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 additional 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. Our company is a real estate investment trust. In 2021, we generated $10.2 billion in net sales and employed approximately 9,200 people who serve customers worldwide. Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WY.

Most of our GHG emissions are generated through the manufacture and distribution of 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. 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 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 in our timberlands generates 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.

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. As a part of our sustainability strategy, by 2030, we envision a world where the value of working forests and the products that come from them are fully recognized as one of the key solutions for slowing and reducing the impacts of climate change. Through our research, stewardship and industry leadership, we will be a model for how working forests can and should be part of a sustainable, biodiverse and climate-resilient solution — today and long into the future. 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.

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 2021	December 31 2021	Yes	2 years

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

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.

Equity share

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	Both own land and elsewhere in the value chain [Agriculture/Forestry only]
Processing/Manufacturing	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Distribution	Both direct operations and elsewhere in the value chain [Processing/manufacturing/Distribution only]
Consumption	Yes [Consumption only]

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
More than 80%

Produced or sourced
Both

Please explain
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. In addition, we are one of North America's largest manufacturers of wood products. Our manufacturing business sources timber from our own forests as well as forests owned by third-parties.

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	US9621661043
Yes, a Ticker symbol	WY

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 (GCRC) of the Board of Directors has the highest level of responsibility for climate-related issues. The Committee provides oversight and direction of our sustainability strategy and is the highest level of responsibility at the company for the management of climate-related risks and opportunities. The 4-member committee meets at least 3 times per year and reports their findings to the full Board of Directors. As an example of a decision made in 2021, the committee received an update on our sustainability strategy. This included an update and agreement on decisions related to the inclusion of Scope 3 emissions and carbon removals in our public reporting, as well as our intention to submit a new GHG target for approval with the Science Based Targets initiative and our intention to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2040 throughout our value chain.

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	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	The Board reviews the overall strategy and major plans of action taken by the company. In 2021 this included a review and agreement on decisions related to our new natural climate solutions business and that business's goal to increase EBITDA to $100 million USD by 2025, up from $10 million USD in 2020. This will include sales from carbon offsets, wind and solar leases, as well as partnerships for carbon capture and storage on our approximately 11 million acres of timberlands. The Board reviews the company-wide risk management process which routinely identifies climate change as a high-risk topic. During scheduled board meetings, the Board reviews and approves the sustainability strategy, which includes climate specific information as well as business plans and regular reports on the status of the company's GHG emissions reduction target. The Board has the opportunity to provide feedback on the sustainability strategy and to review major plans of action related to climate change.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	Important but not an immediate priority	Five of our Board of Directors have a core competency in environmental management and strategy, and many of our Directors have direct experience in the timber and natural resources industries. We believe climate-related competence is an inherent and necessary component of competence in environmental management and intend to clarify this position in future public reporting.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Development Officer)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Other, please specify (Vice President 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 CEO and President of the company is a member of the Board of Directors. Our CEO has direct responsibility for both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities for the company.

The Chief Development Officer reports to the CEO and has oversight of the Real Estate, Energy and Natural Resources business line. This includes leadership of our Natural Climate Solutions business line with is developing opportunities related to carbon offset, renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, as well as mitigation banking and conservation.

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 working with other groups across the company to understand climate-related issues for the company and seek resolution. The VP of Corporate Sustainability is responsible for reporting to the Board on the status of the sustainability strategy and climate-related issues. The VP of Corporate Sustainability has the responsibility of leading the implementation of the company's sustainability strategy, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities. This position reports on the status of the sustainability strategy to the Board twice per year.

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	

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
Environmental, health, and safety manager	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project Efficiency project Efficiency target	Environmental managers can be evaluated based on site-specific energy reduction projects, efficiency projects or meeting efficiency targets.
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Efficiency target Other (please specify) (Certification Status, Carbon Market Development and Asset Value Optimization)	Our Annual Incentive Program (AIP) defines the performance-based pay for all employees. All of our business segments include climate-related indicators in the AIP, which lead to monetary incentives for achieving or exceeding targets. Our Timberlands business is evaluated based on the maintenance of our certification to sustainable forestry practices, which include the management of climate-related risks to our timberlands. Our Wood Products business is evaluated based on the achievement of our GHG emissions target and energy efficiency target. Our Real Estate and Energy and Natural Resources business is evaluated based on carbon market development and integrating carbon-related information into the asset valuation processes of our timberlands.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Efficiency target Other (please specify) (Certification Status, Carbon Market Development and Asset Value Optimization)	Our Annual Incentive Program (AIP) defines the performance-based pay for all members of the senior management team (SMT), which reports to the CEO. All of our business segments include climate-related indicators in the AIP, which corresponds to a monetary reward for achieving or exceeding targets. Our Timberlands business is overseen by the senior vice president (SVP) of Timberlands. A portion of the performance-based pay for this SMT member is attributable to maintenance of our certification to sustainable forestry practices, which include the management of climate-related risks to our timberlands. Our Wood Products business is overseen by the SVP of Wood Products. A portion of the performance-based pay for this SMT member is attributable to the achievement of our GHG emissions reduction target and energy efficiency target. Our Real Estate and Energy and Natural Resources business line is overseen by the Corporate Development Officer. A portion of the performance-based pay for this SMT member is attributable to carbon market development and integrating carbon-related information into the asset valuation processes of our timberlands.

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	We lay out time horizons as follows: Almost Certain: Expected to occur in the next year Likely: Will probably occur within the next 1 - 2 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.
Medium-term	2	5	We lay out time horizons as follows: Possible: Could occur in the next 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	We lay out time horizons as follows: 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 as a part of our enterprise risk management process. We 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 financial or strategic impact" phrase with our definition of a high risk. We define a high or substantive 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 identifies 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
As a timberlands owners, 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 a 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 2021, 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, sometimes 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 could include 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 prices 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 the reputational risk of engaging in the forest carbon offset market. When entering this new line of business we intend to bring only high integrity offsets to market that adhere to strict standards. All credits will be additional, verifiable, measurable and permanent.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	As the owner and manager of over 11 million acres of timberlands, we are subject to a number of acute physical risks. Some of these risks we are currently assessing and managing include forest, mill, and road network damage, sever weather events and 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	Wildfire

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
Acute physical risks such as the increased likelihood of wildfires and the increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events poses a climate-related risk to our business. Our ability to harvest wood is likely to be negatively affected by damage to forests and road networks due to wildfires on or adjacent to our property. These events could also damage mill and transportation networks that are used to take logs from the forest to a manufacturing facility. Damage to these assets could decrease the availability of wood fiber at our manufacturing sites. 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 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 the 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)
25000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
50000000

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 20% of our total climate-related risk is due to acute physical risk.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We are unable to provide an estimate of the cost of responding to this risk

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 monetary 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, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
14000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
51500000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We assume that a carbon tax would initially apply to Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In 2021, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions totaled 0.93 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Assuming that there could be price of carbon between $10 to $20 per ton, we used an average of $15, based on a similar price in the California and Alberta markets, we calculate our Scope 1 and 2 emissions could incur a tax of $14 million. This represents the low-end of our estimate. If the carbon tax were to include the emissions from biogenic carbon , our total taxable Scope 1 and 2 emissions for 2021 would increase to 3.43 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Assuming the same price of carbon, the maximum potential financial impact figure would be $51.5 million.

Cost of response to risk
2080000

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 $2.08 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 $2.08 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.

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
Long-term

Likelihood
Very likely

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)
200000000

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 towards 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

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 recently formed a new natural climate solutions business which is exploring opportunities to generate increased revenue from participating in carbon offset markets, leasing land for wind and solar development, mitigation banking, and conservation easements on our timberlands. Although we have participated in some of these activities in the past, the increased demand in natural climate solutions has highlighted the opportunity to increase our focus on accessing these new and emerging markets.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
100000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2021 we announced a goal to grow EBITDA from our natural climate solutions business to $100 million in annual earnings by 2025. We expect that the revenue will come from a mix of each of the four relevant activities (carbon offsets, renewable energy leases, mitigation banking, conservation easements) but that the size and growth rate of each activity is likely to change over the coming years in this nascent business environment.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We have been formally evaluating the magnitude of this opportunity and dedicating increased resources towards this new business opportunity since 2020. At this point we are unable to provide a cost estimate of these business development activities.

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. 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
Long-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)
82000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
411000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2021, our net sales from our wood products business were $8,221 million. As the demand for climate-friendly building products increases, our net sales could increase by between 1 and 5%.

Cost to realize opportunity

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)
22000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
66000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Estimating the financial impact of this opportunity is extraordinarily complex. In 2021, our net sales from our timberlands business were $2,171 million. For the purposes of this assessment we have estimated that our forests could see a 1-3% increase in productivity which would result in an increase in the net sales of our timberlands business.

Cost to realize opportunity
8700000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Each year, we spend millions of dollars on forest productivity research, including $8.7 million in 2021. 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.

Some examples of where that spending is directed is a project to completed a structured and collaborative identification of the risks and potential opportunities for Timberlands that are associated with climate change. The exercise and output serve as the foundational version of our climate science prospectus, which identified key areas for climate adaptation tactics and associated knowledge gaps for our timberlands ownership. Strategic implementation of tactical approaches for minimizing climate risks will be expanded and implemented.

In 2021 we also continued 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 also continued 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
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C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a transition plan within two years

Publicly available transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

<Not Applicable>

Description of feedback mechanism

<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection

<Not Applicable>

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

We first identified and disclosed climate-related risks and opportunities in 2018. Since then, we have worked to integrate risk mitigation and opportunity realization actions into business plans and to develop metrics and targets to drive and report on progress. We have set ambitious climate goals that are aligned with limited global warming to 1.5C and have been involved in numerous external initiatives such as the GHG Protocol, the Science Based Targets initiative, the World Business Council on Sustainable Development and The Climate Pledge to ensure that working forests and wood products are recognized for the important contribution that they can have in mitigating and adapting to climate change. As supporting partners have emerged and tools are developed, we intend to deepen our expertise in climate transition planning and develop a 1.5C plan within two years.

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	No, but we anticipate using qualitative and/or quantitative analysis in the next two years	Lack of internal resources	We are waiting until the tools and supporting resources are further developed for our sector before publishing the results of our scenario analysis. We are active member in a project within WBCSD to develop a scenario analysis tool for the forest, land and agriculture sector and intend to conduct and publish the results of our own scenario analysis when that project is completed in Q4 2021.

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 support to 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 $8.7 million in 2021 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.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

Absolute target

Intensity 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

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2020

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
379480

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
546369

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
925849

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
100

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
42

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
536992.42

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
377300

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
555393

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
932693

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-1.7600319377391

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our Scope 1 and 2 target does not contain any exclusions. It covers the entirety of our emissions from direct operations in our timberlands, manufacturing facilities, and other sources of emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42 percent will be made possible by our own internal energy choices and from progress made by electricity providers to increase the share of renewable energy included in our purchased electricity. Our internal emissions reduction strategy has integrated greenhouse gas considerations into capital planning and prioritizes the use carbon-neutral biomass energy wherever feasible. We will implement energy efficiency projects, electrify as many activities as possible, and look for opportunities to reduce our remaining fossil fuel consumption closer to zero. Further down the road, additional emissions reductions projects will be enabled by energy off-take from renewable energy projects on our land or at our mills, as well as the use of renewable biofuels.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number
Int 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Intensity metric
Metric tons CO2e per unit of production

Base year
2020

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.5918

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.5918

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]
0.44385

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions
-42

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
-4.93

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.6174

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.6174

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
-17.3031429537005

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target includes the 100% of the five categories of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to our company. The additional ten categories of Scope 3 emissions are assumed to be zero for the purposes of our GHG emissions reduction target. As 2021 was our first year of establishing our Scope 3 inventory, we will work to improve the estimation methods for the additional ten categories and include these categories in our GHG target as appropriate. Our Scope 3 target has been approved by SBTi as a 1.5C aligned target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Our Scope 3 target will require encouraging and enabling sector-wide emissions reductions. Our strategy to reduce value chain emissions will begin by focusing on the sources of GHG emissions that we can influence and that have a large impact on our overall emissions. We will support innovations to reduce fuel use or switch to biofuels during in-forest harvesting and transportation. We will ensure the efficient use of additional materials used in our manufacturing or tree growing operations. Our supply chain decisions can prioritize low-carbon methods of transportation and work to reduce the distance between forests, mills and end-users. And, finally, we will continue to encourage our customers to reduce GHG emissions through coalitions and industry groups. As 2021 was our first year of establishing our Scope 3 inventory, a big part of our early Scope 3 journey will be engaging with our suppliers and customers to improve our data quality. As we work to quantify and communicate the importance of value chain emissions reductions, we aim to use our size and influence to enable emissions reductions far beyond the reach of our direct operations.

Our goal of reducing Scope 3 emissions by 25% per metric ton of production is ambitious because our target does not lead to absolute emissions increases in the target timeframe, even though our production forecasts estimate a 24% linear increase in production over the next 10 years. Our target leads to a 2.5% annual linear intensity improvement over the target period. We forecast our production growth using specific forecasts from each of our business lines over the next 5 years and assumed an additional linear 5% overall growth for 2026-2030 (based on current production levels). Our target is also ambitious because it covers our entire Scope 3 inventory.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

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

Net-zero target(s)
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2021

Target coverage
Business division

Target type: absolute or intensity
Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Energy consumption or efficiency	million Btu

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
unit of production

Base year
2020

Figure or percentage in base year
0.495

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
0.446

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.484

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
22.4489795918368

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
Improving energy efficiency will help achieve our overall GHG reduction target. Natural gas and purchased electricity represent more than 3/4 of our overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Other, please specify (U.S. Department of Energy Better Plants Program)

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
This target includes the use of natural gas and purchased electricity at our manufacturing facilities. These activities represent more than 3.4 of our overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our internal energy efficiency improvement strategy has integrated energy-related considerations into capital planning and prioritizes the use carbon-neutral biomass energy wherever feasible. We will implement energy efficiency projects, electrify as many activities as possible, and look for opportunities to reduce our remaining fossil fuel consumption closer to zero. Further down the road, additional emissions reductions projects will be enabled by energy off-take from renewable energy projects on our land or at our mills, as well as the use of renewable biofuels.

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number
NZ1

Target coverage
Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target
Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero
2040

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
In 2022, we joined The Climate Pledge and committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2040 — 10 years ahead of the goals of the Paris Agreement. This commitment means we will measure and report greenhouse gas emissions on a regular basis, implement decarbonization strategies across all Scopes in line with the Paris Agreement through real business changes and innovations (including efficiency improvements, renewable energy, materials reductions and other carbon emission elimination strategies), and neutralize any remaining emissions across all Scopes with additional, quantifiable, real, permanent and socially beneficial offsets (or removals) to achieve net-zero annual carbon emissions by 2040.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?
Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
Annually, our forests and wood products remove about 5 times as much carbon than we emit. While we have set ambitious emissions reductions targets for 2030, we intend to continue decarbonizing in line with what scientists say is necessary to limit global warming to 1.5C. We are waiting for FLAG sector guidance from SBTi before setting and submitting a science-based net-zero target with SBTi. Our target will incorporate the powerful carbon removal benefit of our forests and wood products.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

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	4	70000
To be implemented*	2	35000
Implementation commenced*	1	5000
Implemented*	2	10000
Not to be implemented	2	40000

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 buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
25000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
150000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
New lighting installing at panels manufacturing faclity

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Fuel switch

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
8000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
100000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
500000

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Switch to biomass-fired kilns for a portion of a manufacturing line at a lumber mill

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 and GHG impacts, 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)
6381

Please explain
We continue to improve our tracking of fertilizer application quantities and our best practices in targeted application . From 2020 to 2021 we lowered our emissions from 55,095 CO2 equivalents to 48,714

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Practices to increase wood production and forest productivity

Description of management practice
As forests grow, they remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and store solid carbon in a variety of land-based carbon pools. We account for the net change in carbon storage both in our own forests and in the forests of our sourcing regions. We report the net change, rather than individual or gross changes, in forest carbon because this is an accurate representation of our overall impact on the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide. For land-based carbon pools, if the net change is a negative number (meaning more carbon is released to the atmosphere than taken in), we would report it as an emission. As this is not the case for our forests or our sourcing regions' forests, we account for both of these impacts as a carbon removal and as a climate benefit.

Primary climate change-related benefit
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)
17000000

Please explain
To calculate the carbon flux across our entire forest land base, we developed a rigorous — and novel — analysis that combines a technical understanding of tree growth, harvest activity, and fire and disease impacts with the ability to account for our shifting land base each year. The foundation of our analysis is our industry-leading inventory measurements, which rely on decades of experience combined with the latest scientific developments in remote sensing and LiDAR technology. Our expertise is our ability to determine, with a high degree of certainty, how much biomass is in our timberlands. Because our result is based on our inventory database — the same data we use for our harvest planning and inventory disclosure — our analysis is detailed and accurate, and we believe it exceeds the analytical rigor of our industry peers.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?
Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation
Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon
No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

Type of product(s) or service(s)

CO2 storage	Other, please specify (Wood products (lumber, panels, engineered wood))

Description of product(s) or service(s)
We produce long-lived wood products that store carbon for the entirety of their use.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
Other, please specify (Draft 1 of the WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol on Removals and Land Use)

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit used
metric ton of production

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
we select a baseline scenario that assumes the carbon stored in our wood products is released into the atmosphere at the time of product instead of being stored for the life of the product.

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
Cradle-to-grave

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
11000000

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
As long as a wood product stays in use — as framing in a house, say, or a dining room table, the floors in a building — or is kept from decomposing, decaying or burning, carbon stays in the wood product and, importantly, out of the atmosphere. Over time, some of that carbon is released back into the atmosphere as wood products decompose or burn. As simple as it would be to claim that our wood products store all the carbon they start out with, we need to account for reversals over time by using an accounting method that adjusts for this impermanence. The method, sometimes called dynamic accounting, applies a removal credit for only the portion of carbon that remains stored over time. Just as the static accounting we use for our reporting of both emissions and the carbon stored in our forests allows us to measure our climate impact in one year (which is the basis of Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting), dynamic accounting allows us to measure the full climate impact of our activities that take place in one year but have future implications (one of the goals of Scope 3 reporting).

We use a 2014 USFS report, Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Agriculture and Forestry: Methods for Entity-Scale Inventory, to ensure the duration of carbon storage is translated accurately into a removal. The report establishes decay curves for specific wood products to determine the amount of carbon released back into the atmosphere in the 100 years following production. These decay curves, which can also be thought of as a schedule of reversals, represent how quickly a wood product decomposes and releases stored carbon back into the atmosphere. The data has been adapted into a user-friendly Excel tool that is owned by the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc. (NCASI) and available to NCASI members.

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year
80.6

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?
No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with
<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates
<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
379480

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
546369

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
546369

Comment
We do not currently collect information about direct line connections from energy providers, so we utilize regional emissions factors to determine location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1200000

Comment
We have three primary sources of category 1 emissions: Emissions associated with the wood raw material purchased by our mills from external landowners, emissions from forestry operations conducted by third-party contractors on our land, and emissions associated with additional non-fiber, non-fuel raw materials used during the manufacturing of wood products at our mills.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
In our wood products mills, we purchase new machines and/or upgrade equipment to increase production and safety, or to replace old equipment. However, based on independent LCA studies of wood products mills, capital goods are not a significant source of emissions. This conclusion is supported by an internal industry review of similar forestry and manufacturing companies (that is, companies that report Scope 3 emissions but do not report a significant number of category 2 emissions). As this exclusion is not based on primary data, we intend to revisit our assumptions in the future.

In addition, we do not own or operate most of the machinery used in our forests and so do not include those emissions in our category 2 calculations. If we were to increase the amount of company-owned or -operated machines, we would reevaluate this exclusion.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
We determine these emissions based on the amount of fuel we consume in our operations, which is primarily natural gas with a small amount of gasoline and diesel as well. Using well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions factors from the EPA, we calculate that these emissions total about 60,000 mtCO2e, which is less than our Scope 3 inclusion threshold of 120,000 mtCO2e.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
300000

Comment
The emissions from the transportation of our logs before the final point of sale are included in our category 4 emissions. These include the emissions associated with the transportation of all logs (both logs from our forestlands and those sources externally) by our mills, as well as emissions from the transportation of products sent from our mills to our distribution centers (DCs). The method of transportation is via heavy-duty truck.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
The vast majority (99 percent) of the materials that have the potential to become waste in our operations are either recovered (burned for energy) or reused (shipped off-site for use in other products). In the case of recovery, we account for these emissions from biologically sequestered carbon separately from the scopes (see section 1's "Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon" below). In the case of reused products, these emissions are captured in category 10, which is included in our Scope 3 inventory. In total, we send less than 150,000 metric tons to landfills and recycling combined, which does not account for a significant source of emissions. We do not have other significant sources of waste and so do not include this category in our Scope 3 inventory.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
In 2017 we estimated the emissions associated with our business travel using purchase data from our travel department. Including air travel, mileage reimbursement (for miles driven in employee-owned vehicles for a business purpose) and rental car mileage, these emissions accounted for less than 10,000 mtCO2e. We assumed that business travel did not significantly change in 2018 or 2019 and so did not collect data for these years. For this reason, and because business travel was severely restricted in 2020, this category was deemed insignificant and not included.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
The first year we considered data for this calculation was 2020, and we have had difficulty gathering accurate data for this category during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, we estimate that even during normal business operations, this category would be insignificant: if all of our approximately 10,000 employees return to a regular daily commute to and from our offices, manufacturing sites and timberlands operations, each employee would have to drive more than 100 miles each day (more than six times the average commuting distance in the U.S.) for this category to approach significance. Calculations are based on EPA data for emissions from a typical passenger vehicle.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category is not relevant as we do not operate leased assets that are a significant source of emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1300000

Comment
The emissions from the transportation of our logs after the final point of sale are included in our category 9 emissions. These include transportation of the logs sent from our forests to external mills, byproducts sold by our mills for further use by others, products sent from our distribution centers to external customers, and the logs and finished wood products we export to international customers. We apply average distances at different scales for different product types, based on data we collect from our businesses and from publicly available estimates. For the logs we sell to external mills, we apply regional distances specific to our own operations. For byproducts and distribution sales, we apply a national distance specific to our own operations. For international markets, we apply a country-specific distance gathered from publicly available data.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
2900000

Comment
Our largest category of Scope 3 are the emissions produced by the processing of our products, including lumber, logs, residual chips and other byproducts. To calculate category 10 emissions, we group our customers into five categories: (1) sawmills that produce untreated sawn timber (lumber), (2) mills that produce panels, including oriented strand board (OSB), medium-density fiberboard (MDF) or another engineered wood product (EWP), (3) pulp, paper and containerboard mills, (4) pellet mills and (5) mills or other customers that do not further process our products or whose processing of our products does not emit a GHG.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category, as currently defined, is also not relevant to our company, as the wood products we sell do not generate additional emissions through their use or operation.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
300000

Comment
We calculate the emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of our products, category 12, using a combination of end-use statistics from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and emission factors from the EPA. For each type of product (lumber, OSB, MDF, etc.), data is available about the average fraction of each product that remains in use or is transferred to a landfill over 100 years. While a wood product remains in use, it retains the carbon stored in the original wood. In a landfill under anaerobic conditions, though the carbon continues to remain stored, there are methane emissions
associated with the residence in the landfill, and these emissions are accounted for in category 12.

We also include the emissions associated with the fraction of products that are recycled or combusted within a 100-year timeframe. We use this timeframe to remain consistent with our storage calculations and because of the lack of reliable data beyond 100 years.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
We lease our land for uses such as recreation, renewable energy development and a small amount of oil and gas operations. Emissions associated with the operation of the asset (in this case, the land are included in the calculation of net change of carbon in our forests and so are not applicable to our Scope 3 emissions inventory. Additionally, the activities on the land we lease, such as recreation or the installation and operation of machinery, are not the asset that is leased and thus not included within our Scope 3 boundary.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category is not relevant, as we do not operate franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category is primarily designed for investors and financial services companies; thus, it is
not relevant to us.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

Base year end

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

C5.3

(C5.3) 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)
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
Other, please specify (Draft 1 of the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance)

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)
377300

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
379480

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
418173

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

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 no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
555393

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
546369

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
619241

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
<Not Applicable>

Start date
January 1 2019

End date
December 31 2019

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?
No

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, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1600000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Our primary sources of category 1 emissions are from the wood raw material purchased by our mills from external landowners, forestry operations conducted by third-party contractors on our land, and additional non-fiber, non-fuel raw materials used during the manufacturing of wood products at our mills. We utilized an average-data calculation method.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
In our wood products mills, we purchase new machines and/or upgrade equipment to increase production and safety, or to replace old equipment. However, based on independent LCA studies of wood products mills, capital goods are not a significant source of emissions. This conclusion is supported by an internal industry review of similar forestry and manufacturing companies (that is, companies that report Scope 3 emissions but do not report a significant number of category 2 emissions). As this exclusion is not based on primary data, we intend to revisit our assumptions in the future. In addition, we do not own or operate most of the machinery used in our forests and so do not include those emissions in our category 2 calculations. If we were to increase the amount of company-owned or -operated machines, we would reevaluate this exclusion.

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

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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 determine these emissions based on the amount of fuel we consume in our operations, which is primarily natural gas with a small amount of gasoline and diesel as well. Using well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions factors from the EPA we calculate that these emissions total less than our Scope 3 inclusion threshold of 120,000 mtCO2e.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
300000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The emissions from the transportation of our logs before the final point of sale are included in our category 4 emissions. These include the emissions associated with the transportation of all logs (both logs from our forestlands and those sources externally) by our mills, as well as emissions from the transportation of products sent from our mills to our distribution centers (DCs). The method of transportation is via heavy-duty truck.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
The vast majority (99 percent) of the materials that have the potential to become waste in our operations are either recovered (burned for energy) or reused (shipped off-site for use in other products). In the case of recovery, we account for these emissions from biologically sequestered carbon separately from the scopes (see section 1's "Emissions from biologically sequestered carbon" below). In the case of reused products, these emissions are captured in category 10, which is included in our Scope 3 inventory. In total, we send less than 150,000 metric tons to landfills and recycling combined, which does not account for a significant source of emissions. We do not have other significant sources of waste and so do not include this category in our Scope 3 inventory.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
In 2017 we estimated the emissions associated with our business travel using purchase data from our travel department. Including air travel, mileage reimbursement (for miles driven in employee-owned vehicles for a business purpose) and rental car mileage, these emissions accounted for less than 10,000 mtCO2e. We assumed that business travel did not significantly change in 2018 or 2019 and so did not collect data for these years. For this reason, and because business travel was severely restricted in 2020, this category was deemed insignificant and not included.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
The first year we considered data for this calculation was 2020, and we have had difficulty gathering accurate data for this category during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, we estimate that even during normal business operations, this category would be insignificant: if all of our approximately 10,000 employees return to a regular daily commute to and from our offices, manufacturing sites and timberlands operations, each employee would have to drive more than 100 miles each day (more than six times the average commuting distance in the U.S.) for this category to approach significance. Calculations are based on EPA data for emissions from a typical passenger vehicle.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
This category is not relevant as we do not operate leased assets that are a significant source of emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1400000

Emissions calculation methodology
Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
The emissions from the transportation of our logs after the final point of sale are included in our category 9 emissions. These include transportation of the logs sent from our forests to external mills, byproducts sold by our mills for further use by others, products sent from our distribution centers to external customers, and the logs and finished wood products we export to international customers. We apply average distances at different scales for different product types, based on data we collect from our businesses and from publicly available estimates. For the logs we sell to external mills, we apply regional distances specific to our own operations. For byproducts and distribution sales, we apply a national distance specific to our own operations. For international markets, we apply a country-specific distance gathered from publicly available data.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
2900000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Our largest category of Scope 3 are the emissions produced by the processing of our products, including lumber, logs, residual chips and other byproducts. To calculate category 10 emissions, we group our customers into five categories: (1) sawmills that produce untreated sawn timber (lumber), (2) mills that produce panels, including oriented strand board (OSB), medium-density fiberboard (MDF) or another engineered wood product (EWP), (3) pulp, paper and containerboard mills, (4) pellet mills and (5) mills or other customers that do not further process our products or whose processing of our products does not emit a GHG.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
This category is not relevant as we do not operate leased assets that are a significant source of emissions.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
300000

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We calculate the emissions associated with the end-of-life treatment of our products, category 12, using a combination of end-use statistics from the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and emission factors from the EPA. For each type of product (lumber, OSB, MDF, etc.), data is available about the average fraction of each product that remains in use or is transferred to a landfill over 100 years. While a wood product remains in use, it retains the carbon stored in the original wood. In a landfill under anaerobic conditions, though the carbon continues to remain stored, there are methane emissions associated with the residence in the landfill, and these emissions are accounted for in category 12. We also include the emissions associated with the fraction of products that are recycled or combusted within a 100-year timeframe. We use this timeframe to remain consistent with our storage calculations and because of the lack of reliable data beyond 100 years.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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 lease our land for uses such as recreation, renewable energy development and a small amount of oil and gas operations. Emissions associated with the operation of the asset (in this case, the land itself) are included in the calculation of net change of carbon in our forests (see “Scope 1: Net change in our forests” on section 2 for more details) and so are not applicable to our Scope 3 emissions inventory. Additionally, the activities on the land we lease, such as recreation or the installation and operation of machinery, are not the asset that is leased and thus not included within our Scope 3 boundary.

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
This category is not relevant, as we do not operate franchises.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
This category is primarily designed for investors and financial services companies; thus, it is not relevant to us.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
No other categories of emissions are evaluated.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons 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
No other categories of emissions are evaluated.

C6.5a

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
1200000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
300000

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
1300000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
2900000

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
300000

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment

Past year 2

Start date

End date

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

Comment

We began reporting our Scope 3 emissions inventory in 2021 with the calculation of our 2020 Scope 3 emissions. No data prior to 2019 is avaiable.

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

Process-based models

Please explain

At this time, there is no agreed-upon approach to calculate and reporting biogenic removals and emissions. We use an approach that provides a scientifically supported basis for greenhouse gas management and enables transparent inventory accounting and reporting that gives stakeholders clarity regarding our overall GHG management, targets and performance. We disclose our detailed methodology as a case study for how an integrated forest and wood products company could include removals within a GHG inventory. We are a member of the technical working group on the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance and are piloting the second draft of the guidance in 2021.

We account for the net change in carbon storage both in our own forests and in the forests of our sourcing regions. Net change includes carbon removals (additions to forest carbon stock) from tree growth as well as carbon emissions (reductions in forest carbon stock) from harvest and tree mortality. We report the net change, rather than individual or gross changes, in forest carbon because this is an accurate representation of our overall impact on the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide. For our forests, if the net change is a negative number (meaning more carbon is released to the atmosphere than taken in), we would report it as an emission. As this is not the case for our forests or our sourcing regions' forests, we have included this value as a removals in the following category.

As this question specifically asks about our direct operations, we have entered the net change in our forests, which in 2021 was a removal 14,000,000 mtCO2e.

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
14000000

Methodology
Process-based models

Please explain
At this time, there is no agreed-upon approach to calculate and reporting biogenic removals and emissions. We use an approach that provides a scientifically supported basis for greenhouse gas management and enables transparent inventory accounting and reporting that gives stakeholders clarity regarding our overall GHG management, targets and performance. We disclose our detailed methodology as a case study for how an integrated forest and wood products company could include removals within a GHG inventory. We are a member of the technical working group on the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance and are piloting the second draft of the guidance in 2021.

We account for the net change in carbon storage both in our own forests and in the forests of our sourcing regions. Net change includes carbon removals (additions to forest carbon stock) from tree growth as well as carbon emissions (reductions in forest carbon stock) from harvest and tree mortality. We report the net change, rather than individual or gross changes, in forest carbon because this is an accurate representation of our overall impact on the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide. For our forests, if the net change is a negative number (meaning more carbon is released to the atmosphere than taken in), we would report it as an emission. As this is not the case for our forests or our sourcing regions' forests, we have included this value as a removals in the following category.

We based the calculation of net change in our forests on our inventory database which is used for harvest planning and inventory disclosure. We then determined a consistent spatial footprint using LIDAR technology and remote sensing to account for any changes in our land ownership and quantified the amount of aboveground biomass within our spatial boundary. The amount of aboveground biomass is then converted to metric tons of carbon dioxide. As this question specifically asks about our direct operations, we have entered the net change in our forests, which in 2021 was a removal 14,000,000 mtCO2e.

Sequestration during land use change

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Process-based models

Please explain
At this time, there is no agreed-upon approach to calculate and reporting biogenic removals and emissions. We use an approach that provides a scientifically supported basis for greenhouse gas management and enables transparent inventory accounting and reporting that gives stakeholders clarity regarding our overall GHG management, targets and performance. We disclose our detailed methodology as a case study for how an integrated forest and wood products company could include removals within a GHG inventory. We are a member of the technical working group on the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance and are piloting the second draft of the guidance in 2021.

We account for the sequestration during land use change within our overall removals number in the section above. To calculate the carbon flux across our entire forest land base, we developed a rigorous — and novel — analysis that combines a technical understanding of tree growth, harvest activity, and fire and disease impacts with the ability to account for our shifting land base each year. We determine a consistent spatial footprint to account for any land acquisitions and divestures that have taken place during the year, as well as any boundary adjustments in our spatial database. These can range from large transactions of more than 100,000 acres to smaller transactions of less than 10 acres. Regardless of size, our process compares land across a consistent spatial boundary so that the resulting flux is not influenced by the addition or subtraction of carbon due to land ownership change. We compare land ownership at the stand level at the end of each calendar year to determine a consistent spatial footprint. For any land use change that occurs on land we owned during a reporting year, the associated removals or emissions are included within the removals value in the section above.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
We do not combust biofuels in our land machinery. The emissions sources included in our Scope 1 GHG inventory include in-forest harvest operations that we own and manage and these machines are powered by fossil-based fuel sources.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
2502390

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
We meet more than 70 percent of the energy needs in our manufacturing facilities from renewable biomass, using what would be wood waste from sustainably managed forests and mill residuals to create our own energy. This approach allows us to reduce our reliance on nonrenewable fossil fuels and purchased electricity.

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.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
We do not have other sources of biofuel combustion that would lead to biogenic carbon 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
We have greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with timber as both a timber producer and a wood products manufacturer. We account for the direct emissions (Scope 1) from sources that are owned or controlled by Weyerhaeuser including fossil fuel combustion from stationary sources at our mills and company-owned mobile equipment at our mills and in our timberlands., biomass combustion processes at our mills and fertilizer application in our timberlands. We account for the indirect emissions (Scope 2) which are a consequence of our wood products manufacturing operations but occur at sources owned or controlled by another energy producer. We also account for our Scope 3, which pertain to timber because we account for the emissions and removals associated with the entire timber supply chain from growing trees on the land through the end-of-life phase of the wood products that forests provide.

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)
7430000

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
This is our first year of measurement

Please explain
We have included the vast majority of our total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions because the vast majority of our operations are linked to the timber commodity and our emissions as a company are therefore inherently tied to the timber supply chain. We have greenhouse gas emissions and removals associated with timber as both a timber producer and a wood products manufacturer. We account for the direct emissions (Scope 1) from sources that are owned or controlled by Weyerhaeuser including fossil fuel combustion from stationary sources at our mills and company-owned mobile equipment at our mills and in our timberlands., biomass combustion processes at our mills and fertilizer application in our timberlands. We account for the indirect emissions (Scope 2) which are a consequence of our wood products manufacturing operations but occur at sources owned or controlled by another energy producer. We also account for our Scope 3, which pertain to timber because we account for the emissions and removals associated with the entire timber supply chain from growing trees on the land through the end-of-life phase of the wood products that forests provide.

Although this is not our first year of measurement, we have selected this option because we updated our methodology and are unable to compare our emissions in the reporting year to the previous year at this time. We would suggest providing the option to select "methodology change, comparison not possible" to future iterations of the questionnaire.

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
88.5

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
932693

Metric denominator
unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total
10538662

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
1.5

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
In 2021 we completed the installation of new drying kilns at a lumber mill which involved a fuel switch from natural gas-fired kilns to biomass-fired kilns for a portion of a manufacturing line. This reduced our GHG emissions per unit of production, and in combination with many other GHG-related impacts across the company, improved our overall Scope 1 and 2 intensity by 1.5 percent metric ton of production.

Intensity figure
0.0000914

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
932693

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
10201000000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
25.6

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
In 2021 we completed the installation of new drying kilns at a lumber mill which involved a fuel switch from natural gas-fired kilns to biomass-fired kilns for a portion of a manufacturing line. This reduced our GHG emissions per unit of production, and in combination with many other GHG-related impacts across the company, improved our overall Scope 1 and 2 intensity by 25.6 percent per unit of total revenue.

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
CO2	288587	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	11124	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	77590	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

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	70234
United States of America	307056

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	690
Timberlands	82926
Wood Products	293684

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
Agriculture/Forestry

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
82926

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Our Scope 1 emissions within Agriculture/Forestry include emissions from fossil fuels combustion by company-owned equipment in our timberlands as well as fertilizer application.

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category
<Not Applicable>

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
293684

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Our Scope 1 emissions within Processing/Manufacturing include emissions from operations at our mills such as fossil fuel combustion at stationary sources as well as CH4 and N20 emissions from biomass combustion.

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)
Canada	117082	
United States of America	438311	

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 wood products business division only	555393	

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?

Increased

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	5500	Decreased	0.6	We increased the percent of which is sourced from renewable energy from 73% to 74% of total energy consumption. This corresponds to approximately a 1% in Scope 2 emissions which is about 5,500 mtCO2e, slightly less than 1% of overall Scope 1 and 2 emissions.
Other emissions reduction activities	4500	Decreased	0.4	There were many energy efficiency projects completed in the reporting year. The most significant of which was the completion of a new lumber drying kiln which came online mid-way through the year. The estimated impact of this project was 4,500 mtCO2e but testing has continued through 2022.
Divestment		<Not Applicable>		No divestment in reporting year
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable>		No acquisitions in reporting year
Mergers		<Not Applicable>		No mergers in reporting year
Change in output	17000	Increased	1.8	Our wood products production increased by 2% in 2021. As this business line represents about 90% of our emissions the increase this corresponds to about a 1.8% increase in emissions.
Change in methodology		<Not Applicable>		No changes to calculation methodology in reporting year
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable>		No changes to boundary conditions in reporting year
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable>		No changes to physical operation conditions that impacted emissions in reporting year
Unidentified		<Not Applicable>		
Other		<Not Applicable>		

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)	7771200	1341400	9112600
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	1331100	1331100
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	190700	0	190700
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	47300	<Not Applicable>	47300
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	8009200	2672500	10681700

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.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
7771200

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
7723900

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
47300

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We report direct CO2 emissions associated with the combustion of biomass fuels, such as wood and wood waste, separately from the scopes. Note: the CH4 and N2O emissions associated with biomass combustion is included in our Scope 1 GHG emissions. Our biomass fuel is a mix of mill 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 harvest and mortality. This process is unique to the biogenic carbon cycle and
thus warrants a different approach than other fuels. We use factors from the EPA to calculate emissions from biomass combustion.

Our forests are certified to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Forest Management standard and our manufacturing facilities are certified to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. Through regular audits we maintain 100% certification to these standards, which is an approved standard for the DP sustainable biomass criteria and thus we have included the biomass we consume for energy under this category.

Other biomass

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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>

Comment
We do not consume biomass that is considered "other". Our forests are certified to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Forest Management standard and our manufacturing facilities are certified to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. Through regular audits we maintain 100% certification to these standards, which is an approved standard for the CDP sustainable biomass criteria and thus we have included the biomass we consume for energy under the sustainable biomass category.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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>

Comment
We do not consume other renewable fuels

Coal

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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>

Comment
We do not consume coal

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
153800

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>

Comment
We consume diesel fuel, gasoline, hydraulic oil, jet fuel, and kerosene at our manufacturing facilities and in our timberlands

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1187600

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>

Comment
We consume liquid propone gas and natural gas at our manufacturing facilities

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
0

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>

Comment
We do not consume other non-renewable fuels in our operations

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
9112600

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
7723900

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
47300

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Comment

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	0	0	0	0
Heat	7723900	7723900	7723900	7723900
Steam	47300	47300	47300	47300
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
274100

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
86700

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
360800

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)
1057000

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
104000

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1161000

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?
<Not Applicable>

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
6203

Metric numerator
mtCO2e

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
7.7

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
On average, we reuse, recycle or repurpose 99% of what could have been waste in our operations. This includes material that is used beneficially such as material is is shipped off-site for use in other products or burned for energy on- and off-site. In 2021 we did send 94 million pounds of material to landfills, some of which are on land we own located next to our manufacturing facilities. We account for the methane emission from these landfills and in 2021 the emissions from landfills at our sites increased by 7.7%. Overall, this portion of emissions represents less than 1% of our total Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance
Third party verification/assurance underway

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference
No verification statement is included because verification is underway but not complete and this is the first year it has taken place

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
0

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Underway but not complete for current reporting year – first year it has taken place

Type of verification or assurance
Third party verification/assurance underway

Attach the statement

Page/ section reference
No verification statement is included because verification is underway but not complete and this is the first year it has taken place

Relevant standard
Other, please specify (WRI/WBCSD GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard)

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
0

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
Yes, our customers/clients
Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

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

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
35

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Our wood products manufacturing facilities procure 67% of their raw material from external landowners. Of this 67%, about half of the material entering our facilities comes from suppliers who are certified to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Forest Management standard. These suppliers are required to manage their climate-related risks and report this information to their customers. Increasingly, this has included information related to the carbon stocks on lands in our sourcing regions. We include this information in our climate risk management process and utilize the information for Scope 3 reporting, mainly for category 1 (purchased goods and services). We also use this information to measure and report on our carbon removals.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We measure and report on the net change in carbon stocks on lands in our sourcing regions. The impact of engaging with our suppliers is to improve the accuracy of the data we use to calculate our land-based emissions and removals. A measure of success we utilize from a carbon removals reporting standpoint is to increase transparency into our sourcing regions. Our measure of success and our goal is to collect land-based carbon removals (or emissions) information from 100% of the landowners who provide us with wood fiber raw material.

Emissions information from our customers is also used to measure our Scope 3 GHG inventory. Category 1 represents about 25% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions and is our second biggest category. As we have developed a Scope 3 reduction strategy, it has become clear that reducing the intensity of supplier-related emissions will be critical in helping us to achieve our Scope 3 target. As we continue to engage and collaborate with our suppliers to reduce sector-wide emissions, we will measure success in part through the achievement of our Scope 3 GHG reduction goal, which is to reduce Scope 3 emissions by 25% per ton of production by 2030 (measured against a 2020 baseline)

Comment
No further comment

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Run an engagement campaign to educate customers about the climate change impacts of (using) your products, goods, and/or services

% of customers by number

25

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement

As sustainability and climate-related topics have increased in importance to our customers, we have increased the level of engagement with our customers to advocate for using lower embodied carbon products made out of wood as opposed materials such as concrete or steel. Wood is the ultimate green building material. It can be produced on an endlessly renewable cycle that both protects the environment and sustains rural communities. Its production consumes less energy, emits fewer greenhouse gases, releases fewer pollutants, stores more carbon and generates less water pollution compared with other building materials such as steel and concrete. It's also safe, durable and beautiful.

We have increased our focus on climate-related issues with customers because we believe that in certain markets the climate benefit of wood products can be a competitive advantage. The scope of the engagement thus far has been a targeted sales and marketing campaign to improve the understanding of the climate benefit of wood products with our major customers (builders, architects, wood products retailers) in regions where climate is a key driver of customer behavior. Generally these regions are where building codes, incentives, or end user interest is supportive of climate-friendly building materials.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Our engagement is targeted at select markets that show a specific interest in sustainability-related information about the wood products we provide. Driven by end user interest, building codes, and potential incentives for using low-carbon materials, architects and builders in certain regions, particularly, in the western United States and Canada, were the primary target audience for this engagement. Our campaign is also available on our website and is available to all of our customers.

The impact of the engagement is being measured through a variety of methods. These include increased customer interest measured by the number of inquiries about the climate-benefits of our products, the number of downloads of sustainability-specific product information from our website, interest in climate-information at trade-shows, and sales of products from customers who report that sustainability was a key factor in their purchasing decision. One threshold we track is the increase in the number of downloads of materials and brochures related to climate information from our website, which increased by more than 30% in 2021. We have continued to track this metric and based on customer interest and our increased focus on this type of information we expect this metric to increase by 40% in 2021.

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

In 2021, we published our carbon record, which provided evidence of our significantly carbon negative net impact and our viewpoint and rationale for how companies in the forest and forest products sector can accurately account for the carbon dioxide removal and storage potential of forests and wood products. As we published this information, we were simultaneously working with international collaborators as part of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Guidance on Carbon Removals and Land Use to standardize the reporting and calculation methodology of carbon removals. We expect to evolve our approach to reporting on carbon removals as the guidance for the GHG protocols is developed and finalized. However, in the meantime we have been actively working to bring consistency to the world of forest carbon accounting. As the impacts of Scope 3 emissions and removals can permeate through the entire value chain we believe the GHG Protocol on Carbon Removals and Land Use will be an important step in recognizing the climate benefit that working forests and wood products can provide.

We when originally published our carbon record, we welcomed and encouraged feedback and invited partners to join us in demonstrating how working forests can and should be part of a sustainable, biodiverse and climate-resilient solution – today and long into the future. We received strong interest from value chain peers in bringing consistency to the space of reporting the carbon impact of forests and wood products. To-date we have had more than 20 conversations, meetings or workshops with forest sector peers in regions including North America, Europe and Australia to share our methodology and move towards a consistent accounting approach while the GHG Protocol remains in development.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

No, and we do not plan to introduce climate-related requirements within the next two years

C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2

(C-AC12.2/C-FB12.2/C-PF12.2) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Yes

C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a

(C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Management practice
Knowledge sharing

Description of management practice
We provided 5,695 indirect wood suppliers with reforestation and forestry best management practices which include information on forest health improvement to improve carbon stocks and reduce impacts on wildlife.

Your role in the implementation
Knowledge sharing
Procurement

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
As part of the procurement process, best management practices are shared. As a part of our certification to internationally recognized forest certification standards we require that best management practice are implemented.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Comment

C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b

(C-AC12.2b/C-FB12.2b/C-PF12.2b) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?
Yes

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, and we do not plan to have one in the next two years

Attach commitment or position statement(s)
<Not Applicable>

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy
Our ethical and transparent involvement in public policy includes coalition and relationship building, advocacy, political contributions and grassroots activities. As active members of our communities, we participate in the political process to help shape policy and legislation affecting our company and industry, and we do so without regard to the private political preferences of executives. All political contributions are managed by our government affairs team under a general delegation of authority from our general counsel. Public policy and legislative priorities are reviewed annually with senior business leaders and our board of directors' Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee.

Current climate policy that is important to us includes legislation or actions that impacts our manufacturing costs and ensures positive recognition of sequestered carbon in forests and forest products. If legislation is proposed to address climate change, we support federal action rather than state-specific solutions. We support climate policies that recognize managed, productive forests and wood products are part of the solution to climate change, recognize carbon dioxide emissions from biomass as carbon neutral, establish a robust market-based program that allows credit for the sequestration and storage of carbon through reforestation, afforestation, avoided deforestation, harvested wood products and forest management projects, provide credit for early actions, such as those taken over the past decade, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions or increase sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, and ensures energy-intensive manufacturers are not at a competitive disadvantage.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Adaptation and/or resilience to climate change

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
2022 USDA Farm Bill

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
US, Latin America and Caribbean (USLAC)

Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation
Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers
We have engaged with policy makers to emphasize four key points: (1) Natural climate solutions have untapped potential in the United States. Congress and the administration can help us tap this potential by catalyzing new carbon-based revenue opportunities for farmers, ranchers, and forest landowners. (2) Priority should be given to expanding incentives and cost-share programs for natural climate solutions, promoting new investments in workforce training and education, delivering climate focused technical assistance, improving data and risk management, and spurring technology innovation to make natural climate solutions cheaper and easier to implement. (3) Both government and the private sector need to step up their efforts and partner together to achieve large-scale transformation. (4) If enacted, the 2022 Farm Bill would speed the deployment of natural climate solutions, deliver significant environmental co-benefits (improved air and water quality, wildlife habitat, etc.), and boost the economy of rural communities.

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.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association
Other, please specify (National Alliance of Forest Owners (NAFO))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
From NAFO:

Climate change poses a significant challenge to our environment, our economy and our communities. Carbon sequestration in sustainably managed private forest lands and carbon storage in forest products can provide a natural solution to climate change while also providing a wide variety of additional benefits like clean air and water, wildlife habitat, and good paying jobs.

Forest owners and managers should be empowered with the tools they need to increase overall forest carbon sequestration using sustainable forest management practices and technologies, and site-appropriate reforestation. Healthy, sustainable forest products markets are essential to optimizing the benefits of forest carbon on private lands and in the materials and products they produce.

Public policies should include market and incentive-based approaches that help capture the potential of private forests and forest products to sequester more carbon, while ensuring sustainable forest management to maintain and improve forest health and resilience, boost private sector investment in rural communities, and help keep forests as forests.

Policy is strengthened through advances in science, technologies, techniques, and practices to improve forest carbon inventories and provide better information to landowners, forest managers and the public regarding the contribution and management of forests and forest products for climate mitigation. Such advances also support forest practices that benefit the environment and forest economies.

Maintaining sustainable private working forests at scale to benefit the climate requires investing in the jobs, businesses, and infrastructure necessary to support a strong forest economy. Such investments must help sustain markets that increase the carbon mitigation benefits of forest and wood products, provide additional environmental benefits, and strengthen rural communities.

Leadership and innovation in the private sector play an important role in advancing and informing public policy. Throughout the economy, businesses are seeking natural climate solutions to reduce their carbon footprints. A growing number of partnerships between private companies, the forest sector, and environmental and conservation organizations are driving investment in the significant carbon potential of sustainably managed forests and forest products. The insights and experience gained from such early action provides an important basis for effective policy.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
From FPAC:

We know that sustainable forest management can be a positive influence for carbon, renew forests for resilience, lessen the impacts of insect outbreaks and catastrophic fire, as well as be a key part of a 'whole of society' approach for adaptation. There are five key and related elements that underpin our climate action plan:

1. Climate-Smart Forestry: Advancing forest health and sequestering land-based carbon with value placed on "keeping forests as forests forever" to provide powerful natural climate solutions.

2. Long-lived products: Locking up carbon for the long-term through long-lived forest products that store carbon for many years after the trees are harvested.

3. GHG emissions reduction: Since 1990, Canada has reduced Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions by 65 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, and is contributing to the greening of the electrical grid – and through innovation and by implementing new technologies we can do more.

4. Optimal use of forest resources: Optimizing recycling and making Canada a forest bioeconomy powerhouse. In addition to being used to create green energy, forest residues can be used to make renewable bioproducts. In doing so, value is added to what would otherwise be wood waste and we can displace more fossil fuel intensive products in the process.

5. Avoided emissions: GHG mitigation benefits when GHG-intensive products are substituted with forest products, as wood products generally release less fossil GHGs over their life cycle than their fuel-intensive alternatives – and wood has the capacity to store carbon over long periods of time.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association
Other, please specify (American Wood Council (AWC))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
From AWC:

As the need to address the challenges posed by climate change become more urgent and our population increases, we must prioritize utilization of climate-friendly and sustainable structural materials. Wood is the leading solution.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
No, we have not evaluated

Trade association
Other, please specify (Forest Climate Working Group (FCWG))

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?
We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)
From the FCWG:

Climate change is real, and forests must be part of our nation's response.

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.

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.

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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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 mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
WY 2021 Annual Report and 10K (6).pdf

Page/Section reference
WY Annual Report and 10K 2021: carbon emissions and removals on page 3, GHG target and energy use on page 4, risks on page 25, 33 and 35, opportunities on page 15, 16 and 17

Content elements
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
no further comment

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
WY 2022 Proxy Statement (3).pdf

Page/Section reference
WY Proxy Statement 2021: See pages 2-7

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
no further comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
Weyerhaeuser_Sustainability Report_2022.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate-related information is integrated within but a focus on pages 9-10. More information is available at https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment
no further 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?
Biodiversity
Soil
Water

Description of impact
As we reduce fertilizer use we decrease our impact on the surrounding ecosystem

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

Description of the response(s)
Weyerhaeuser will continue to look for ways to target our fertilizer use and reduce our carbon footprint

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Management practice reference number
MP2

Overall effect
Mixed

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.

C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2

(C-AC13.2/C-FB13.2/C-PF13.2) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in C-AC12.2a/C-FB12.2a/C-PF12.2a that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?
No

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	The maintenance of 100% certification to SFI sustainable forestry practices is overseen by the board and included in executive remuneration plans. SFI requires the protection of biological diversity and that we manage forests in ways that protect and promote biological diversity, including animal and plant species, wildlife habitats, and ecological or natural community types.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Commitment to no conversion of High Conservation Value areas Commitment to secure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in both our upstream and downstream value chain	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Governance Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities	We include a section on our commitment and the relevancy of biodiversity and conservation to our company operations in our Annual 10K report (found on page 3). In our Proxy Statement, see pages 6, 7 and 41. WY 2022 Proxy Statement (3).pdf WY 2021 Annual Report and 10K.pdf
Please select	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. 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.

No additional information to provide

C16.1

(C16.1) 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	Business unit manager

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

Hello. Thank you for your interest in measuring and reducing forest and forest product supply chain emissions. If the information provided in this module would be more useful in a different format, please send an email to sustainability.inquiries@weyerhaeuser.com so that we may provide data in the way most appropriate for your Scope 3 inventory.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	10201000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
International Paper Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are primarily (~90%) a result of the use of fossil fuels and purchased electricity at our manufacturing facilities.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
88.5

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The value provided is the total Scope 1 and 2 intensity of our operations, in units of kg CO2e per air dry metric ton (ADMT).

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
88.5

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are primarily (~90%) a result of the use of fossil fuels and purchased electricity at our manufacturing facilities.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The value provided is the total Scope 1 and 2 intensity of our operations, in units of kg CO2e per air dry metric ton (ADMT).

Requesting member
WestRock Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
88.5

Uncertainty (±%)
10

Major sources of emissions
Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are primarily (~90%) a result of the use of fossil fuels and purchased electricity at our manufacturing facilities.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Please select

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The value provided is the total Scope 1 and 2 intensity of our operations, in units of kg CO2e per air dry metric ton (ADMT).

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

https://www.weyerhaeuser.com/sustainability/data-and-gri-index/#greenhouse_gas_emissions

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	As an integrated forest and paper products company we have difficultly allocating emissions to customers because we sell more than one type of product to the same customer, usually through many different transactions. Additionally, one of the by-products of our manufacturing process is used in the production of paper products. Our GHG inventory system does not tie the GHG emissions to the amount of these by-products, presenting a difficultly in measuring our Scope 3 category 10 emissions. We used a beta version of the NCASI Scope 3 Screening tool to establish our first GHG inventory in 2021 and intend to use the updated tool when it is made available. For customers that also have access to that tool it would be useful to compare assumptions and calculation methods to improve the comparability of Scope 3 GHG emissions.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

Targeted conversations with large customers to improve the comparability of Scope 3 assumptions and methods.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms