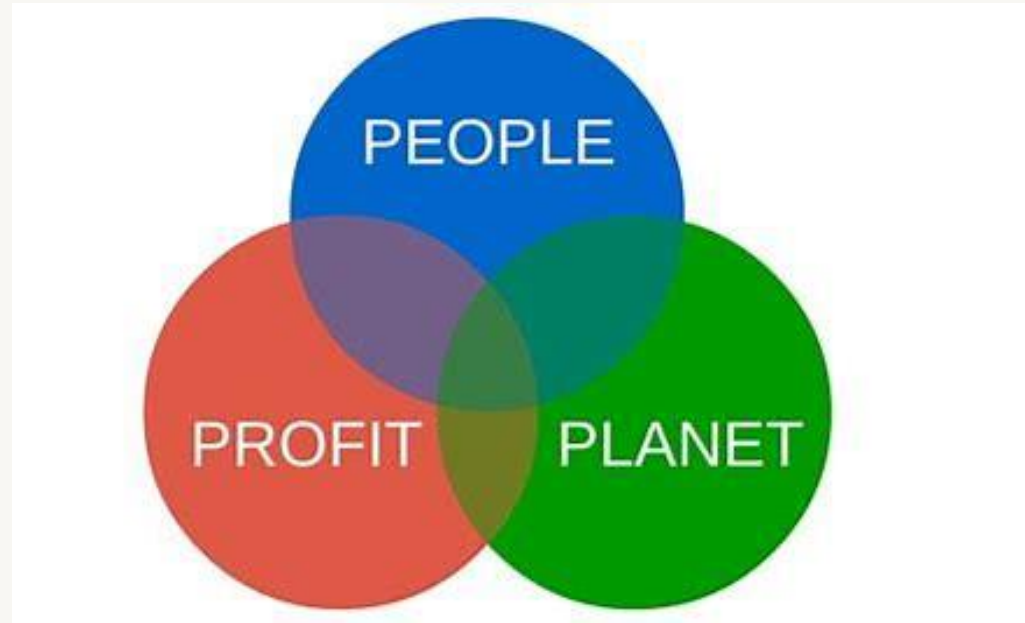


**What exactly is
sustainability?**

The Classic Definition of Sustainability

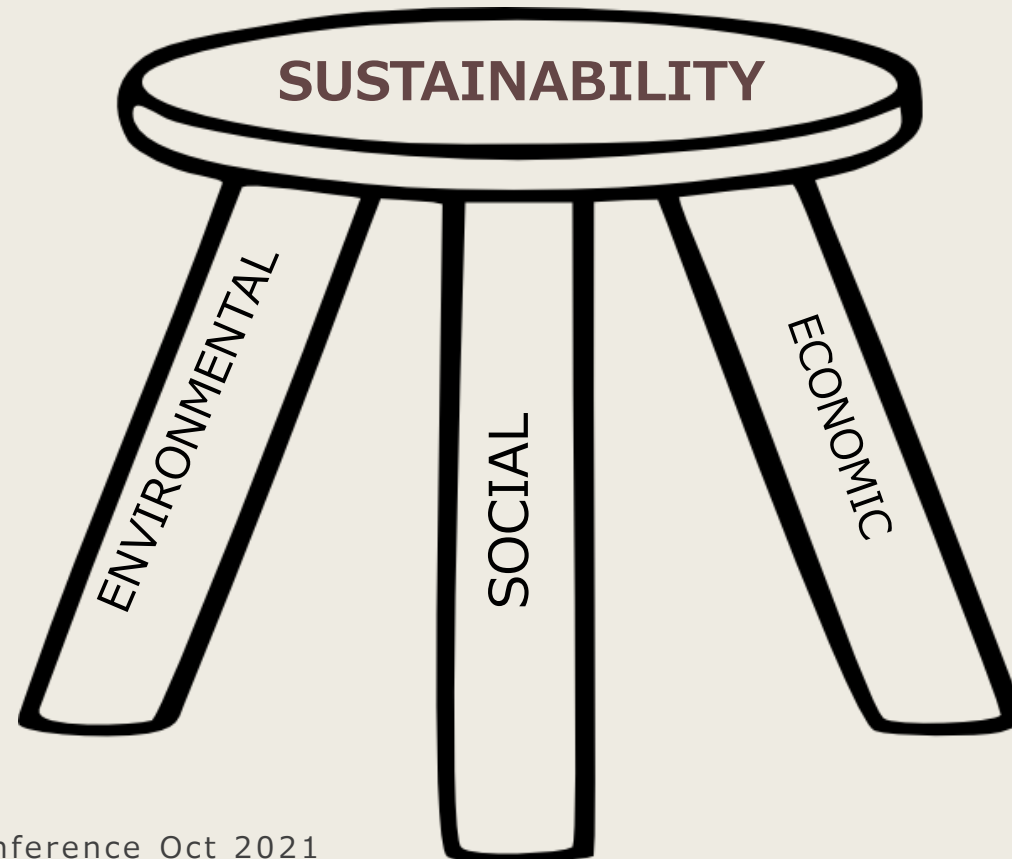
“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

UN Brundtland Commission (1987)



3 P's

3 Legs of a stool



Sustainability Related Terminology

People, Planet, Profit

Triple Bottom Line

Social Responsibility

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Citizenship

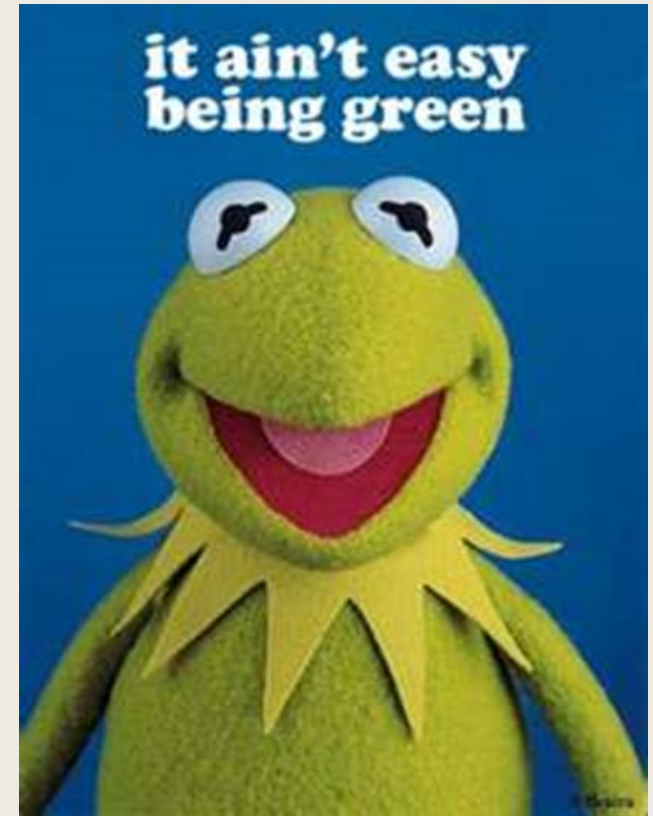
Human Capital

Environment, Social, Governance (ESG)



Why this is important?

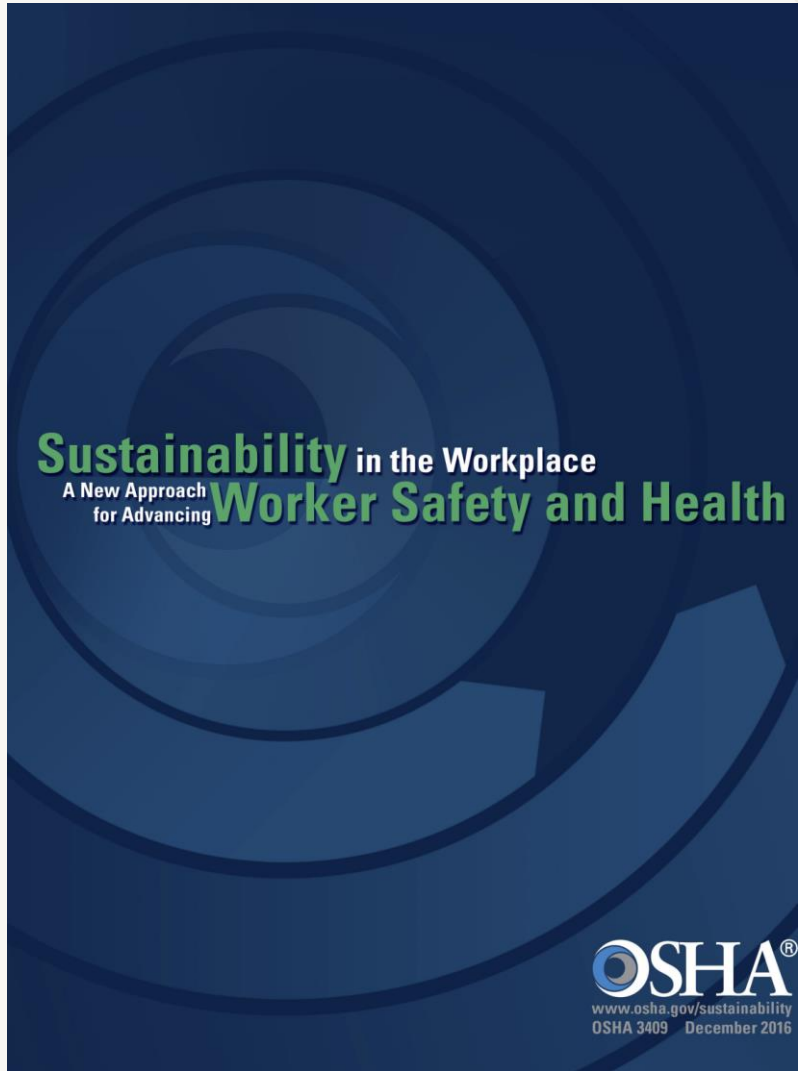
- Most major businesses and organizations worldwide now have someone responsible for sustainability or CSR (corporate social responsibility)
- Their goals intersect with EHS and sometimes determine focus for industrial hygiene and related departments
- This scope includes supply chain responsibilities
- As one indication, consider all of the current discussion on climate change and workers



Why this is important?

- Most of you already do more than just traditional IH and may already have some role in sustainability, CSR or ESG
- If you don't, you probably will in the future
- The more you know, the better prepared and more valuable you will be





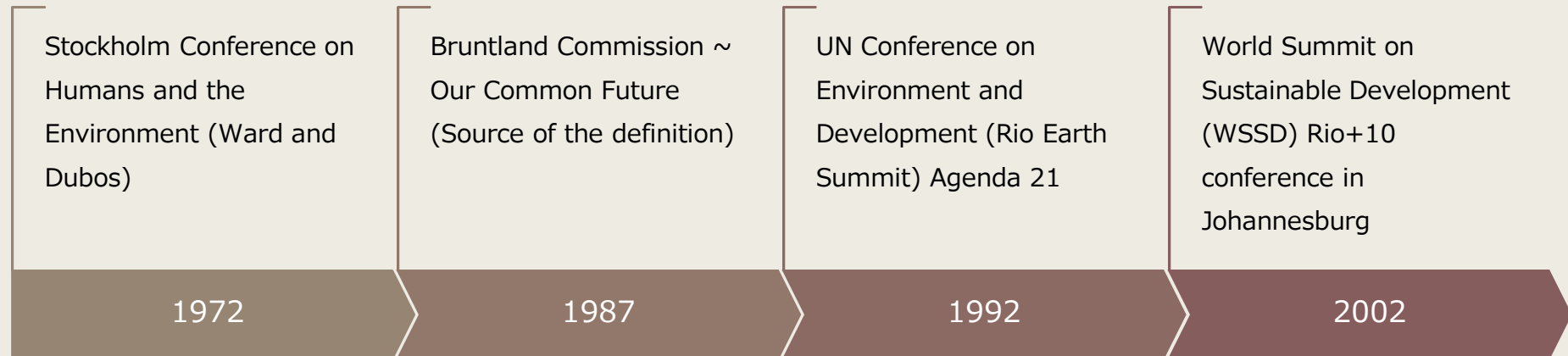
Why this is important?

Even OSHA recognized the importance of sustainability (2016)

A small green seedling with several leaves is growing out of a crack in a dark asphalt surface. The background is a blurred, light-colored wall or surface. The overall scene is a metaphor for growth and sustainability.

A brief history of sustainability

Setting the Stage: Key Historical Events



Setting the Stage: Key Historical Events



UN SUSTAINABILITY GOALS



GRI New Reporting Scheme

GRI is the gold standard for sustainability reporting

96% of the world's largest companies follow the GRI

The GRI had very few requirements on safety and health reporting in the past (emphasis on environment/social)

This year, the new part 403 safety and health became effective

10 sections (1-7 can be descriptive and 8-10 require metrics)

GRI 403 Reporting Requirements

- 1 Occupational health and safety management system
- 2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation
- 3 Occupational health services
- 4 Worker participation, consultation, and communication on health and safety
- 5 Worker training on occupational health and safety

GRI 403

Reporting

Requirements

- 6 Promotion of work health
- 7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships
- 8 Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system
- 9 Work related injuries
- 10 Work related ill health

Voluntary and required reporting

- Most of the developed world has public reporting requirements for sustainability/ESG
- The vast majority of companies provide public information on sustainability or ESG in print and/or at their websites
- US-10K and annual reports related to risk (e.g., Climate change). Most investment advisors require reporting and there are proposals to make it mandatory by the SEC
- EU has a new Directive that will require reporting for all companies with more than 250 employees and/or Revenues > EUR 40 million and/or Total assets > EUR 20 million

Voluntary and required reporting

Canada-Listed companies like the USA

UK (now separate from the EU)-Requires information on emissions, diversity, human rights and other matters

Japan-most major corporations report based on the GRI and the Japanese Corporate Governance Code

China-reporting requirements on environmental issues

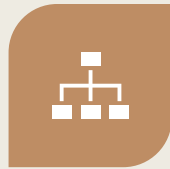
India-Top 100 listed companies must produce annual reports on Business Responsibility

Malaysia-Listed companies must report on sustainability

The major actors-Reporting schemes



GLOBAL
REPORTING
INITIATIVE (GRI)



SUSTAINABILITY
ACCOUNTING
BOARD (SASB)



INTERNATIONAL
INTEGRATED
REPORTING
COUNCIL (IIRC)



WORLD
BUSINESS
COUNCIL ON
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
(WBCSD)



THE CARBON
DISCLOSURE
PROJECT (NOW
CALLED CDP AND
INCLUDES WATER
AND OTHER
MEASURES)



UN GLOBAL
COMPACT AND
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

SASB and IRCC Merged

SASB and IRCC merged
this year to form the Value
Reporting Foundation

The major actors-raters (examples)

- Dow Jones Sustainability Index (RobecoSAM)
- VigeoEIRIS
- Trucost
- MSCI
- Oekem
- Ethibel
- FTSE4Good
- Corporate Knights
- Forbes
- Bloomberg (ESG information on their terminals)

Current trends in safety and health





Mansdorf FLAIHA Conference Oct 2021

**Major disasters
are
widely reported**



Climate Change

Activism

Mansdorf FLAIHA Conference Oct 2021



Human capital



**We value our
employees!**



"No wonder your arm aches. Shackles should be placed at eye level. Man, it's an ergonomic nightmare down here."

Key Points

Sustainability is no longer just a trend-it is now strategy

The vast majority of private and public organizations now report on sustainability

The GRI is the major player in determining information that must be collected and reported

Consumer facing companies are expected to have good programs

ESG is now a major factor in financial markets

Safety and health have a part in sustainability, especially regarding human capital

The more you know about it, the more valuable you will be

Almost there



Final point



Questions

