

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Weyerhaeuser Company, one of the world's largest private owners of timberlands, began operations in 1900. We own or control approximately 11 million acres of timberlands in the U.S. and manage an additional 14 million acres of timberlands under long-term licenses in Canada. We manage these timberlands on a sustainable basis in compliance with internationally recognized forestry standards. We are also one of the largest manufacturers of wood products in North America. We operate 35 manufacturing facilities in the United States and Canada. We manufacture and distribute high-quality wood products including structural lumber, oriented strand board (OSB), engineered wood products and other specialty products. These products are primarily supplied to the residential, multi-family, industrial, light commercial and repair and remodel markets. Sustainability is one of our core values. In addition to practicing sustainable forestry, we focus on increasing energy and resource efficiency, and reducing GHG emissions in our operations. Our direct GHG emissions includes emissions from stationary combustion including those resulting from non-vehicular combustion of fossil or biomass fuel at a facility for energy production. These emissions do not include CO2 emissions from the combustion of carbon-neutral biomass but do include N2O and CH4 emissions from biomass combustion. Stationary combustion sources located at Weyerhaeuser wood products facilities primarily consist of boilers that burn biomass fuels, such as wood and other wood waste, and fossil fuels, typically natural gas. Wood products facilities also operate lumber drying kilns and other processes that can either use the steam from the boilers or, if direct fired, will commonly use biomass or natural gas. Fertilizer application is included to account for nitrous oxide emissions. We also report emissions from mobile sources from on-site transportation and other transportation such as trucking and aviation. Our reported indirect emissions include purchased electricity and purchased steam. In 2020, we launched a new sustainability strategy. One of the ambitions we want to achieve is that by 2030 we envision a world where the value of working forests — and the products that come from these forests — is fully recognized as one of the key solutions to slowing and managing climate change, and we want forests to serve as one of the many levers and solutions available to mitigate the impacts of climate change. We envision a world where sustainably managed forests pull CO2 out of the atmosphere while growing as productively as possible, with that carbon continuing to be stored in wood products manufactured after harvest, followed by the growth of a new forest on the same land to begin the cycle all over again. Climate change will almost certainly result in the disruption of normal business patterns, and it's essential for us to address the unique risks it poses for our people, our operations and the communities where we live and work. And as the steward of millions of acres of forests in the United States and Canada, and one of the largest producers of wood products in the world, we believe we are uniquely positioned to be part of the solution to this global challenge. We recognize our added responsibility to manage our forests well in the face of climate change to ensure they stay healthy and productive and continue to act as a natural climate solution. We also continue to look for opportunities to modernize our manufacturing facilities to improve our energy performance, including our eight mills with continuous drying kilns which offer an improved environmental efficiency profile. Other capital-intensive projects to improve energy and production efficiencies include the start-up of two new mills with all modern equipment in Millport, AL and Dierks, AR. Numerous LED lighting projects have occurred at our manufacturing and distribution sites. Other projects include installing new dryers and presses, converting mobile equipment forklift fleets to energy efficient Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF) machines, adding Tier 4 forklifts at several facilities and the implementation of anti-idling procedures for mobile equipment. Most important, we have achieved our 2020 greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal. We are also active in the policy discussions regarding climate change and renewable energy. We are long-time and active members of the Forest-Climate Working Group and participate in the Climate Smart Land Network. We also participate and share knowledge with the Climate Smart Land Network. Our company is a real estate investment trust (REIT). In 2020, we generated \$7.5 billion in net sales and employed over 9,300 people who serve customers worldwide. We are listed on the Dow Jones North American Sustainability Index. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WY. Learn more at www.weyerhaeuser.com.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2020	December 31 2020	Yes	2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Canada
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Operational control

C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6

(C-AC0.6/C-FB0.6/C-PF0.6) Are emissions from agricultural/forestry, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or emissions from the consumption of your products – whether in your direct operations or in other parts of your value chain – relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	Own land only [Agriculture/Forestry only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Direct operations only [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	No
Consumption	No

C-AC0.6e/C-FB0.6e/C-PF0.6e

(C-AC0.6e/C-FB0.6e/C-PF0.6e) Why are distribution activities not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Evaluated but judged to be unimportant

Please explain

Weyerhaeuser currently owns and operates 18 wholesale building products distribution facilities in the US. These facilities have GHG emissions associated with heating and cooling, electricity, and with fuel to run machinery to transfer wood products from one part of the facility to another. The transportation of wood products from Weyerhaeuser mills to the distribution facility should be captured in the company transportation numbers. Weyerhaeuser currently does not annually collect energy use data for distribution centers. To determine that distribution center emissions are in fact de minimis, data from the EP&E survey in 2012 was used. 2012 was the last year that the distribution centers completed the annual EP&E survey, and at that time there were 21 distribution centers that completed the survey. Based on the decrease in the number of distribution centers, this calculation may be conservative. The emissions from the 21 distribution centers in 2012 represent only 0.46% of Weyerhaeuser's total emissions, well below the 2% de minimis threshold.

C-AC0.6g/C-FB0.6g/C-PF0.6g

(C-AC0.6g/C-FB0.6g/C-PF0.6g) Why are emissions from the consumption of your products not relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Row 1

Primary reason

Analysis in progress

Please explain

Currently, scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are most relevant to our company. We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7

(C-AC0.7/C-FB0.7/C-PF0.7) Which agricultural commodity(ies) that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue? Select up to five.

Agricultural commodity

Timber

% of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

20-40%

Produced or sourced

Produced

Please explain

We own or control about 11 million acres of timberlands in the U.S. and manage an additional 14 million acres of timberlands under long-term licenses in Canada. We manage these timberlands on a sustainable basis in compliance with internationally recognized forestry standards.

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee of the Board of Directors has the highest level of direct responsibility for our company-wide sustainability strategy, including climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee provides oversight and direction of our sustainability strategy and annually reviews our performance and progress towards our many rigorous and measurable goals. The Chair of the Committee reports the findings to the Board of Directors. The 3-member committee meets no fewer than 3 times per year and provides oversight and direction on the Company's sustainability strategy. Built into this overall strategy is the company's climate change strategy, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities which have been identified. In 2020, our company's Board approved, new sustainability strategy was launched which includes focusing our work in two key areas: Improving the understanding of working forests as a climate solution and ensuring working forests are climate-resilient.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Setting performance objectives Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees the company's governance structure and practices. The committee provides oversight of the board and committee evaluation process; sustainability strategy and performance; ethics and business conduct; and, political activities and governmental issues. The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee oversees risks relating to sustainability and environmental practices and policies, the company's political activities and other public policy matters that affect the company and its stakeholders. To assist the committee in discharging its responsibilities, it works with officers of the company responsible for relevant risk areas and keeps abreast of the company's significant risk management practices and strategies for anticipating and responding to major public policy shifts that could affect the company. Because some of these risks could have financial elements, the board has determined that at least one member of the committee must serve concurrently on the Audit Committee. During the scheduled board meetings, the Board is presented with the sustainability strategy, which includes climate specific information as well as strategic decisions related to climate-related issues. The Board has the opportunity to provide feedback on the sustainability strategy and to review major plans of action related to climate change. This feedback is then incorporated into business decisions. The board has four scheduled meetings per year. The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee meets at three of those scheduled meetings and the VP of Corporate and Government Affairs presents updates on our sustainability strategy including and climate-related issues. One board meeting per year is held in a remote location such as timberlands or a manufacturing facility where specific operational information is introduced to board members. All capital expenditures must go through an environmental aspects and impacts evaluation and all divestitures and acquisitions must go through a due diligence process which includes an environmental review element.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Other, please specify (VP of Corporate and Government Affairs presents to the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee three times per year on climate-related issues.) <i>Director of Corporate Sustainability reports to the Vice President of Corporate and Government Affairs. She is a member of the company's climate strategy team and assists in updating and reporting to the board.</i>	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly
Other, please specify (VP of Corporate Sustainability)	<Not Applicable >	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Half-yearly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The Vice President (VP) of Corporate Sustainability reports to the VP of Corporate and Government Affairs. The VP of Corporate and Government Affairs reports to the Senior VP and Chief Administration Officer, who reports to the President and CEO. The Corporate and Government Affairs organization is responsible for setting the company's sustainability strategy, setting and monitoring goals and their progress and working with other groups across the company to understand climate-related issues for the company and seek resolution. The VP of Corporate Affairs and the VP of Corporate Sustainability are responsible for co-reporting to the board on the status of the sustainability strategy and climate-related issues at three board meetings per year. The VP of Corporate Sustainability has the responsibility of leading the implementation of the company's new sustainability strategy, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities. This position reports on the status of the sustainability strategy to the Board yearly, although in recent years this report has been requested more frequently. The Senior VP and Chief Administrative Officer is the accountable leader.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	no comment

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Management group	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Performance indicators for management group is energy reduction projects, efficiency projects and meeting efficiency targets.
Business unit manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Performance indicators for business unit managers is energy reduction projects, efficiency projects and meeting efficiency targets.
Environmental, health, and safety manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Performance indicators for environmental managers is energy reduction projects, efficiency projects and meeting efficiency targets.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Performance indicators for all employees is energy reduction projects, efficiency projects and meeting efficiency targets. Some employees are also rewarded for their part in meeting company strategic goals which include reducing greenhouse gases.
Facilities manager	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project	Performance indicators for facility managers is energy reduction projects, efficiency projects and meeting efficiency targets.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Energy reduction target Efficiency target	Our Annual Incentive Plan (AIP) funding determination is based on the performance of each business against certain controllable business metrics. the controllable business metrics measure performance against achievement of the company's visions, of which sustainability is a core value, and our company's strategic goals which includes goals of reducing greenhouse gases, improving energy efficiency, and meeting our goals related to our 3 by 30 sustainability actions (which include our working forests contributing to climate change solutions).

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	Historically we have laid out the horizons as follows: Rare: Not expected to occur Likely: Will probably occur within the next 1 - 2 years Almost Certain: Expected to occur in the next year We grow and harvest timber and make wood products. Depending on which product we are producing we could use the short-, medium-, and long-term dates ranges provided. However, when referring to other products, such as timber, long-term could be 40 years. Climate change risks associated with our business lines could occur at any time. Risks to our wood product facilities could include mill and transportation network damage resulting in lack of available fiber and halts in production, and changes in regulation and in building codes. Extreme weather events on our timberlands could result in damage to forests and roads. There is also the risk of forest fires, and insect and disease interference. Across all our business lines there could be interruption of normal work conditions due to extreme weather and temperature conditions.
Medium-term	2	5	Historically we have laid out the horizons as follows: Possible: Could occur in the next 3 to 5 years We grow and harvest timber and make wood products. Depending on which product we are producing we could use the short-, medium-, and long-term dates ranges provided. However, when referring to other products, such as timber, long-term could be 40 years. Climate change risks associated with our business lines could occur at any time. Risks to our wood product facilities could include mill and transportation network damage resulting in lack of available fiber and halts in production, and changes in regulation and in building codes. Extreme weather events on our timberlands could result in damage to forests and roads. There is also the risk of forest fires, and insect and disease interference. Across all our business lines there could be interruption of normal work conditions due to extreme weather and temperature conditions.
Long-term	5	10	Historically we have laid out the horizons as follows: Rare: Not expected to occur Unlikely: Could occur in the next 10 years We grow and harvest timber and make wood products. Depending on which product we are producing we could use the short-, medium-, and long-term dates ranges provided. However, when referring to other products, such as timber, long-term could be 40 years. Climate change risks associated with our business lines could occur at any time. Risks to our wood product facilities could include mill and transportation network damage resulting in lack of available fiber and halts in production, and changes in regulation and in building codes. Extreme weather events on our timberlands could result in damage to forests and roads. There is also the risk of forest fires, and insect and disease interference. Across all our business lines there could be interruption of normal work conditions due to extreme weather and temperature conditions.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Weyerhaeuser identifies all potential risks, including climate-related risks, and evaluates the likelihood and potential impact of that event occurring. We then group the risks as low, moderate or high according to their relative likelihood and impact. For the purposes of this question we have matched the "substantive" keyword with our definition of a high risk. We define a high risk as one with an impact that is greater than \$125 million that is expected in the next year, or an impact that is greater than \$250 million that is likely to occur in the next 3 to 5 years. Weyerhaeuser defines climate change as a whole as a high risk, which is expected to have a substantive financial and strategic impact on our business.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Weyerhaeuser conducts a specific climate-related risk management process on an annual basis. Beginning in 2018, a team of experts was convened from across different business lines, including strategy and technology, environmental compliance, government affairs, acquisitions and divestitures, and sustainability. This team was responsible for identifying the risks and opportunities in the face of climate change and presented these findings to senior management. We re-evaluate these risks annually. The team identified risks and opportunities to our three distinct lines of business (Wood Products, Timberlands, and Real Estate & Energy and Natural Resources) and grouped the recommended actions into three categories (portfolio decisions, operational support, and product marketing). These risks and opportunities primarily occur in our direct operations and our downstream business. We are the beginning of the value chain in many of our business lines, so upstream risks are less frequent. This is not universally true, as we do purchase wood fiber from other landowners. In this case, we have assumed that other forest landowners face the same climate-related risks as our own Timberlands business, so for the purpose of this assessment have chosen to select all three stages of the value chain. In our Timberlands business, the team identified physical risks to our direct operations of forest and road network damage from the increased intensity of extreme weather events and from rising sea levels and

soil salinity. This climate-related risk is currently happening in our operations, but is also expected to increase in frequency and in impact over the long-term. In our Wood Products business, the team identified changes to building codes as a potential risk. As governments attempt to create cities of the future by writing climate-friendly building codes, there is the risk that wood products are not accurately represented as a climate-friendly option.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

Annually

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Weyerhaeuser integrates climate-related risks into our company-wide enterprise risk management program. This program is led by our chief compliance officer and is closely aligned with our businesses and corporate functions, including our legal department and our internal audit staff, and also works closely with our independent outside auditors. Our risk management program covers a wide range of material risks that could affect the company, including strategic, operational, financial and reputational risks. Key responsibilities for our enterprise risk management group include maintaining a robust compliance and ethics program as well as disciplined processes designed to provide oversight for our sustainability strategy and environmental performance. The board and its committees receive regular reports directly from our chief compliance officer and other officers responsible for management of particular risks within the company and is actively involved in the oversight of risks that could affect the company. This oversight is conducted at the full board level and through committees of the board pursuant to the written charters of each of the committees outlining its duties and responsibilities. The full board has retained responsibility for oversight of strategic risks as well as risks not otherwise delegated to one of its committees. The board stays informed of each committee's management of enterprise risk through regular reports by each committee chair to the full board regarding the committee's deliberations and actions. The board believes that this structure provides the appropriate leadership to help ensure effective risk oversight.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

Climate and weather factors have always been integrated into our business planning, risk assessment and core management operations. Over the past 120 years, we have gained expertise in understanding the risks of weather and climate on the forests we own and manage and adapting our business operations to account for these risks to maximize our yields. Our continual risk assessments and adaptive management processes are critical for building resilience to the effects of climate and weather. Climate and energy trends are included in our periodic capital investment and direction-setting process, which considers a broad set of future scenarios. Incorporating climate change factors into these processes reinforces the importance of our existing efforts. Our timberlands business closely and continually monitors existing conditions in our timberlands which enables us to assess possible shifts in climate and allows us to quickly make changes to our management practices. We use geographic- and species-specific forecasting models and other technologies to examine the relationship of local and regional climate change to long-term forest growth and yield. Our hydrologists, pathologists and other experts conduct extensive research on the ground to collect real-time environmental data with the key findings incorporated into the central planning models. Monitoring provides data on changes in the growing environment, enables us to assess possible vulnerabilities to shifts in climate, and guides our responses and adaptive management practices. Similar to our climate-specific risk assessment, this monitoring is primarily focused on our direct operations. However, the wood fiber we buy from upstream landowners is subject to the same climate-related risks as those we identify for our own land. Downstream, our wood products business communicates market conditions to our Timberlands business in order to develop harvest plans. The monitoring that we conduct allows us to strategically develop harvest plans that reduce the risk to our operations from climate change. For example, if more or less wood is required in a certain year, we might choose to harvest the forest area that is at the greatest risk due to climate-related factors. These monitoring activities are conducted on an ongoing basis and provide a foundation for our company to gain a greater understanding of the risks and opportunities of a changing climate on our business. Increased temperatures and changing rain patterns have the present both a risk and an opportunity to our capability of growing trees. These physical impacts of climate change are occurring now and are anticipated to increase over the medium and long-term horizons. As for a transitional opportunity, these monitoring and evaluation tools will enable us, with a relatively high degree of certainty, to understand how our forests could participate in carbon markets (both as a regulated entity or as a provider of carbon offsets). We are in the process of evaluating the business opportunity of participating in carbon markets but do not anticipate being a regulated entity in the short or medium-term.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	There continue to be numerous international, U.S. federal and state-level initiatives and proposals to address domestic and global climate issues. Within the U.S. and Canada, some of these proposals would (and have in some Canadian provinces) regulate and/or tax the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the reduction of carbon compound emissions into the atmosphere and provide tax and other incentives to produce and use cleaner energy. Climate change effects, if they occur, and governmental initiatives, laws and regulations to address potential climate concerns, could increase our costs and have a long-term adverse effect on our businesses and results of operations. We have incurred, and expect to continue to incur, significant capital, operating and other expenditures complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. On a quarterly basis, we report out to business leaders any environmental violations or citations that the company has incurred as a way to monitor our compliance with laws and regulations. Because our manufacturing operations depend upon significant amounts of energy and raw materials these initiatives could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and profitability. We also assess and manage public policy choices concerning renewable energy and biomass, as in 2020, we met more than 70% of our energy needs at our manufacturing facilities from our own renewable biomass.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	It is possible that future legislation or regulatory activity intended to mitigate or reduce carbon compound or greenhouse gas emissions or other climate change effects could adversely affect our operations. For example, such activities could increase regulation on fossil fuels, regulate harvesting as a greenhouse gas or limit harvest levels which would result in significantly higher costs for energy and other raw materials, and our manufacturing operations depend upon significant amounts of energy and raw materials (fiber). Other potential regulatory risks that could adversely affect our ability to operate include increased regulation of water and life species, and changes to building codes which could affect our homebuilding practices. Specifically, our public policy team has identified the following as some of the issues that are currently important to us: taxation of timberlands in the United States; conservation benefits of forest management; energy policy, including the role of biomass in renewable energy policies; climate policy, including impacts on manufacturing costs and positive recognition of sequestered carbon in forests and forests products; clean air and water policies, including impacts on manufacturing processes and forest management activities; and, green building programs, standards and recognition for the sustainable attributes of wood and forest products and they advocate on our behalf in these areas.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, significant capital, operating and other expenditures complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. We also anticipate public policy developments at the state, federal and international level regarding climate change and energy access. We expect these developments to address emission of carbon dioxide, renewable energy and fuel standards, and the monetization of carbon. Compliance with regulations that implement new public policy in these areas might require significant expenditures. That being said, we are continually looking at operating efficiency and productivity for capital improvements and to mitigate the risks of climate change. In the past few years we have been working on and made a number of capital improvements that have recently come online that provide energy efficiency and emission reductions. To name a few, we completely rebuilt two manufacturing facilities with all modern equipment in Millport, AL and Dierks, AR. We have accomplished other major capital improvements including installation of a new compressed air systems, new dryers, presses and eight continuous drying kilns.
Legal	Relevant, always included	We are, from time to time, involved in a number of legal matters, disputes and proceedings (legal matters), some of which involve on-going litigation. These include, without limitation, legal matters involving environmental clean-up and remediation, and regulatory issues. It is possible that there could be adverse judgments against us in some or all major litigation matters against us, and that we could be required to take a charge and make cash payments for all or a portion of any related awards of damages. Any one or more of such charges or cash payment could materially and adversely affect our results of operations or cash flows for the quarter or year in which we record or pay it. To mitigate risks associated with climate change, we have robust auditing programs where we assess risks on our timberlands and our manufacturing facilities on a periodic basis dependent upon the risks associated with each site. For acquisitions and divestitures an environmental and due diligence assessment is conducted. We are not currently involved in any litigation related to climate change.
Market	Relevant, always included	We rely heavily on certain raw materials (principally wood fiber) and energy sources (principally natural gas, electricity, and fuel oil) in our manufacturing processes. Our ability to increase earnings is affected by changes in price and availability of such raw materials and energy sources. Should availability be restricted due to disruption by extreme weather events, forests fires, or regulations, we may not be able to offset the effects of higher cost for raw material and energy through price increases on our products, productivity improvements, cost-reduction programs or hedging arrangements. We continually monitor the conditions on our timberlands to ensure a steady wood fiber supply and advocate in support of the climate risks that might affect our lines of business.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Most of our manufacturing facilities are located in rural areas where we must earn the license to operate. This means operating our manufacturing facilities in the most ethical and environmentally sound way possible. We follow all application regulations and laws and make a commitment to continually improve our operating performance including reduction of emissions and improving energy efficiency. We develop and maintain positive relationships with communities near our manufacturing facilities and lands, especially in areas where our forests are shared resources with neighbors and tribal communities. We engage with community leaders and members of the public in a variety of ways, including town halls and in-person meetings. We have public consultation processes in Canada, including engagement with First Nations, and community advisory panels in the United States. We make philanthropic contributions and encourage and reward employee volunteerism in our communities. We host tours of our facilities and support two forestry-learning centers. We build relationships with local media to help tell our company story to community stakeholders. We communicate openly with our stakeholders and follow companywide policies to ensure all our communications: reflect our company vision; demonstrate alignment across businesses and regions; are legal, ethical and accurate; and, do not contain proprietary information or information that would qualify as selective disclosure. We track requests for issues and information our customers and other stakeholders care about. We respond to these inquiries by providing easy access to our online sustainability report, writing letters and emails and engaging directly with stakeholders. We welcome these opportunities to answer questions about our practices, to share information about our company and to receive feedback to help us improve our practices and products.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As the owner and manager of over 11 million acres of timberlands, we are subject to the severity of extreme weather events. In the South we own about 6.8 million acres of timberland where there is the risk of tornadoes, hurricanes, and extreme flooding. In the west we own 2.9 million acres where there is the risk of forest fires and flooding. Acute physical climate change-related risks we are currently assessing and managing: - Forest, mill, and road network damage - Sever weather events - Forest fires
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As sea levels rise and continue to push saline water inland, the salinity in soil and the salinization of ground and soil water could threaten our forests. The distance to wood fiber to support our mills could increase and not be available at costs that could be offset through price increases on our products, productivity improvements or cost-reduction programs. Our manufacturing facilities, or the roads that lead to them, in the Southeast could potentially be in areas that are affected by sea level rise. Long-term changes in precipitation and temperature will certainly impact the growing conditions of the forests that we manage. We continuously evaluate the growing conditions on our land in the face of a changing climate.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Other, please specify (Increased fires, floods, wind storms, earthquakes, hurricanes or other extreme weather conditions or catastrophies)
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

The increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events poses a significant risk to our business. Our ability to harvest wood is likely to be negatively affected by damage to forests and road networks due to this acute physical risk. This will decrease the availability of wood fiber at our manufacturing sites. Similarly, mill and transportation network damage is likely to occur because of this same physical risk. These events have already impacted our company, so we have selected a short-term time horizon and a virtually certain likelihood. Both of these impacts (in our timberlands and wood products facilities) would lead to significant monetary impact in terms of lost revenue from decreased harvest, lost revenue from a reduction in manufacturing operating time, and/or from increased costs in order to repair or replace to damaged infrastructure. We rely heavily on certain raw materials (principally wood fiber) in our manufacturing processes. A material disruption at one of our manufacturing facilities due to extreme weather events or forest fires could prevent us from meeting customer demand, reduce our sales, and negatively affect our results of operation and financial condition. We may not be able to offset the effects of higher cost for raw material and energy through prices increases on our products, productivity improvements, cost-reduction programs or hedging arrangements.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

37500000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

75000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Our enterprise risk assessment identifies climate change as a whole as a "high" risk because it is expected to begin impacting our business in the next year and the impact is expected to be between \$125 million and \$250 million. See our answer to C2.1b for our company-specific definition of a "high" risk. Our risk assessment process does not currently breakdown the overall impact of climate change into the specific financial impact of each specific climate-related risk, however, we have provided an estimated range of this impact. We estimate that 30% of our total climate-related risk is due to acute physical risk.

Cost of response to risk

20000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In 2018, we finished a major renovation of an Arkansas sawmill. The entire project cost more than \$190 million, and a portion of that can be attributed as a response to the risk of extreme flooding events. In 2019, the old mill location was subject to a large flooding event. Our new mill location had been moved to higher ground because of increased flooding events and so we were able to avoid losses that could have been substantially worse. We have estimated that 10% (\$19 million) of the cost of the mill can be attributed to a response to climate-related risks, as there were many others reasons to invest in a new mill such as improved production capacity, increased safety, and demand response. In addition, we have added an additional \$1 million to the cost of responding to this risk because monitoring climate issues are built into the fundamental workings of our company. We manage the risks at our manufacturing facilities by implementing our sustainability goals and GHG reduction efforts. In our timberlands, we rely on close and continual monitoring of existing conditions that affect our timberlands, allowing us to quickly identify changes in underlying potential impacts (including monitoring the risk of forest fires). This continual risk assessment process provides an early indication of changes in the growing environment, enables us to assess possible vulnerabilities to shifts in climate, and guides our responses and adaptive management practices. We use geographic- and species-specific forecasting models and other technologies to examine the relationship of local and regional climate change to long-term forest growth and yield. Our hydrologists, pathologists and other experts conduct extensive research on the ground to collect real-time environmental data with the key findings that are incorporated into central planning models. These models allow us to adapt our harvest planning even in the event of extreme weather events.

Comment

no comment

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
---------------------	---------------------------

Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There continue to be numerous international, U.S. federal and state-level initiatives and proposals to address domestic and global climate issues. Within the U.S. and Canada, some of these proposals would (and have in some Canadian provinces) regulate and/or tax the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the reduction of carbon compound emissions into the atmosphere and provide tax and other incentives to produce and use cleaner energy. Importantly, the combustion of biomass for energy could potentially be regulated as a greenhouse gas emission. Currently, our biomass is sourced from regions with stable or increasing carbon stocks, and so is considered carbon neutral. Any potential carbon price might not include this assumption, and price our biomass emissions as the same rate as fossil fuel emissions. Taken in combination, these two forces (a carbon tax and the inclusion of biomass emissions in that tax) would introduce a significant cost to our company.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15300000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We assume that a carbon tax would initially apply to Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In 2020, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions totaled 1.02 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Assuming that there was a price of carbon between \$10 to \$20 per ton, we used an average of \$15, based on a similar price in the California market, to calculate our Scope 1 and 2 emissions could incur a tax of \$15.3 million.

Cost of response to risk

1170000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Our response to this risk is to participate in the political process to help shape policy and legislation affecting our company. Our engagement is tied to our business strategies and is an important way to maintain our license to operate. Our involvement in the political process reflects the interests of our company and shareholders. Current issues of importance to us include energy polices, climate polices and clean air polices. In 2020, we paid over \$1.17 million in lobbying expenses to help shape policy and legislation affecting our business operations. Future legislation or regulatory activity in this area remains uncertain, and its effect on our operations is unclear at this time. However, it is possible that legislation or government mandates, standards or regulations intended to mitigate or reduce carbon compound or greenhouse gas emissions or other climate change effects could adversely affect our operations. For example, such activities could limit harvest levels or result in significantly higher costs for energy and other raw materials. Because our manufacturing operations depend upon significant amounts of energy and raw materials, these initiatives could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and profitability. We have included the entire \$1.17 million in our cost of response because it is difficult to assume which portion of this amount was specifically focused on climate-related lobbying expenses. In reality, our cost of response to this risk is much lower than the number provided.

Comment

no comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology
------------	---

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

We could incur substantial costs as a result of compliance with, violations of, or liabilities under applicable environmental laws and other laws and regulations. We are subject to a wide range of general and industry-specific laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing air emissions. We have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, significant capital, operating and other expenditures complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations. We also could incur substantial costs, such as civil or criminal fines, sanctions and enforcement actions (including orders limiting our operations or requiring corrective measures, installation of pollution control equipment or other remedial actions) related to emissions control. There may be public policy developments at the state, federal and international level regarding climate change and energy access which would address emission of carbon dioxide, renewable energy and fuel standards, and the monetization of carbon. Compliance with regulations that implement new public policy in these areas might require significant expenditures.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

20000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

The financial impact of this risk has a very large range. We have paid environmental non-compliance penalties as low as \$1,000, and have rebuilt a manufacturing facility at a cost of over \$200,000,000. In all likelihood, the continued deployment of capital expenditures in emissions-reducing technologies is very likely, and these costs are likely to be on the high end of the potential range. By investing in capital projects before incurring fines and penalties, we aim to reduce the potential impact on our business.

Cost of response to risk

200000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

We comply with all applicable regulations and laws around environmental compliance. We are returning capital to our older facilities and updating them with modern equipment that is energy efficient and provide production efficiencies including those regulating emissions. We believe in sound science and monitor and advocate on behalf of the forest products industry in regard to policy and regulation. Modernizing equipment to meet emission control regulations is a huge capital investment. As an example, in 2018 we opened a new lumber mill to replace one of our oldest facilities that was affected by increased flooding. The cost to build the new facility exceeded the \$200 million mark.

Comment

no comment

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Markets

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Access to new markets

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

Company-specific description

We are tracking developments in carbon markets and developing the capabilities to participate in carbon markets in the future. Atmospheric carbon dioxide is sequestered in our forests through activities such as afforestation projects, forest management in timberlands operations, and in wood products manufactured from sustainably managed forests. These activities may be potential sources of value in future carbon offset markets, to the extent that these aspects are included in future government policy and regulatory programs aimed at addressing greenhouse gas emissions.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The magnitude of this opportunity is dependent upon the price of carbon dioxide in markets and on the regulatory environment in the United States surrounding carbon dioxide emissions. Currently, there is a relatively small opportunity to participate in state-level carbon markets. In the future, should national or international-level carbon markets begin to emerge, we anticipate that the financial impact of this opportunity would significantly increase. At this point we are undergoing business development activities in order to quantify the financial impact of the opportunity. As these activities are currently ongoing, we are unable to provide this figure.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In 2020, we formally began to evaluate the magnitude of this opportunity and launched a new business focused on increased collaboration among the Real Estate, Acquisitions & Divestitures, Energy & Natural Resources, and Business Development teams to ensure a unified approach to portfolio management and support the company's increasing focus on emerging carbon opportunities in alignment with the 3 by 30 sustainability strategy that we released in 2020. At this point we are unable to provide a cost estimate of these business development activities.

Comment

no comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

We make wood products that are literally the building blocks of competitively priced structural framing for many homes in North America. And we believe innovative and traditional wood products, when used in the right applications, can help provide more homes that are sustainable, affordable and better for the planet and society. As the largest private timberland owner in North America and one of the largest producers of lumber and engineered wood, we have an unrivaled ability to manage timber and wood products through the supply chain. With innovative uses for wood on the horizon that would allow for structures to be built even more efficiently and sustainably, we believe our wood products and deep industry expertise have a critical role to play in helping solve the challenge of building the sustainable homes of the future.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

5800000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

11600000

Explanation of financial impact figure

In 2020, our net sales from our wood products business were \$5,790 million. As the demand for climate-friendly building products increases, our net sales could increase by some unknown amount.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

In many ways, we are already positioned to take advantage of this opportunity. The products we make every day are climate-friendly products that can be used to create sustainable cities of the future. The emerging opportunity of the wood products industry is the ability to create tall buildings made out of mass timber, or engineering wood, such as cross-laminated timber. This new technique will allow urban areas to substitute steel and concrete for wood products in significant ways. To take advantage of this opportunity we are increasing our mass timber prioritization in legislative action plans, playing a leadership role in increasing our trade group focus on improving the position of wood as a low-carbon and adaptable building material, and partnering with and supporting NGOs and other organizations that are driving improvements in the research of the use of mass timber. Many of these actions are included in our existing operating budgets.

Comment

no comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Other, please specify (Increased productivity in forests from improved tree growing conditions)

Primary potential financial impact

Increased value of fixed assets

Company-specific description

Forests are complex ecosystems, and the potential impacts of climate change on forest health, productivity and carbon storage is not always clear. Understanding the impacts from temperature and precipitation changes, rising sea levels, increased pest outbreaks, large storm events and wildfires will be vital to ensure forests continue to act as a climate solution. Specifically, our goal is to continue to improve the science and understanding of how forests are being impacted by a changing climate, and to increase our climate resiliency by incorporating these risks and opportunities into our operations. External research shows that while forests are at risk of damage due to sea level rise and forest fires, there are also opportunities for forests to grow faster and in higher latitudes due to rising temperatures, increased precipitation in some areas, and increase carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere. The combination of factors is complex but presents an opportunity for increased growing conditions for well managed forests in certain locations.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

1900000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

3800000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Estimating the financial impact of this opportunity is extraordinarily complex. In 2020, our net sales from our timberlands business were \$1,937 million. For the purposes of this assessment we have assumed that our forests could see a small increase in productivity which would result in an increase in the net sales of our timberlands business.

Cost to realize opportunity

8600000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Each year, we spend millions of dollars on forest productivity research, including \$8.6 million in 2020. Our production forestry scientists will continue to be a critical part of ensuring we manage our forests sustainably in the face of a changing climate. This is the value we have provided as the cost to realize this opportunity, but many other costs are built in to our regular operating expenses. Recently, we identified opportunities and risks to each of our businesses and recommended a set of actions to better understand and respond to the impacts of climate change. These include increasing our monitoring and evaluation of the effects of changing weather patterns on tree and land productivity, and integrating climate impacts and scenarios in our portfolio evaluations. We will continue our participation in the Climate Smart Land Network, a collaborative network of forest landowners and managers who are on the front lines of adapting North American forests to climate change. By sharing data and research from across more than 33 million acres, the program aims to make climate change science more accessible, understandable and actionable. We will continue our partnership with the National Research Council of Canada to review the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers Climate Change Task Force's recently released Vulnerability Assessment Guidebook. This partnership will help identify opportunities for forest managers to build resiliency and adaptation in the face of a changing climate. This work will feed into a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Toolkit, being developed by the Forest Products Association of Canada, to be integrated into our Detailed Forest Management Plans in Canada.

Comment

no comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	no comment

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify (Tree growth models)	We conduct climate risk assessments which includes studying the effects of changing temperature, precipitation, and other climate-related factors on tree growth and harvest ability. Currently, we do not publish the results of these analyses and have not yet conducted a full two-degree warming scenario analysis. The time horizon of our growth models is based upon the lifespan of the trees that we grow. We consider a time horizon of 50 years. We consistently monitor the land area where we sustainably manage forests, which includes millions of acres in the southeast and northwest United States. We incorporate the effects of changing weather patterns on tree and land productivity, and integrating climate impacts and scenarios in our portfolio evaluations.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	We are taking actions which will increase the recognition of our wood products as a climate solution and increase the overall demand for our products. This overall market opportunity has been recognized in our 10-year strategy through the following planned actions: - Strengthening mass timber prioritization in legislative action plans to support state code adoption, create wood construction incentives, and maintain the competitiveness of all sustainably certified wood. - Playing a leadership role in increasing our trade group focus on improving the position of wood as a low-carbon and adaptable building material. - Continue supporting associations and ongoing research into the benefits of building with wood. This work includes ensuring green-building protocols incorporate appropriate science-based calculations to help architects, designers and engineers more accurately weigh the environmental impact of their buildings. - Partnering with the Carbon Leadership Forum and the Embodied Carbon Calculator community to ensure wood products are accurately represented in emerging tools, and that architects and engineers understand the complex relationship between forests and wood products. - Leading our industry through improvements to the Environmental Product Declaration process, including better and more timely data, easier creation of the Life Cycle Assessments, and more information on EPDs about origin and certification status.
Supply chain and/or value chain	No	As the manager of millions of acres of forests, we are in many ways the beginning of the value chain in our industry. Our wood products business does purchase fiber from other timberland owners, but we do not consider the climate-related risks or opportunities faced by other forest owners to be substantially different that the risks and opportunities faced by our own operations. Because of this, our engagement with our supply chain has not been influenced by climate-related factors. We consider the actions we are taking related to our R&D investment and in our operations to sufficiently manage the supply chain side of our business.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Understanding the impact of climate change on our forests is critical to our continued success. Recently, an internal team of experts convened from across different business lines, including strategy and technology, environmental compliance, government affairs, acquisitions and divestitures, and sustainability. This team was responsible for identifying the risks and opportunities in the face of climate change and presented these findings to senior management. A major outcome of this work was to increase our monitoring of effects of changing weather patterns on tree and land productivity. Each year, we spend millions of dollars on forest productivity research, including \$8.6 million in 2020 alone. Our production forestry scientists will continue to be a critical part of ensuring we manage our forests sustainably in the face of a changing climate. We model the potential effects of climate throughout the entire lifespan of our forests.
Operations	Yes	Understanding the impact of climate change on our forests is critical to our continued success. Recently, an internal team of experts convened from across different business lines, including strategy and technology, environmental compliance, government affairs, acquisitions and divestitures, and sustainability. This team was responsible for identifying the risks and opportunities in the face of climate change and presented these findings to senior management. Another major outcome of this work was to place a continued focus on the following areas: - Decreasing GHG emissions / Capital investment in reduction of mill energy consumption - Utilizing biomass as an energy source - Developing and adopting climate-resilient tree genetics and silviculture options - Pursuing/exploring renewable energy leases

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Capital expenditures	Capital expenditures: we are strengthening the visibility of sustainability and climate-related factors in all our critical business processes, including roadmaps, performance plans and capital plans. In particular, we are integrating sustainability into the capital planning process, which covers a 3-year time horizon, and will use this integration to strategically plan upcoming capital projects. By integrating clear sustainability metrics and language into these processes, we strengthen not only awareness and pride among employees, but also our ability to identify opportunities, mitigate risk and more accurately report our overall sustainability performance.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

no comment

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.**Target reference number**

Abs 1

Year target was set

2010

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year

2000

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)

2370000

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)

98

Target year

2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

40

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

1422000

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1020000

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

142.405063291139

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we anticipate setting one in the next 2 years

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Please explain (including target coverage)

We've reached our goal. At year-end 2020, our total (or absolute) greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 57 percent. We achieved these reductions primarily by consolidating operations to higher-efficiency mills, replacing fossil fuels with carbon-neutral biomass fuels, and reducing fertilizer use in our timberlands. We expect to maintain these gains and further decrease our emissions with the continued installation of new, more-efficient equipment and by investing in capital projects that decrease our need for fossil fuels and other greenhouse gas-emitting sources. This year, we are committing to set a new science-based greenhouse reduction goal that aligns with the need to maintain global temperature changes below 2 degrees. In the past five years, we have made significant improvements, including capital investments at several mills to implement cleaner-burning units, energy optimization and upgrades to emission-control systems. These improvements have helped reduce our carbon monoxide emissions by 19 percent from five years ago.

C4.2**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

No other climate-related targets

C4.3**(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.**

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	35
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	1	36
Implemented*	1	1095
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

35

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

16000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

550000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Our Longview, WA facility is testing out a new Cat 988K XE wheel loader. This unit replaces the normal torque converter and transmission with a DC generator and electric drives for each of the 4 wheels. The electric drive is more efficient than the torque converter/transmission, uses 25% less fuel and has lower emissions.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

36

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

54000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

690000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Our Longbeach, CA facility has ordered 3 Hyster J190XNL electric forklifts. These units will replace 3 diesel powered units. The machines are totally electric and have no emissions. Annual savings are based on estimated fuel costs.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1095

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

140510

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

306783

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Our Santiam mill in Lebanon, OR, completed a site wide lighting update. They replaced over 1300 lights with LED lighting and installed motion detectors throughout. The projected annual KWh savings is 1,545,391 and to date the savings are right on track with projections. The projected KWh for the site is now 406,970. Data assumptions for the project's environmental benefits include CO2 removed = 939.7 tons, SO2 removed = 2.381 tons, NOX removed = 0.867 tons, Mercury removed = 0.042 lbs, acres of trees planted = 283.6 and 127,573.6 gallons of gas saved. The solution was custom engineered for the site by Pacific Energy Concepts.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D	Our R&D portfolio and resources focus on producing products and materials from sustainable and renewable forest resources. We're continuing our strong tradition of ingenuity, research and sustainability by exploring the ways our assets can be used to generate renewable energy and low-carbon products.
Employee engagement	We increasingly engage our employees on our sustainability goals, including the role they can play in helping us to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and achieve our reduction goal.
Partnering with governments on technology development	We continue to leverage the support and expertise found through government and utility-sponsored programs, as well as the experience of other companies in various industries.
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We closely monitor regulatory requirements as they pertain to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Implementing control technologies to comply with air quality regulatory programs has also had the effect of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.
Partnering with governments on technology development	To ensure biomass as an energy crop is sustainable, we're engaged in multi-stakeholder research on timberlands in the southeastern United States.
Other	All capital projects are required to undergo a gate analysis (called PACE), including an analysis of energy savings, before they can be approved.

C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4

(C-AC4.4/C-FB4.4/C-PF4.4) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaption benefit?

Yes

C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a

(C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Management practice

Fertilizer management

Description of management practice

We apply fertilizer to our timberlands because it helps our trees grow. We have been working to better understand fertilizer application practices and reduce the amount of fertilizer applied to our lands. In the past several years we have been implementing a new software system to help us better track the actual amount of fertilizer applied instead of assuming a pound per acre and tracking the number of acres where fertilizer was applied (we still track that too!).

Primary climate change-related benefit

Emission reductions (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

12373

Please explain

We continue to improve our tracking of fertilizer application quantities and our best practices in application rates. From 2019 to 2020 we lowered our emissions from 67,467 CO2 equivalents to 55,094.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products or that enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions.

Level of aggregation

Group of products

Description of product/Group of products

Wood Products (softwood lumber, oriented strand board and engineered wood products)

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Environmental Product Declarations)

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

75

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

We produce and sell wood products including structural lumber, oriented strand board, engineered lumber, softwood plywood, and medium density fiberboard. An Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) is a document that provides, in a user-friendly format, the environmental impacts, energy usage, and other information that results from a science-based life cycle assessment (LCA) of a product. The EPDs for wood products from the American Wood Council are third-party verified by UL Environment (ULE), a business unit of Underwriters Laboratories, and are based on life-cycle assessment results from data gathered from our sector partners, beginning at the raw material extraction all the way through the manufacturing process. ULE verifies the EPDs conform to the requirements of ISO 14025, the global standard governing EPDs. As required by the international standard, these wood product EPDs provide measurements for: Global Warming Potential; Primary Energy Consumption; Material Resources Consumption; Non-hazardous Waste Generation; Acidification Potential; Eutrophication Potential; Ozone Depletion Potential; and, Smog Potential. Sustainable forest management certification can complement the information in these EPDs by addressing parameters not covered in a life-cycle assessment, such as biodiversity conservation, protection of wildlife habitat and soil and water quality.

Level of aggregation

Product

Description of product/Group of products

Timber

Are these low-carbon product(s) or do they enable avoided emissions?

Low-carbon product

Taxonomy, project or methodology used to classify product(s) as low-carbon or to calculate avoided emissions

Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

% revenue from low carbon product(s) in the reporting year

25

% of total portfolio value

<Not Applicable>

Asset classes/ product types

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Low Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry, a global public online database of low carbon and emissions reducing investments, includes forestry activities associated with sustainably managed forests. http://globalinvestorcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/LCI-Registry-Taxonomy_3rd-Release_211015.pdf

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2000

Base year end

December 31 2000

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

978000

Comment

Direct emissions (Scope 1) are emissions that are owned or controlled by Weyerhaeuser. Direct emissions associated with Weyerhaeuser operations fall into three categories: GHG-generating emissions sources, carbon neutral emission sources, and carbon sinks or removal sources.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2000

Base year end

December 31 2000

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1390000

Comment

Emissions that are a consequence of Weyerhaeuser operations, but that occur at sources owned or controlled by another company, are considered indirect emissions (Scope 2). The Weyerhaeuser GHG emission inventory includes two sources of indirect GHG emissions purchased electricity and purchased steam.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2000

Base year end

December 31 2000

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

We do not currently share information about direct line connections within our operations, so we utilize regional emissions factors to determine location-based indirect emissions. Therefore, EPA's Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) factors have been selected based on the geographical location of each facility. The annual quantity of purchased electricity (e.g., MWh) is multiplied by the appropriate eGRID State Rate emission factor to yield the annual GHG emissions.

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
378965

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
no comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
414081

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

Comment
no comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
429375

Start date
January 1 2018

End date
December 31 2018

Comment
no comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We have operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors, but are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
Our GHG management plan is built around location-based emission factors. We will explore the use of the market-based method next year.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

640716

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

January 1 2020

End date

December 31 2020

Comment

no comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based

654284

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

January 1 2019

End date

December 31 2019

Comment

no comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based

655549

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

<Not Applicable>

Start date

January 1 2018

End date

December 31 2018

Comment

no comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source

Weyerhaeuser has chosen to exclude the following direct GHG sources from its annual inventory: - Process refrigeration systems that contain HFCs. - Heating/cooling and other direct emissions associated with Weyerhaeuser sales and office buildings that are not part of a manufacturing facility. - Heating/cooling and other direct emissions associated with Weyerhaeuser building product distribution warehouses. - Mines.

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source (if applicable)

Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

Explain why this source is excluded

The Weyerhaeuser GHG emission inventory does not include direct GHG emissions that are not material to the inventory total and are less than 2% of the total emissions. Weyerhaeuser has established 2% as the individual de minimis threshold and 5% as the cumulative threshold to ensure that all potential omissions will not significantly misrepresent the greenhouse gas assertion. Therefore, Weyerhaeuser has chosen to exclude the following direct GHG sources from its annual inventory: Process refrigeration systems that contain HFCs. Heating/cooling and other direct emissions associated with Weyerhaeuser sales and office buildings that are not part of a manufacturing facility. Heating/cooling and other direct emissions associated with Weyerhaeuser building product distribution warehouses. Mines (Weyerhaeuser owns mines that are closed and no longer in operation. Abandoned mines are thought to emit some methane, but the IPCC states in The Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories background paper that there is no known way to calculate these emissions.)

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO₂e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, not yet calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Weyerhaeuser does not own any franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We are currently in the process of evaluating our scope 3 emissions. In 2020 and early 2021, we conducted a screening of our company operations and determined that at least 6 categories of scope 3 should be included in our scope 3 inventory. An additional 4 are relevant to our operations but are not significant enough sources to pass our de minimis threshold. The remaining 5 categories are not relevant to our operations and will not be included in our accounting. We expect to publish the results of our scope 3 accounting later this year.

C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8

(C-AC6.8/C-FB6.8/C-PF6.8) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Yes

C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a

(C-AC6.8a/C-FB6.8a/C-PF6.8a) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Other, please specify (Not disclosed at this time.)

Please explain

At this time, we do not calculate or disclose emissions from land use management. We are, however, members of the GHG Protocol's Carbon Removals and Land Sector Initiative which is developing new standards and guidance on how companies account for a report emissions and removals from land use and land use change.

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Other, please specify (Not disclosed at this time.)

Please explain

At this time, we do not calculate or disclose removals from land use management. We are, however, members of the GHG Protocol's Carbon Removals and Land Sector Initiative which is developing new standards and guidance on how companies account for a report emissions and removals from land use and land use change.

Sequestration during land use change

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Other, please specify (Not disclosed at this time.)

Please explain

At this time, we do not calculate or disclose emissions from land use management. We are, however, members of the GHG Protocol's Carbon Removals and Land Sector Initiative which is developing new standards and guidance on how companies account for a report emissions and removals from land use and land use change.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

We do not use biofuel in land machinery.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)

2460531

Methodology

Default emissions factors

Please explain

In accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Reporting Standard, we report the CO2 emissions associated with the combustion of biomass fuels, such as wood and wood waste, separately from the scopes. This biomass fuel is a mix of mill residuals and forest residuals sourced from sustainably managed forests in regions where carbon stocks are stable or increasing. This means it is considered carbon neutral, meaning the growth of trees in the region is more than the harvest and mortality (also, the carbon in the biomass originated in the atmosphere, and the biomass is regrown after a harvest). We do, however, include the CH4 and N2O emissions associated with the combustion of biomass in our Scope 1 GHG emissions.

C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9

(C-AC6.9/C-FB6.9/C-PF6.9) Do you collect or calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each commodity reported as significant to your business in C-AC0.7/FB0.7/PF0.7?

Agricultural commodities

Timber

Do you collect or calculate GHG emissions for this commodity?

Yes

Please explain

Our greenhouse gas emissions are associated with our timberlands business. Direct emissions (scope 1) are emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by Weyerhaeuser. Direct emissions associated with Weyerhaeuser operations fall into three categories: GHG-generating emission sources, carbon neutral emissions sources, and carbon sinks or removal sources. GHG-generating emissions include stationary sources and mobile sources include the following: - Mobile sources, including Weyerhaeuser aviation, logging trucks, and company-owned and company-leased vehicles. - Fertilizer application (e.g., N2O emissions) on Weyerhaeuser Timberlands. - Prescribed burning activities on Weyerhaeuser Timberlands (N2O and CH4).

C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a

(C-AC6.9a/C-FB6.9a/C-PF6.9a) Report your greenhouse gas emissions figure(s) for your disclosing commodity(ies), explain your methodology, and include any exclusions.

Timber

Reporting emissions by

Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55094

Denominator: unit of production

<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year

Much lower

Please explain

The decrease can be contributed to rotational application of fertilizer. Last year we applied to an area that has rare application. We have been working to better understand fertilizer application practices and reduce the amount of fertilizer applied to our lands. In the past several years we have been implementing a new software system to help us better track the actual amount of fertilizer applied instead of assuming a pound per acre and tracking the number of acres where fertilizer was applied (we still track that too!). In the past three years, we have done a great job reducing the amount of fertilizer applied to our timberlands.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

101.83

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1019681

Metric denominator

unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total

10013422

Scope 2 figure used

Location-based

% change from previous year

4.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

These reductions were primarily driven by capital improvements and consolidating operations to our higher-efficiency mills and replacing fossil fuels with carbon-neutral biomass fuels.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CH4	10597	Other, please specify (EPA's Emission Factor Hub)
CO2	286416	Other, please specify (EPA's Emission Factor Hub)
N2O	83497	Other, please specify (EPA's Emission Factor Hub)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	77445
United States of America	303065

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Corporate - Aviation and Trucking	589
Timberlands	94252
Wood Products	285669

C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4

(C-AC7.4/C-FB7.4/C-PF7.4) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Yes

C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4a

(C-AC7.4a/C-FB7.4a/C-PF7.4a) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Total emissions

C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b

(C-AC7.4b/C-FB7.4b/C-PF7.4b) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Activity

Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

285669

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

This includes all manufacturing of wood products in Canada and the United States. Wood products produced include composite panels, oriented strand board, softwood lumber, plywood and Trus Joist.

Activity

Agriculture/Forestry

Emissions category

<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

94252

Methodology

Default emissions factor

Please explain

This includes our timberlands owned or managed in the United States and those under long-term leases in Canada.

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Canada	140554	0	0	0
United States of America	500162	0	0	0

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Scope 2 emissions are from our US and Canadian wood products manufacturing only. This includes composite panels, oriented strandboard, softwood lumber, plywood and Trus Joist.	640716	0

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	As in 2019, we continue to have just over 70% of our total energy use provided by renewal biomass.
Other emissions reduction activities	48972	Decreased	4.5	We continue to improve our data collection processes . We also had a decrease in the use of trucking and aviation fuels, fertilizer use, and reductions from our wood products manufacturing were realized from operational efficiencies brought online.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestitures in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Change in output	0	No change	0	No change in output in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No method changes in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No unidentified items in 2020 that would affect our emissions.
Other	0	No change	0	No other items in 2020 that would affect our emissions.

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	7688000	1300000	8988000
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	1540000	1540000
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	241000	0	241000
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	7929000	2840000	10769000

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

141924

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

74.3894

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4 GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

All diesel is used in trucking or onsite mobile equipment at our manufacturing facilities.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3040

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

70.4618

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

Gasoline is used in onsite mobile equipment at our manufacturing facilities.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Jet Gasoline

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2381

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

72.4618

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

Jet fuel is used in aviation equipment.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Propane Liquid

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

16724

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

61.9518

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

Propane is used in onsite mobile equipment.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Natural Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1132000

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

53.1108

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

Natural gas may be used to generate heat or steam. Use of natural gas is reported by facility and it is difficult to determine how much is used in each scenario.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

119906

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

74.3894

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

We have improved our data collection of fuels used in our timberlands. This diesel is used for mobile equipment in our timberlands operations.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Fuel Gas

Heating value

HHV (higher heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

36273

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

70.4618

Unit

kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source

For all emission factors our calculations used the GWP values of AR4 and the emission factors of the fuel type. For example: (CO2 GWP *CO2 Emission Factor) + (CH4GWP * CH4 Emission Factor) + (N2O Gwp * N2O Emission Factor) (1 * 74.266) + (21 * .0002) + (298 * .0004)

Comment

We have improved our data collection of fuels used in our timberlands. This diesel is used for mobile equipment in our timberlands operations.

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	14.65	14.65	14.65	14.65
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	1224	1224	1224	1224
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Energy usage

Metric value

102

Metric numerator

Million metric tons CO2e

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Total Int. CO2e kg per ADMT - % Change Prior Year

% change from previous year

5

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

In 2020, we met over 70 percent of our energy needs from renewable biomass (that means we burn what would be wood waste from sustainably managed forests and mill residuals to create our own energy). This process allows us to minimize our reliance on non-renewable fossil fuels, and we are always looking for ways to further reduce our use of fossil fuels and purchased electricity. For example, we reduce energy intensity in our manufacturing facilities by evaluating and implementing efficiency gains, such as turning off machinery when not in use, investing in upgraded equipment and piloting the use of alternative fuels in our logging trucks. Our capital improvements are required to do double duty: introducing energy savings while also improving production efficiencies. Over the past five years, we've improved our overall energy efficiency by 16 percent. From the prior year, our energy intensity per ADMT of production decreased 5%.

Description

Waste

Metric value

88

Metric numerator

Millions of pounds of waste landfilled

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Intensity pounds per production unit

% change from previous year

20

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

In 2020, the percentage intensity change compared to our 2015 baseline of waste bound for landfills was reduced by 54%. Capital projects including demolition of dryers, presses and other large amounts of construction debris associated with the demolition and reconstruction of two mills increased our waste sent to landfills in 2018. In 2019, we saw less of this debris going to landfill with a greater reduction in 2020. We initially set a goal in 2010, to reduce the amount of material we send to landfills by 10 percent (for every unit of production) by 2020 compared. However, after setting our goal, we saw large fluctuations in our annual numbers given the small amount of landfill-bound waste we produce, the irregularity of sending ash to landfills (ash is produced at facilities burning biomass residuals for energy), and timing of capital projects that created construction debris. In 2015, we changed how we track waste-related data at our mills. Given the improved accuracy in data collection and the reality that landfill-bound waste is not steady from year-to-year, we decided to adjust our waste reduction goal. We continue to find alternative uses for our residuals and look for ways to decrease our landfill-bound waste. On average, we reuse, recycle or repurpose 99 percent of what could have been waste in our operations.

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	No emissions data provided

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

No, and we do not currently anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Other, please specify (Other, please specify (Our Supplier Code of Ethics specifically speaks to Weyerhaeuser seeking to do business with suppliers who share our concerns for and commitment to sustainable business practices.)

% of suppliers by number

100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

0

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

80% of supplier spend is an estimate. 100% of contractors on our timberlands and at our manufacturing facilities go through an orientation that covers our commitment to protecting the environment. As stated in our Supplier Code of Ethics, Weyerhaeuser seeks to do business with suppliers who share our concerns for and commitment to sustainable business practices. At a minimum, suppliers must meet all applicable environmental rules, regulations and laws in the countries where they do business. In addition, Weyerhaeuser will seek business relationships with suppliers who go beyond legal compliance and consistently look for new and better ways to conserve resources, reduce pollution and waste, and enhance the communities in which they operate.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

A supplier's failure to comply with the above expectations could result in termination of the supplier relationship. Employees who fail to comply with these expectations are subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.

Comment

We expect our suppliers to act in accordance with our Supplier Code of Ethics when working for us. They must also become familiar, comply with and maintain policies consistent with our environmental requirements.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?

Direct engagement with policy makers

Trade associations

Funding research organizations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Clean energy generation	Support	We work with our partners to ensure that forests and forest products are recognized for their carbon storage benefits. As a member of the National Alliance of Forest Owners (NAFO) and the American Wood Council (AWC), we work with federal agencies and elected officials to encourage the recognition of biomass from sustainably managed forests as a key element of renewable energy and climate strategies as well as the implementation of the Clean Power Plan.	NAFO and Weyerhaeuser are working with Congress to recognize the full carbon benefits of forest bioenergy in federal policy and we are working on regulatory reform around manufacturing.
Other, please specify (Green Building)	Support	We work with our partners to ensure that forests and forest products are recognized for their carbon storage benefits. We work with American Wood Council and the American Forest Foundation to encourage the use of wood products as a green building material in government construction projects. See http://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/environment/product-stewardship/green-building/ for more information.	We are working to broaden the government's use of voluntary, consensus-based green building standards in federal building projects. These standards should incorporate life-cycle assessments and specify the use of wood products from all certified sources. Efforts have been focused on legislation that has oversight over the agencies that control the majority of the federal building construction projects, such as the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration. In addition, we are working on encouraging tall wood buildings as a viable alternative to concrete and steel buildings.
Other, please specify (Forest climate solutions)	Support	We work with our partners to ensure that forests and forest products are recognized for their carbon storage benefits. We are one of the original members of the Forest-Climate Working Group, the United States' largest forest sector coalition working to advance climate change policy solutions and cross-sector learning opportunities.	For the past two years, we have provided funding to support critical behind-the-scenes staffing and a communications strategy and platform. In 2020 we endorsed the policy platform that outlines how policymakers can help private forest owners and public land managers grow the powerful climate solutions in America's forests and forest products while delivering other environmental and economic benefits. Today, we continue to be engaged in additional policy recommendations and learning opportunities through the FCWG. The recommendations within the latest platform, for the 117th Congress, fall into four categories: maintain and expand forest cover; improve forest practices for carbon, adaptation and resilience; advance markets for forest carbon, forest products and skilled labor; and enhance climate data and applied science. See https://forestclimateworkinggroup.org/resource/forest-climate-working-group-policy-platform-for-117th-congress/
Other, please specify (Decarbonizing economy)	Support	We work with our partners to ensure that forests and forest products are recognized for their carbon storage benefits. In 2021 we were one of the founding members of the Bipartisan Policy Center's (BPC) Net Zero Business Alliance, a group of leading companies from key sectors devoted to working with industry and policymakers to pursue net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. We also joined the BPC's Farm and Forest Carbon Solutions Task Force to help shape policy recommendations that enhance the role of agriculture and forestry as valuable natural climate solutions and provide new revenue streams to farmers, ranchers and foresters.	The BPC's Net Zero Business Alliance is devoted to working with U.S. industry and policymakers to pursue net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and believes that decarbonization is "necessary, urgent, and profoundly challenging." The Alliance was created to work with public and private stakeholders to develop the policies required for success. BPC's Farm and Forest Carbon Solutions Task Force work builds from decades of experience supporting voluntary and incentive-driven conservation solutions for America's farm, ranch and forest landowners and is timed to respond to growing interest from Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and corporations pursuing net-zero emission pledges that include natural climate solutions.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?

Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association

National Alliance of Forest Owners

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

From NAFO's website, "NAFO applauds Congress for taking decisive action to recognize biomass as a carbon neutral, renewable resource and an important part of the U.S. energy portfolio. Carbon released from renewable biomass energy production is part of the natural forest carbon cycle. As long as overall forest carbon is stable or increasing, the use of biomass energy will not increase carbon in the atmosphere. Nationally, private forest owners are growing 40% more wood than they remove. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) points to sustainable forest management as playing a critical role in mitigating the impact of greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. Forest Inventory Analysis (FIA) Program provides a reliable, credible and regular assessment of the health of U.S. forests and the carbon stored in them. Federal agencies must rely on FIA and other established science to measure what is actually happening to carbon in the forest."

<https://nafoalliance.org/issues/carbon/>

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We actively participate in dialogue and policy position with NAFO. We agree with the position.

Trade association

Forest Products Association of Canada

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

From FPAC's website, "The entire world is grappling with the urgent need to address climate change and cut carbon emissions. This will require fresh ideas, bold changes, and extraordinary will. The Canadian forest products industry has the determination and drive to do its part by embracing an ambitious climate change challenge. The Canadian forest products industry is prepared to challenge itself to contribute to the government's goal by maximizing forest carbon sinks, by sequestering carbon in the products we sell, and by reducing GHG emissions from our facilities. We are committed to contributing more than 13% of the government goal."

<http://www.fpac.ca/sustainable-forestry/30by30/>

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We actively participate in dialogue and policy position with FPAC. We agree with the position.

Trade association

American Wood Council

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

From AWC website, <http://www.awc.org/greenbuilding.php>, "Wood products continue to store carbon absorbed by the trees during their growth cycle, keeping it out of the atmosphere indefinitely. Using wood in place of fossil fuel-intensive materials also 'avoids' greenhouse gases that would have been emitted during manufacturing. Now, it is possible to quantify these benefits for wood buildings."

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We actively participate in dialogue and policy position with AWC. We agree with the position.

Trade association

Forest Climate Working Group

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position

The Forest-Climate Working Group (FCWG) is the nation's only forest sector coalition to represent every aspect of U.S. forests: government agencies, landowners, forest products, conservation and wildlife groups, academics, and carbon finance experts. The group is united by a set of Entry Principles that state our core beliefs: 1. Climate change is real, and forests must be part of our nation's response. 2. Keeping forests as forests is the foundation to all forest-climate solutions. More than 30 million acres of U.S. forests are projected to be lost to development. 3. Forests can do even more to slow climate change if we provide the right science and financial incentives to help private forest owners and public land managers plant and re-plant forests and manage with an eye to carbon. 4. Protecting forests from climate change is equally as important as trapping more carbon in forests. Many forest resources could be lost to the stresses of climate change, and cutting edge-science has showed that U.S. forests will lose their capacity to store carbon, and release lots of carbon already stored, if we don't help forests adapt.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We are a working member of the group.

C12.3d

(C12.3d) Do you publicly disclose a list of all research organizations that you fund?

Yes

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

We believe climate change-related public policies that are based on sound science, set clear performance objectives and standards, and leverage free-market economics can achieve beneficial change with respect to energy security and greenhouse gas emissions. We support policies that: 1) Recognize managed, productive forests and wood products are part of the solution. 2) Recognize carbon dioxide emissions from biomass as carbon neutral. 3) Ensure energy-intensive manufacturers are not at a competitive disadvantage in international markets. 4) Incentivize and recognize combined heat and power cogeneration facilities for their inherent energy efficiency. 5) Establish a robust domestic and international market-based program and allows credit for the sequestration and storage of carbon through reforestation, afforestation, avoided deforestation, harvested wood products and forest management projects. 6) Provide credit for early actions, such as those taken over the past decade, that reduce GHG emissions or increase sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

All employees who participate in the carbon and climate change policy arena are in regular contact and share risks and opportunities with each other. Our Government Affairs, Sustainability, Environment, Timberlands Strategy and Technology, Real Estate and Energy and Natural Resources, Corporate Development and our Acquisitions and Divestitures teams address any issues or discrepancies at least monthly, and more often when needed.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Page/Section reference

<https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/3by30/climate-change-solutions/> https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/data-and-gri-index/#greenhouse_gases

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

We share our new strategy and our emissions performance in our online sustainability report.

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

WY Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).pdf

Page/Section reference

pages 1 and 2

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

no comment

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

WY 2020 Annual Report and 10-K (9).pdf

Page/Section reference

For information about: - our emission targets and emissions, see page 19, left column - climate-related risks, see page 27, left column, and page 29, left column - our strategy, see page 4 of our letter to shareholders from our CEO (this page is not numbered, look for the section titled "Advancing Our Sustainability Leadership")

Content elements

Strategy
Risks & opportunities

Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
no comment

Publication
In voluntary communications

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2020 Sustainability Snapshot.pdf

Page/Section reference
Pages 1 and 2

Content elements
Strategy
Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment
no comment

C13. Other land management impacts

C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1

(C-AC13.1/C-FB13.1/C-PF13.1) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in C-AC4.4a/C-FB4.4a/C-PF4.4a have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Yes

C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a

(C-AC13.1a/C-FB13.1a/C-PF13.1a) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Management practice reference number

MP1

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Other, please specify (Waste No More)

Description of impact

Produced incidentally in the process of making our wood products or growing seedlings, materials such as sawdust, wood chips and plywood offcuts might be seen as waste and tossed in a landfill. We consider them valuable by-products, and we have been actively marketing our by-products for many years and looking for new and sometimes creative uses for them that bring in extra revenue for the company. In 2020, we decided to take the program to a new level by analyzing it in depth. Formalizing this process involved collaboration between the raw material procurement, health and safety, environmental management, legal, and risk teams. And what they created, the Product Stewardship Procedure for the Sale of By-products, now provides essential guidance for understanding how our by-products are produced, separated, stored, tracked and sold for their highest possible end use. The procedure provides a consistent approach and way to work. It also provides a systematic approval process where we look at potential applications and evaluate safety and environmental risks. Safety, as always, is key. We can't just take any pile of scraps from a mill and ship it off to someone who might be able to use it. Some by-products need careful management to minimize additional processing by our customers and enable them to extract full value, and others need to be tested for contaminants. Substances concentrated during combustion, such as silica in the wood ash produced by kilns in our mills, can become a respiratory hazard if not handled properly, though the ash itself is valuable for use as garden fertilizer. It's also important to keep the types of by-products — such as chips, shavings and sawdust — clear of unwanted debris and of a consistent, reliable quality. All by-products are sold with safety data sheets that detail what's in them and communicate potential risks to our customers. On average, 97 percent of each log is turned into something useful. We are also finding reuses for non-wood-based materials. Excess coating sprayed on our Parallam® boards at Buckhannon, West Virginia, goes to a company called ScottDel Cushion to become binder in carpet padding. The Styroblocs™ used to protect our seedlings as they grow is sold to a company that uses special enzymes to convert it back to crude polystyrene stock for reuse.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

Weyerhaeuser will continue to look for ways to reduce our waste sent to landfills and reduce our carbon footprint.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect

Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?

Biodiversity

Water

Description of impact

Fish passage in the West Fork of the Chehalis River in Lewis County, Washington, has been blocked since the 1960s, when the river was rechanneled to accommodate a logging road. Construction on that road cut off waterflow from a natural oxbow and created a 15-foot bedrock waterfall in the new channel that impeded passage further upstream. Thanks to a collaboration between Weyerhaeuser and the Lewis Conservation District (LCD) work is in progress to return flow to the natural oxbow, once again giving fish access to the upper portions of the watershed. The project began in 2017 when a Timberlands team was laying out a harvest unit near the oxbow. A tributary stream flowing through the lower portion of the abandoned channel met our criteria for potential fish habitat and our forest management practices required us to do a more extensive analysis. When our environmental scientists conducted the survey, they found a resident trout population in the tributary that had been isolated from downstream habitat for decades due to a partially collapsed puncheon, or wooden culvert, in the lower road crossing of the oxbow. The team recognized that in restoring fish passage at the lower crossing, it might be possible to restore the entire relic oxbow channel. A land survey was commissioned, and a proposal was prepared to restore flow to the oxbow. The plan included building two new bridges to cross over the reestablished waterway and realigning the logging road. But the project came with a hefty \$1.2 million dollar price tag. It took a few years, but in June 2020 LCD received funding from the Chehalis Basin Strategy's Aquatic Species Restoration Plan, administered by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, to support up to 49 percent of the project's costs, with Weyerhaeuser covering the rest. Last summer, a permit application was submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers, who granted the permits in March. This April, construction crews started removing landslide debris from the relic oxbow. By October, we expect the relic oxbow to be fully flowing again. The isolated trout population, salmon, and other migratory fish will have seven more miles of upstream habitat. Weyerhaeuser, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and LCD will monitor up- and downstream fish populations for the next 10 years.

Have you implemented any response(s) to these impacts?

Yes

Description of the response(s)

While the migratory fish might soon return to the upper portions of the West Fork Chehalis River watershed, our work to protect native fish populations is by no means finished and we will continue our best practices and efforts to limit sediment runoff along our logging roads.

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Vice President of Corporate Sustainability	Other, please specify (The VP of Corporate Sustainability reports to the VP of Corporate and Government Affairs, who reports to the Senior Vice President and Chief Administration Officer, who reports to the President and CEO.)

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission
I am submitting my response	Investors	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms