



**PPWC**  
Public and Private Workers of Canada  
Local 2



# TWO'S NEWS

*SUMMER EDITION NEWS  
PPWC LOCAL 2*



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**Vancouver, BC** — Canfor Pulp Products Inc. (TSX:CFX) is announcing the curtailment of Prince George Pulp and Paper and Intercontinental Pulp for approximately four weeks starting July 6, 2020. “We have made the difficult decision to temporarily curtail Prince George Pulp and Paper and Intercontinental Pulp due to the major global economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the shortage of economically viable fibre in the region,” said Canfor Pulp’s Chief Executive Officer Don Kayne.

The curtailment will reduce Canfor Pulp’s production output by approximately 38,000 tonnes of market kraft pulp and 12,000 tonnes of kraft paper.

Canfor Pulp has three Northern Bleached Softwood Kraft (NBSK) pulp mills, one Bleached Chemi-Thermo Mechanical Pulp (BCTMP) mill, and one kraft paper mill in BC.

## **IN THIS EDITION**

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## Transforming pulp: Can TMP act like kraft pulp for use in N95 masks? By Kristina Urquhart

Dr. Christa Brosseau, lead researcher on a newly funded project, will explore if thermomechanical pulp can take on the properties of kraft pulp for face respirator production.



*Dr. Christa Brosseau (left), professor at Saint Mary's University, with student researcher.*

The lead scientist set to research if thermomechanical pulp (TMP) from Nova Scotia can be used in the production of N95 respirators says she is looking forward to getting the project off the ground next month.

“We’re hoping to be able to innovate in this area,” says Dr. Christa Brosseau, a professor in Saint Mary’s University’s Faculty of Science. “There’s a great global demand right now and so it’s exciting for us.”

Saint Mary’s University (SMU) recently received a \$72,600 grant from the Research Nova Scotia (RNS) COVID-19 Rapid Response program to fund the project, which will establish if TMP from Port Hawkesbury Paper can be turned into medical-grade pulp using chemical additives and/or alternative treatment options for the long-term production of face masks.

“This has never been something that people have looked at, because it was never a need,” says Brosseau, who is also the Canada Research Chair in sustainable chemistry and materials. “This global supply shortage is forcing us to think [that] maybe with some clever and innovative chemistry, we can get to that point.”

Brosseau, who specializes in analytical chemistry, is leading the seven-person research team alongside her synthetic chemist colleague Dr. Robert Singer. Four student researchers and a full-time research associate will join them.

Port Hawkesbury Paper will provide its pulp for characterization and testing during the project, which officially starts in June.

***“This global supply shortage is forcing us to think [that] maybe with some clever and innovative chemistry, we can get to that point.”***

*Continued on page 10*

## Radom musings as I look forward to Summer

Well 2020 has turned out to be a year that absolutely no one could have predicted. Both this year and Paper Excellence had the potential to bring positive changes into our lives.

While Covid-19 has caused great changes in our lives not all are for the worst. The renewed sense of reaching out to family and friends, the freely helping of others, the leadership of our Provincial Government, especially Doctor Bonnie Henry, the willing of the greater population to think of what's best for all as opposed to self and the support for frontline workers from grocery stores workers to first responders are all changes that I hope remain long after this pandemic ceases.

Has Paper Excellence brought any positive changes to Crofton? The answer would be a very resounding NO. The Company's response to Covid-19 is typical of the way they manage anything, late, ineffective and half assed. At the start they followed their pattern of much talk without the actions to back up their words. When presented with a serious situation that they could not ignore they seemed to step up their game, now we are continuing to see more words than action again. They appear to not be following the plan they presented to WorkSafe to deal with increased sanitization of the workplace. More and more often the increased janitorial members are not being replaced if they are off sick. The frequency of sanitization has fallen in the last week. Remember everyone of us has the right to call a 3-12, the right to safe work, if we feel our workplaces are not being cleaned properly. This is not the time for the Company to underman this crew for ANY reason.

There is nothing I can say about the payroll issues that would not contain many words I use in person but should not be printed. Not only are our individual pay cheques not being processed properly, the deductions being taken off our cheques are not being forwarded to our pension plan or benefit providers. I have spent considerable time trying to fix these problems. The membership at one time was 3 days away from having our WI claims suspended for failure by the Company to submit the payment, 30 % which was taken off your cheque. As of May 29, 2020, The Company had not forwarded the payment to the pension plan for March or April, 8% from your cheque and their 10%. I hear from the Company that "the cheque is in the mail" for March and April will be soon. While I have been working on the benefits side of our pay cheques I would like to thank James Buchan for all the work he has been doing on the money and time off issues.

With the way this Company is handling everything from payroll, layoffs, labour relations, and now (or still) time off, I question why anyone would be working overtime or going out of their way to help.

Working overtime is a personal issue and must be handled on an individual basis. If a machine or any piece of equipment must stay down due to lack of operators or maintenance workers refusing to give up their time away from work, perhaps the Company may take notice that they need to man the mill at a viable level. This level allows for all members to use their earned time off. Members should seriously question their motives about quickly offering to work overtime. I take pride in my area and have concerns about members getting time off, but me working overtime does not solve the real issue, which is the Company's refusal to man the mill correctly. This is even more important while we have members laid off.

I find it tougher and tougher to find anything positive to say about being a Catalyst employee, so I will end on this: that summer will officially be here soon and that there is water in the lake. Both are positive thoughts.

Be Calm Be Kind Be Safe.

Lynn Lindeman

President.

PPWC Local 2



# *The History of the PPWC*

## *Chapter 2*

*By  
Jim White*



The last issue of the Leaflet briefly traced the beginnings of unions: how they motivated to socialistic ideals, and when and why American unions broke with the world model becoming, in the sense of the AFL, at least, more or less an extension of the companies they were certified to.

It's time now to introduce a founding father of our union, the PPWC. His name is Orville Braaten. While Orville is not the only founding father and, as time evolved, due to circumstance, perhaps not the most important one, Orville was the first to question the direction of the International Pulp Sulphite Union. He was the first to demand alternatives, the first to talk of Canadian ideals.

Orville was a member of Local 433 in Vancouver, known as the converter local. A larger portion of Local 433 was a predecessor to the present PPWC Local 5. Its make-up was similar. Orville was the full-time business agent for Local 433. He also was a member of the Western Pulp and Paper Council. The council was a regional affiliate of pulp and paper mills in BC. Canada was divided into three councils: Eastern (Quebec and the Atlantic provinces), Central (Ontario and Manitoba), and Western (BC only, as Alberta and Saskatchewan didn't have any mills).

The Western Council published a monthly newspaper called the Western Pulp and Paper Worker. Orville was the editor of that paper. Its first edition was January 1956.

The first stirrings of malcontent appear in mid-1956. As stated before, Alberta and Saskatchewan were without mills, but that was about to change. A mill in Hinton, Alberta, and another in northern Saskatchewan were in the offing. The Western Council believed both these mills would fall under its stewardship. In the initial discussions, it appeared as though that notion would carry the day. However, at the International Union convention in Milwaukee in May '56, resolutions brought forth by the Western Council to establish that fact failed badly.

In an editorial, titled "Where is Western Canada," Orville blasts the International executive, advising them an error of great magnitude has been made. Clearly, he says, Alberta and Saskatchewan are in Western Canada. He calls on them to be big enough to own up and rectify the mistake.

*Continued Pg. 6*





# *Frustration and Hope*

## *Ops First Vice*

Well it's safe to say the last 5 months of 2020 haven't been so great for any of us. With the COVID-19 limiting a lot of people to be able to work and socialize, the computer virus shutting down the company's computer system, lack of fibre and the paper machines curtailing causing layoffs to some of our members, one has to wonder if there is an asteroid heading for Crofton?

It has been a tough year so far, and the company is making it tougher in a lot of ways. They still have not paid us properly since the computer virus and I for one believe this has gone on long enough as everyone we talk to in management are pointing fingers at each other for this mess. Hopefully soon our wages and holiday pay mess will get sorted out. I am asking that if you have a problem with your pay, to contact the company's HR department and let them know. If that doesn't resolve anything, file a grievance with a shop steward. The best way we can help you is through the grievance process.

I understand everyone's frustration. The company likes to drag their feet on a lot of issues that have plagued us. I have heard the calls for job action from a lot of our members, and I called our lawyer to ask him if there was anything we can do. His answer in short was no. We could, and most likely would be sued by the company for any lost production due to any work stoppage or actions. I don't think any of us would want that to happen. As frustrating as it is, filing grievances is the answer.

Right now, as you all know, we have members on layoff. I am asking that we as a membership think about our brothers and sisters that are out of the mill and are wondering about their future. Most of us were laid off in 2008 for close to a year or more. I remember it being tough not only for our membership, but for the local economy as well. It wasn't a fun experience.

Speaking of layoffs. The company has had a hard time figuring out seniority and how it works with the bumping process. We in the executive have been working hard to explain to management how this works, and we continue to work on this everyday until it's right. I know there have been a lot of errors made both in operations and in maintenance. I had 2 members with 40 plus years of seniority each be told by management that they were not able to bump in. This is as wrong as it gets. The basis of OUR union and every union (*except that rat union CLAC*) is seniority, and we will fight for seniority rights every time. The 2 members I spoke of previously decided to take the layoff short term partly out of frustration with the company, and also because they didn't want to bump a young member out of a job. I give much respect to that decision.

Lets all hope things will get better both in the kraft mill and paper mill. I still believe there is a future in this industry. The road just may be just a little bumpier. Together we will get through this tough time and together we will build a future for our families and community.

I hope this corona virus disappears soon, and I hope you all have a great summer.

Chris Wipplinger  
First Vice President Ops  
PPWC Local 2



# **SOLIDARITY**





## *The History of the PPWC Chapter 2 continued*

Again, in mid '56, word spread of a possible merger between the International and the IWA. While the IWA was also an international union claiming membership across North America, its roots and strengths were in the Pacific Northwest. For that matter, BC was often the heart of the IWA. A merger of this nature much interested the pulp and paper locals in BC.

No information, however, was forthcoming from International headquarters, no invitation to participate or anything else to make the BC locals feel they belonged. Orville made his position well known in the pages of his newspaper: "If merger between our International and any other union is to happen, then all our locals must be kept informed right from the start." The fact a merger fact-finding meeting was held in Chicago in July '56 only added to the displeasure, as, again, International locals were not informed.

A jurisdictional dispute arose in mid '57 that further irked BC pulp and paper workers, particularly Local 433, the converting local, and especially Orville, its business agent. The whole issue of where converting locals belonged was being discussed under the auspices of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) in Ottawa. Four unions were lined up to organize box and bag plants in Canada. The biggest box and bag plant local, by far, was Local 433, Vancouver. It, of course, was an International local. In spite of this, when discussions ended in Ottawa, it was very obvious that the International was about to relinquish what, in the opinion of Local 433, was a constitutional right. Orville argued that only the International convention, held every three years, had the power to change the constitution.

The International president and the many vice-presidents differed with that opinion and cut loose their CLC chartered rights.

This, of course, meant further expansion of Local 433 would not occur. Since organizers with no ability to organize are mostly unhappy people, Orville, as Local 433's business agent, was quite vocal in his condemnation of this action. The mentioned episodes may well be considered mild in nature 45 years later; however, in the middle '50s, Orville was breaking with tradition.

Clearly, Orville was not acting alone. As an executive member of the Western Pulp and Paper Council (the Council), he shared views with George Pembleton, Council president, Angus Macphee, Council vice-president, and Bob McCormick, Council member, good socialists all and dedicated to the union movement. Later these names, especially Macphee, will become very prevalent, but in 1957-58, Orville led the way.

*Continued on Pg.8*

## **GREEN SHEETS ARE OUT**



As many of you know, we are only 11 months away from the expiry of our current Collective Agreement. I thought since we have a large portion of our membership that may not have been through a bargaining process that I would take this opportunity to explain what it looks like. Over the summer, it is the memberships responsibility to fill out Greensheets. These are forms that allow the members to tell the Wage Committee what is important to them in the next bargain. A communication came out at the end of May on where to find them and how to fill them out. This is where you tell us that you would like to see Benefits cover more for drug coverage or that you would like more paid time off, or maybe there is a part of the contract language that is making it hard to enjoy your work life. It's your turn to have a say. Once the Greensheet deadline hits (which is August 15) then the Wage Delegates will meet, and based on the input from the Greensheets will create a survey for the members to complete. This is so that we can help to prioritize what is most important to the whole, so that we make sure that we are bargaining something that is truly important to the members. This is the first time we will have done a survey, so it's a trial run, but we are hoping to get some good information out of it.

Once we have collected all of this data, we will create two agendas. An agenda is what we pass to the Company during the bargaining process. It's our list of asks. One Agenda pertains to the Main Wage part of the Collective Agreement. Which is most of it. This is everything except for the Codification of Local Agreements and Letters of Understanding. Our Main Wage Agenda Items will be passed on to PPWC National and in November the entire Wage Committee and the entire Wage Committees for all of the Pulp and Paper Industry in BC will meet in Vancouver, and we will all argue over whose agenda items will actually make it to the final agenda. We do something called pattern bargaining, which means that we decide on what to bargain as a group, one local and one company do the bargain and then every other local says your giving us that or we are going on strike. This applies to Main Wage issues only. The Pattern Agreement is the only part of the bargain for which we are guaranteed strike support.

The second agenda we create is for local issues, so that is anything that falls under the Codification of Local Issues, a Letter of Understanding, and for Local 2, also means our 2012 concessions. This agenda, only the Local 2 Wage Delegates have a say in building and when it comes time to bargain, once we have gotten the Company to agree to the Pattern Agreement, we then bargain these issues. It is these issues for which we do not have guaranteed strike support, because they only effect Local 2. It is these issues that you need to be prepared to fight for.

In the fall at Wage Caucus, I will be decided what Locals and Company are bargaining the Pattern Agreement. Bargaining of the Pattern will likely start in April of 2021 and then after that each Local will be put in an order for their turn to bargain. We only allow one Local to bargain at a time so that we don't end up with multiple sites on strike at once. All of this leading to us having reached a new Collective Agreement sometime in 2021.

It is a long process, but a very important one. If anyone has any questions about the process, Greensheets, or the Wage Committee, please feel free to reach out at any time. I firmly believe that the best thing our members can be is educated and I also firmly believe that we have a lot of members who are smarter then I am or have considered things that I haven't and it's important to hear what you have to say. I will leave you with this: Fill out your Greensheets. Fill out lots of them. We pride ourselves on being ground up and this is the part of the bargaining process that relies on your input. I look forward to reading them all once they are in.

In Solidarity,  
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Wage Chair  
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## *The History of the PPWC Chapter 2 by Jim White*

### *Continued from page 6*

Although the above unrest, as exemplified by Orville, is worthy of note and express where BC pulp and paper unions were going in the mid '50s, one event that began in the US overshadows everything else. This event, initiated by the US Senate, was a probe into labour racketeering. Three US senators were conducting the inquiry, namely, Senators McClellan, Mandt and, not the least, Joseph McCarthy. McCarthy, of course, is famous for having ferreted out the communist threat, real or perceived, in America. The affiliate AFL-CIO sided with the probing senators to the extent that they (the AFL-CIO) announced they would suspend any union officer or his union, if it failed to suspend him, who availed himself of the US's Fifth Amendment.

Essentially, the Fifth Amendment offers protection in investigations of this nature by stating no person shall be compelled to bear witness against himself. Pleading the Fifth enables due process to occur. By their actions, the AFL-CIO were denying due process to their own members. Again, an example of how in deep they were with all things American or all things business bent.

Writing in April of '57, Orville says, "The executive of the AFL-CIO should have their heads examined. They are supporting these politicians who are notoriously unsuccessful in clearing up their own domain...The present AFL-CIO leadership doesn't have the guts to remove the racketeer from office, but they threaten anyone who will not turn his back on civil liberties." Joseph McCarthy, especially, is singled out for scorn.

No one, least of all Orville, believed the senators were entirely legit. Hidden agenda was on everyone's mind. That agenda, of course, was double barreled: more Joe McCarthy purge of perceived undesirables coupled with an attack on union power.

In the opinion of BC pulp and paper workers, the union can best weed out the unwanted. They do not need help from their sworn enemies.

The Senate Committee, however, continued its probe. Chief among its targets was none other than the Teamsters. Teamster Leader Dave Beck was subjected to heavy flack from the committee. Everyone knew the Teamsters were guilty of perhaps just about everything and, thus, were the easy scapegoats for the committee, whose real motives were to dampen union activity by introducing right-to-work laws, by introducing open-shop laws and, generally, impeding unions at every turn.

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## *The History of the PPWC Continued*

The AFL assured that Beck would be suspended if he took the Fifth, not for being a racketeer, mind you, but for pleading a civil right guaranteed by the American Constitution.

This probe led to the realization that all was not well in union land. That knowledge results in the formation of the Rank and File Movement for Democratic Action (the RFMDA). Within this ad hoc movement (committee) were the seeds that, in time, would lead to the end of the International Pulp Sulphite Union.

*To Be Continued Next edition of the Two's News*

### **LOOKING BACK to 1997-1998**

Pulp and paperworkers at three Fletcher Challenge mills in this province ended their nine-month strike by narrowly approving a contract April 18. About 59 percent of the 81 percent who voted, cast their ballots in favor of the agreement. At the MacKenzie mill in northern BC, 68 percent of the 200 workers there voted against.

Two-thirds of the 2,400 strikers belong to the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers Union (CEP). The other third are members of the Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada (PPWC). Fletcher Challenge forced the workers out on strike July 14, 1997, demanding the unions agree to 365- day continuous production, a six-year contract, and "flexibility."

The strike centered on the last demand, which the strikers pointed out would eliminate jobs, undermine safety, and weaken the unions by allowing the company to compel workers to do whatever task it saw fit, regardless of seniority, job classification or experience.

The contract proposal, based on a modified version of a mediator's report rejected last February by a 93.5 percent vote of the membership, concedes these three demands to the employer, including on the key issue of "flexibility." It also includes small increases in wages, 0 percent in the first year and 2 percent yearly over the rest of the contract, some improvements in pensions, and a signing bonus of \$2,750.

Union officials argued in their contract summary that they had "been successful in securing many protections for members in the implementation of flex."

### **CELLEBRATE GINGER GOODWIN DAY JULY 26<sup>th</sup>**

**Albert "Ginger" Goodwin**  
(May 10, 1887 – July 27, 1918) affectionately named for his bright red hair, was a migrant coal miner who advocated for workers rights and promoted the proliferation of trade unions in British Columbia, Canada. Disgruntled by working conditions within coal mines, Goodwin sought to increase wages, improve working conditions, and fought against companies that disregarded their workers' rights.

Goodwin participated and led multiple strikes, and served as a delegate for the British Columbia Federation of Labour, and as an organizer for the Socialist Party of Canada, ever held in Canada.

*Source WIKIPEDIA*



## **An innovative idea**

Brosseau came up with the idea for the project as she was following the story of Nanaimo, B.C.'s Harmac Pacific mill, which **ramped up its production** of medical-grade pulp in late March to ship to a client who was blending it with synthetic polymers to make N95 respirators.

Harmac Pacific is currently the only mill in Canada making medical-grade pulp, which is northern bleached softwood kraft (NBSK) made from Western red cedar fibre.

Hearing that Harmac Pacific had difficulty keeping up with demand, Brosseau says she wanted to investigate if medical-grade pulp could be manufactured in Nova Scotia. With Northern Pulp's NBSK mill closed, the only other pulp producer in the province is Port Hawkesbury Paper – but it's not an NBSK mill. It makes TMP using primarily fir and spruce chips.

## **Twin challenges**

Despite all being softwood, “obviously, there's a big difference between red cedar and fir and spruce,” says Brosseau. “That's where the research question is – what would it take to convert a fir and spruce pulp into a product that would have properties as such that it would be suitable for medical pulp?”

First, what makes red cedar so suitable for mask making? “It's a combination of things – including long, soft fibres that make it easy to blend with synthetic polymers like polyester and polypropylene,” explains Brosseau.

“Also it has a low shrinkage factor, which means that when you have an object formed out of medical pulp and it gets wet, it doesn't lose its shape as much as other forms of pulp.”

Second, because lignin is mechanically extracted from the softwood chips with TMP rather than chemically dissolved like with NBSK, part of the research will be to find ways to get TMP to mimic the properties of NBSK.

The research team will explore how TMP morphology changes when exposed to various chemical additives. Ionic liquids are just one of the more innovative additives on the table, which Brosseau says act as “liquid salts” that dissolve cellulose.

## **The process**

Brosseau's team will spend the first part of the 10-month project in a discovery phase, characterizing the pulp at its elemental, molecular and morphological levels after each stage of the production process to see where inserting those additives might be successful, and how they affect the fibres.

“Ideally it would be at end-of-line product, but there might be an earlier stage where adding an additive would have a bigger effect,” she says.

Once they have a modified pulp that could be suitable for the end use, the team will use a heat press to turn it into paper so they can evaluate how it will perform at capturing microscopic

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*“What would it take to convert a fir and spruce pulp into a product that would have properties as such that it would be suitable for medical pulp?”*

By the end of March 2021, the SMU team hopes to provide Port Hawkesbury Paper with a plan of how the mill might be able to produce medical-grade pulp in the future.

The plan would contain “the ways in which they could go about doing that, being cognizant of the fact that we don’t want to add anything into their stream that would be toxic, for example, or difficult to recover in clean up, or that would be problematic to use at scale.

“One of the issues that might be problematic with ionic liquids, for example, is they’re very viscous,” Brosseau says. “We don’t want to add too much of a really high-viscosity additive that may gum up the works.”

## **A secondary goal**

The research team will also explore the potential of using all-wood pulp to create an N95 mask. (On the other side of the country, researchers at University of British Columbia recently made a prototype of an all-wood fibre face respirator.)

“There’s been really good evidence that nanocellulose, for example, can be good at viral capture,” says Brosseau. “The idea of having an all-wood pulp respirator is really attractive because they’re meant to be disposable.

“That would make it more biodegradable and environmentally friendly than the respirators we have now, which are synthetic blends.”

Nanocellulose, however, so far has been difficult to produce at scale. The research team will also use the SMU lab’s milling machine to explore if a combination of chemical additives and high-frequency milling might help scale the technology.

There are other challenges with an all-wood pulp in a respirator application, says Brosseau. When wood pulp gets wet and then dries, the fibres can clump together. “So there can be basically a network of holes and gaps that would allow something to move through,” explains Brosseau. “A virus is really small – like 100 nanometres – so if you’re going to capture viruses, you really can’t have a filter that’s full of large gaps and holes.”

When a face respirator contains a wood pulp layer – not all of them do – it usually only serves to make the mask feel soft against human skin. The tightly meshed synthetic layers are what take care of the viral protection. To mitigate the presence of gaps in an all-wood mask, Brosseau says the SMU team will be researching how to produce a paper material that allows the fibres to dry slowly and avoids clumping.

This is why figuring out how to scale nanocellulose for use in N95 respirators could be a viable option, she says. “The idea is if you can already have the cellulose in a nano-scale form, then you may be able to control the length scale of gaps and defects.”

*By Kristina Urquhart reprinted with permission from pulpandpaper.com*



## First Vice Maintenance

This year so far has been one for the books, and not for good reasons. As we are all aware, numerous challenges have hit not only our industry, but also our world. We are living through something that neither our parents, nor grandparents in some cases ever experienced in Covid-19. Whoever thought there would be a global pandemic in our lifetime? In the midst of all of this it's a good time to remind one another that we are still employed. We are still (for the most part) earning a paycheque, and though PE might screw it up, we haven't been put out on the street. We work in a pretty good place, and many of us have enjoyed long and fruitful careers. Many outside our gates have not.

We are fortunate to live in Canada during these times, in a country that functions as a social democracy. We have a healthcare system available to every Canadian, and a government that while bureaucratic and sluggish at times, does function on democracy and not lobbying and corruption. We can get ourselves tested, get ourselves treated, and have a bit of cash provided if we are required to stay home.

We in particular can be even more thankful that we live on Vancouver Island, a place that has essentially avoided the first wave of Covid-19 and continues to do so. It will be a strange summer here, with the complete lack of tourists swarming, and many places being closed. But it's a great opportunity for us Islanders to enjoy our home, unhindered by swaths of clicking cameras, crowded beaches, and overbooked hotels and campgrounds.

Take the time to appreciate our home, and that we can earn a living and lead a life in the best part of our great country. We are surrounded by ocean, beaches, mountains, lakes and rivers. We have warm summers and mild winters. And above all, we can actually afford to live here, though it may be tight at times, I think it's worth it.

Be cautious, social distance, keep your family safe. But also take advantage of the fact that for once, and possibly the only time in our lives, we are only surrounded by each other, and we can enjoy our space that we call home without the usual intrusions of tourist season. Hike a mountain, swim in a lake, watch a West Coast sunset, and enjoy your summer.

In Solidarity,  
Maxx Murai  
First Vice Maintenance  
PPWC Local2







# **PPWC LOCAL 2 EXECUTIVE BOARD**

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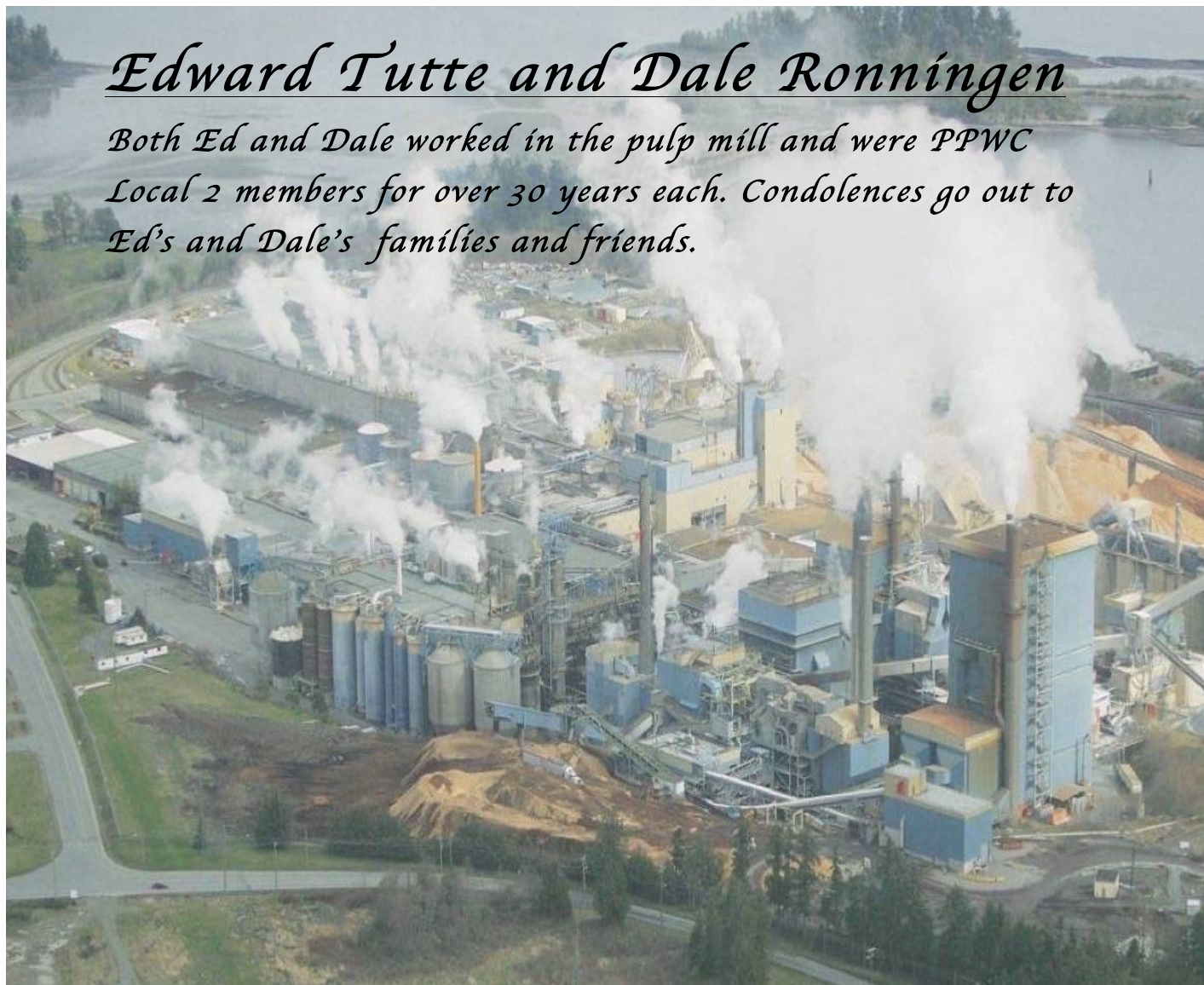
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# *In Memory of*

## *Edward Tutte and Dale Ronningen*

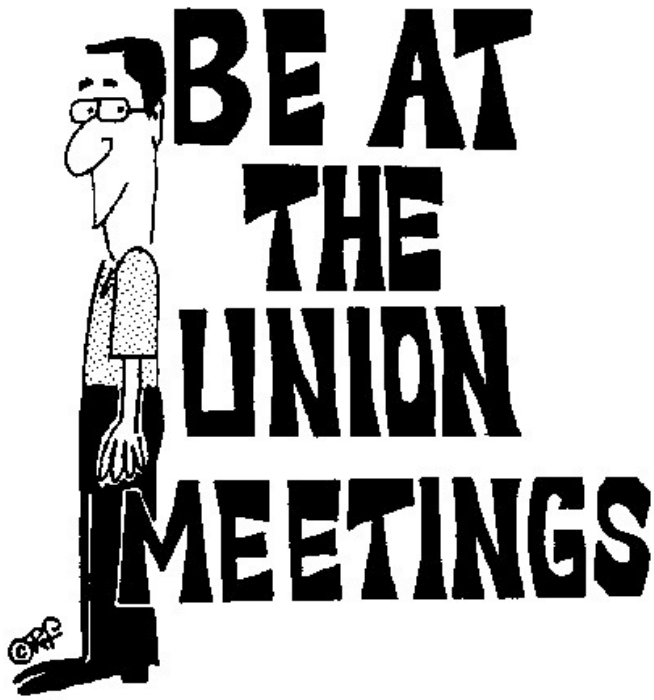
*Both Ed and Dale worked in the pulp mill and were PPWC Local 2 members for over 30 years each. Condolences go out to Ed's and Dale's families and friends.*



# PPWC

Public and Private Workers of Canada  
Local No. 2





**JUNE 15/2020**

**JULY 20/2020**

**AUGUST 17/2020**

All meetings will be held  
through Zoom  
6:30pm start

***HAPPY CANADA DAY  
JULY 1<sup>st</sup>***

***HAPPY B.C. DAY  
AUGUST 5<sup>th</sup>***



**RETIREMENTS**

*GORD BENSTEAD June 1st  
GREG JACOBSON July 1st  
LEE HOESLY June 1st  
MIKE PALMER July 1st  
TERRY VAN WIEREN July 1st*

*All the best on your retirements !*



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