Weyerhaeuser Company - Climate Change 2023

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 10.6 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 2022, we generated $10.2 billion in net sales and employed approximately 9,300 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 and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
Yes

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for
2 years

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
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 or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board-level committee	The Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (GCRC) of the board of directors provides oversight and direction of our sustainability strategy and is the highest level of responsibility at the company for the oversight 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 annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board reviews the overall strategy and major plans of action taken by the company related to climate matters. In 2022 this included a review and agreement on decisions related to our 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 and the transition plan the company has to achieve net-zero carbon by 2040. With the Board's approval, climate-related targets are included with employee incentive programs. In addition, the Board receives an update related to the climate-related public policy priorities of the company. During these meetings, 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	Yes	Our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that the board should encompass a diverse range of talent, skill and expertise sufficient to provide sound and prudent oversight and guidance with respect to the company's operations and interests. The Corporate Governance Guidelines also provide that, at all times, a majority of the board must be comprised of independent directors" as defined from time to time by law, NYSE standards and any specific requirements established by the board. As a base line, each director is expected to exhibit high standards of integrity, commitment and independence of thought and judgment, participate in a constructive and collegial manner, be willing to devote sufficient time to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of a director and, most importantly, represent the long-term interests of all shareholders. Four members of our Board have competence in "Climate Change Management and Strategy". We assess each member of our Board annually on the experience they bring to their role as a Director and the criteria we use for this competency include relevant experience managing a company or organization with high risks or opportunities related to climate change, knowledge or training in climate-related topics, and the length of time they have spent managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

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

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Chief Development Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
CEO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line
Quarterly

Please explain
Our Chief Development Officer leads a number of teams which all have responsibilities for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. The CDO reports quarterly to the Board of Directors on progress related to each team, which includes our Portfolio Analytics & Business Development team (responsible for integrating climate risk into our timberlands valuations and for our carbon credit development business), our Natural Climate Solutions team (which includes our renewable energy business, carbon capture and storage business and our natural resources business), and our Acquisitions and Divestitures business (which is responsible for evaluating land purchases and sales which includes climate-related considerations that support our previously mentioned businesses).

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
Corporate executive team

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Reduction in absolute emissions
Energy efficiency improvement
Increased share of revenue from low-carbon products or services in product or service portfolio
Other (please specify) (Sustainable Forestry Certification, Carbon Market Development and Asset Value Optimization)

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to
Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)
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.

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 natural climate solutions market development and integrating carbon-related information into the asset valuation processes of our timberlands.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
Each year, our Board sets a threshold, target and maximum level for the controllable business metrics portion of the total AIP award. The controllable business metrics include rigorous and pre-set quantitative and qualitative operational excellent, sustainability and human capital management goals that are both detailed and measurable. The AIP is an annual cash incentive plan designed to motivate our executive officers to drive strong financial and business unit performance and to provide a clear link between pay and performance. In the case of our climate-related goals, each executive is incentivized to drive progress related to our performance on key elements of our climate transition plan. As referenced above, this include the attainment of our GHG emissions reduction target, the integration of climate risks and opportunities into our timberlands management decisions.

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		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 is responsible for identifying the risks and opportunities in the face of climate change and presenting these findings to senior management. We re-evaluate these impacts annually. Each year, the impacts are assessed based on magnitude (in dollars) and on expected timeframe of impact (short-term, medium-term or long-term, as defined above in question C2.1a). Based on each evaluation, the risk is assigned a accountable team who is responsible for mitigating the risk or capturing the opportunity.

The team identifies risks and opportunities to our three distinct lines of business (Wood Products, Timberlands, and Real Estate & Energy and Natural Resources) and groups 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 an opportunity to capture increased demand for wood products which have a lower embodied carbon compared alternatives such as steel and concrete.

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. Climate change is consistency ranked is a "high" risk on our enterprise risk heatmap, which is reviewed an evaluated by the board annually.

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 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 2022, 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 and electricity) in our manufacturing processes. Our ability to operate successfully 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 price increases on our products, productivity improvements, cost-reduction programs or hedging arrangements.

Time horizon
Short-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)
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 likely to impact our business within the next two years 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 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
no comment

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

Company-specific description
There continue to be numerous international, U.S. federal and state-level initiatives and proposals to address domestic and global climate issues. Within the U.S. and Canada, some of these proposals would (and have in some Canadian provinces) regulate and/or tax the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the reduction of carbon compound emissions into the atmosphere and provide tax and other incentives to produce and use cleaner energy.

Importantly, the combustion of biomass for energy could potentially be regulated as a greenhouse gas emission. Currently, our biomass is sourced from regions with stable or increasing carbon stocks, and so is considered carbon neutral. Any potential carbon price might not include this assumption, and price our biomass emissions as the same rate as fossil fuel emissions.

Taken in combination, these two forces (a carbon tax and the inclusion of biomass emissions in that tax) would introduce a 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)
12300000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
50300000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We assume that a carbon tax would initially apply to Scope 1 and 2 emissions. In 2022, our Scope 1 and 2 emissions totaled 824,303 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 $12.3 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 3.35 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. Assuming the same price of carbon, the maximum potential financial impact figure would be $50.3 million.

Cost of response to risk
1880000

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 $1.88 million in lobbying expenses to help shape policy and legislation affecting our business operations. Future legislation or regulatory activity in this area remains uncertain, and its effect on our operations is unclear at this time. However, it is possible that legislation or government mandates, standards or regulations intended to mitigate or reduce carbon compound or greenhouse gas emissions or other climate change effects could adversely affect our operations. For example, such activities could limit harvest levels or result in significantly higher costs for energy and other raw materials. Because our manufacturing operations depend upon significant amounts of energy and raw materials, these initiatives could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and profitability.

We have included the entire $1.88 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
no comment

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact
Increased capital expenditures

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

Company-specific description
We could incur substantial costs as a result of compliance with, violations of, or liabilities under applicable environmental laws and other laws and regulations. We are subject to a wide range of general and industry-specific laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, including those governing air emissions. We have incurred, and we expect to continue to incur, significant capital, operating and other expenditures complying with applicable environmental laws and regulations.

We also could incur substantial costs, such as civil or criminal fines, sanctions and enforcement actions (including orders limiting our operations or requiring corrective measures, installation of pollution control equipment or other remedial actions) related to emissions control.

There may be public policy developments at the state, federal and international level regarding climate change and energy access which would address emission of carbon dioxide, renewable energy and fuel standards, and the monetization of carbon. Compliance with regulations that implement new public policy in these areas might require significant expenditures.

Time horizon
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
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
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 developing 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
Virtually certain

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 EBITDA 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 the business evolves. We also do not expect that $100 million is the maximum potential value for this business, but have matched our CDP response with our publicly stated goal.

Cost to realize opportunity
8000000

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 2021. The cost figure provided includes building out the internal capacity to execute this work, the partnerships we have developed to help do so, and strategic marketing opportunities to promote the growth of the carbon markets and the natural climate solutions business as a whole. We do not expect to direct significant capital expenditures towards this business in the near-term.

Comment
no comment

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description
We make wood products that are literally the building blocks of competitively priced structural framing for many homes in North America. 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)
79580000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
397900000

Explanation of financial impact figure
In 2022, our net sales from our wood products business were $7,958 million. As the demand for climate-friendly building products increases, our net sales could increase by between 1 and 5%.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
In many ways, we are already positioned to take advantage of this opportunity. The products we make every day are climate-friendly products that can be used to create sustainable cities of the future. The emerging opportunity of the wood products industry is the ability to create tall buildings made out of mass timber, or engineering wood, such as cross-laminated timber. This new technique will allow urban areas to substitute steel and concrete for wood products in significant ways. To take advantage of this opportunity we are increasing our mass timber prioritization in legislative action plans, playing a leadership role in increasing our trade group focus on improving the position of wood as a low-carbon and adaptable building material, and partnering with and supporting NGOs and other organizations that are driving improvements in the research of the use of mass timber. 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)
24190000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
72570000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Estimating the financial impact of this opportunity is extraordinarily complex. In 2022, our net sales from our timberlands business were $2,419 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
11500000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Each year, we spend millions of dollars on forest productivity research, including $11.5 million in 2022. 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 2022 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
no comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

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

Row 1

Climate transition plan
Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan
No

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

Description of feedback mechanism
<Not Applicable>

Frequency of feedback collection
<Not Applicable>

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

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

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 were an 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 now that that project is complete.

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 $11.5 million in 2022 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 have integrated GHG considerations into the capital planning process, which covers a 3-year time horizon, and will use this integration to strategically plan upcoming capital projects which are aligned with out 1.5C transition plan. By integrating clear sustainability metrics and language into these processes, we strengthen not only awareness and pride among employees, but also our ability to identify opportunities, mitigate risk and more accurately report our overall sustainability performance.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	Yes, we identify alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy	At the company level only

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Financial Metric
Revenue/Turnover

Type of alignment being reported for this financial metric
Alignment with a sustainable finance taxonomy

Taxonomy under which information is being reported
EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

Objective under which alignment is being reported
Total across all objectives

Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in C0.4)
1858

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)
18

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)
18

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)
18

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned
Forest Management, NACE II - Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006, Eligible Activity 02.20 (Logging)

C3.5c

(C3.5c) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

We do not undergo verification or assurance relevant to our taxonomy alignment. As a U.S. based company, this taxonomy disclosure is likely to remain optional for the foreseeable future.

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

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

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)
449744

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
418355

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Base year total 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)
868099

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year total 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]
503497.42

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
392371

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
431932

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Total 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)
824303

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
12.0120159654821

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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 our indirect emissions from purchased energy.

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

Target reference number
Int 1

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

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 2: Capital goods
Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 5: Waste generated in operations
Category 6: Business travel
Category 7: Employee commuting
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
Category 13: Downstream leased assets

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.014

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0002

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.004

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0069

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0008

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0002

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0002

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0155

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.099

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0789

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0001

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.22

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.22

% 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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure
100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (upstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) covered by this Scope 3, Other (downstream) intensity figure
<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total 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]
0.165

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

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions
-5

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, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0136

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0002

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0041

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0065

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0008

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0002

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0002

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0151

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0975

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0763

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.0001

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.2146

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)
0.2146

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
9.8181818181818

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our target includes the 100% of the 11 categories of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to our company.

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 is focused on the sources of GHG emissions that we can influence and that have a large impact on our overall emissions. We are supporting innovations to reduce fuel use or switch to biofuels during in-forest harvesting and transportation. We are ensuring the efficient use of additional materials used in our manufacturing or tree growing operations. Our supply chain

decisions prioritize low-carbon methods of transportation and work to reduce the distance between forests, mills and end-users. And, finally, we are encouraging our customers to reduce GHG emissions through coalitions and industry groups. 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.

On an absolute basis, we have reduced our Scope 3 emissions by 3% versus our base year.

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
0.497

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
0.4473

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0.492

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
10.0603621730382

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Is this target part of an emissions target?
This target is separate from but related to our GHG emissions reduction target. Natural gas and purchased electricity represent more than 70% 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 70% 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	6	160000
To be implemented*	1	20000
Implementation commenced*	5	165000
Implemented*	2	40000
Not to be implemented	10	165000

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions	Agricultural nitrous oxide reduction

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
30000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
A change in practice to reduce fertilizer application in our timberlands. While we reevaluate this practice annually, we expect this change to last for the foreseeable future.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solid biofuels

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
10000

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)
Scope 2 (market-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. This replaces natural gas use and electricity use.

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.
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 adaptation 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, where possible. We continue to improve our tracking of fertilizer application quantities and our best practices in targeted application .

Primary climate change-related benefit
Emission reductions (mitigation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)
30000

Please explain
From 2021 to 2022 we lowered the emissions from fertilizer application by 30,000 mtCO2e (a 62% reduction).

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)
2000000

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
The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

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
78

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	Yes, a change in methodology Yes, a change in boundary	Updates to Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions were made due to updates made during our pursuit of third-party GHG assurance, which we received in 2023 over 2020, 2021 and 2022 emissions. This included new sources of emissions, correction of misreported data and updates to various emissions factors. Scope 2 market-based emissions were reported using separate M-B emissions factors for the first time in 2022. This required recalculating 2020 and 2021 M-B emissions in 2022 as well. Scope 3 emissions boundaries and methodologies were also updated. The largest change, by far, was expanding our boundary to include the end-of-life emissions from our sold logs and chips, in addition to our primary products. We also included category 3 emissions associated with purchased energy (transmission and distribution losses plus value chain emissions from transporting and mining fossil fuels) within our boundary for the first time.

C5.1c

(C5.1c) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 1 Scope 2, location-based Scope 2, market-based Scope 3	We recalculate the base year to account for: • Changes to the organizational boundaries (mergers, acquisitions, divestments) • Changes in equity share of GHG sources or sinks transferred into or out of the organizational boundaries • Changes to GHG quantification methodologies • Discovery of significant errors, or multiple cumulative errors, which are collectively significant (greater than a 5% variance versus previously reported emissions).	Yes

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)
449744

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 379,480 mtCO2e

Scope 1 emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during the independent assurance process

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
461942

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 546,369 mtCO2e

Scope 2 (location-based) emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during the independent assurance process

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
418355

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 546,369 mtCO2e

Scope 2 (market-based) emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during the independent assurance process

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)
604325

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 1,200,000 mtCO2e

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)
10000

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): Excluded

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 category 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 approach.

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)
174892

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): Excluded

We have three primary sources of category 3 emissions: Upstream emissions of purchased fuels. We account for the emissions associated with extracting, producing and transporting the fossil fuels we use in our operations. 2. Upstream emissions of purchased electricity. This includes the emissions associated with extracting, producing and transporting the sources of energy that produce the electricity we use. 3. Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses of purchased energy. This includes the losses of energy during the transportation and distribution of the electricity we purchase.

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)
300103

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 300,000 mtCO2e

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)
34868

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): Excluded

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. 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.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): Excluded

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.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2020

Base year end
December 31 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): Excluded

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)
667864

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 1,300,000 mtCO2e

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)
4277853

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 2,900,000 mtCO2e

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 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)
3408316

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): 300,000 mtCO2e

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.

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)
5000

Comment
Previous baseline (reported in 2020 and 2021): Excluded

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. The small amount of emissions included in this category are the fugitive emissions from legacy mining operations on our land.

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
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard
US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)
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)
392371

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
Our sources of direct GHG emissions include:
– Fossil fuel combustion at our mills, distribution centers, nurseries and office buildings as well as company-owned mobile equipment at our mills and in our timberlands.
– Biomass emissions at our mills, to account for methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O) emissions from carbon neutral combustion of biomass.
– Fertilizer and controlled burn N2O and CH4 emissions, respectively, in our forests.
– CH4 emissions from the decomposition of manufacturing residuals in landfills at our mills.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
442607

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during an independent assurance process, which we received in 2023. This included new sources of emissions, correction of misreported data and updates to various emissions factors.

Past year 2

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
449744

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during an independent assurance process, which we received in 2023. This included new sources of emissions, correction of misreported data and updates to various emissions factors.

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 are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment
To calculate location-based Scope 2 emissions, we use the EPA's Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) and the Canadian National Inventory Report. We multiply the quantity of purchased electricity by the appropriate eGRID (or Canadian equivalent) emission factor. To calculate market-based Scope 2 emissions, we use a combination of residual mix, balancing authority, or utility-specific emissions factors, according to the hierarchy set forth by the GHG Protocol. We do not account for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in our inventory.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
473916

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
431932

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
Our sources of Scope 2 GHG emissions include:

Electricity purchased from regional electrical power suppliers: To calculate location-based Scope 2 emissions, we use the EPA's Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) and the Canadian National Inventory Report. We multiply the quantity of purchased electricity by the appropriate eGRID (or Canadian equivalent) emission factor. To calculate market-based Scope 2 emissions, we use a combination of residual mix, balancing authority, or utility-specific emissions factors, according to the hierarchy set forth by the GHG Protocol. We do not account for Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) or Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in our inventory.

Steam purchased from non-Weyerhaeuser facilities.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
489921

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
436236

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during an independent assurance process, which we received in 2023. This included new sources of emissions, correction of misreported data and updates to various emissions factors.

Past year 2

Scope 2, location-based
461942

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
418355

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Comment
Scope 1 and 2 (location-based) emissions were restated this year to correct inaccuracies identified during an independent assurance process, which we received in 2023. This included new sources of emissions, correction of misreported data and updates to various emissions factors.

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 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)
584347

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
We have three primary sources of category 1 emissions:

1. Emissions associated with the wood raw material purchased by our mills from external landowners. We purchase approximately 60 percent of the wood raw materials in our mills from third-party landowners, including a mix of small-forest landowners and other large timber companies, and lots in between.
2. Emissions from forestry operations conducted by third-party contractors on our land. Forestry operations on our land are primarily conducted by third-party contractors. We estimate the emissions associated with these activities by applying emissions factors based on the weight of logs sold.
3. Emissions associated with additional non-fiber, non-fuel raw materials used during the manufacturing of wood products at our mills. The production of some of our wood products involves the addition of materials such as resins, waxes and glues.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

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 category 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 approach.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
175044

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method
Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
66

Please explain
We have three primary sources of category 3 emissions: Upstream emissions of purchased fuels. We account for the emissions associated with extracting, producing and transporting the fossil fuels we use in our operations. 2. Upstream emissions of purchased electricity. This includes the emissions associated with extracting, producing and transporting the sources of energy that produce the electricity we use. 3. Transmission and distribution (T&D) losses of purchased energy. This includes the losses of energy during the transportation and distribution of the electricity we purchase.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
279211

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
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
34308

Emissions calculation methodology
Waste-type-specific method

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

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. 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.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Emissions calculation methodology
Spend-based method

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

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.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

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)
650375

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)
4193655

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

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
3281312

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.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

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 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. The small amount of emissions included in this category are the fugitive emissions from legacy mining operations on our land.

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 to us because 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
Optional category, not 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
Optional category, not evaluated.

C6.5a

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

Past year 1

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
597785

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
183052

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
297405

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
37700

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
10000

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

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
692390

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
4193469

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

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
3390052

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
5000

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
Scope 3 emissions boundaries and methodologies were updated. The largest change, by far, was expanding our boundary to include the end-of-life emissions from our sold logs and chips, in addition to our primary products. We also included category 3 emissions associated with purchased energy (transmission and distribution losses plus value chain emissions from transporting and mining fossil fuels) within our boundary for the first time.

Past year 2

Start date
January 1 2020

End date
December 31 2020

Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)
604325

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
174892

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
300103

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)
34868

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
10000

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
10000

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

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
667864

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
4277853

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

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
3408316

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)
5000

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
Scope 3 emissions boundaries and methodologies were updated. The largest change, by far, was expanding our boundary to include the end-of-life emissions from our sold logs and chips, in addition to our primary products. We also included category 3 emissions associated with purchased energy (transmission and distribution losses plus value chain emissions from transporting and mining fossil fuels) within our boundary for the first time.

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 for calculating 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 piloted the second draft of the guidance in 2022.

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 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 removal in the following category.

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
1680861

Methodology
Process-based models

Please explain
At this time, there is no agreed-upon approach for calculating 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 piloted the second draft of the guidance in 2022.

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 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 removal in the following category.

As this question specifically asks about our direct operations, we have entered the net change in our forests, not the portion of net change in our sourcing regions.

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 for calculating 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 piloted the second draft of the guidance in 2022.

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)
2243080

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)
285563

Methodology
Default emissions factors

Please explain
These are biogenic emissions from controlled burn operations in our timberlands.

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

Reporting emissions by
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
10057555

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
About the same

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.

Explain why you do not calculate GHG emission for this commodity and your plans to do so in the future
<Not Applicable>

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
0.000080941

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
824303

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
10184000000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
6.05

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
The largest drivers of the change in GHG emissions intensity were a reduction in fertilizer use and a reduction in natural gas use

---

Intensity figure
0.083634

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
824303

Metric denominator
unit of production

Metric denominator: Unit total
9856088

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
0.26

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain
The largest drivers of the change in GHG emissions intensity were a reduction in fertilizer use and a reduction in natural gas use

---

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	293292	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	48613	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	50466	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

C7.2

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	56985
United States of America	335386

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	1470
Timberlands	102445
Wood Products	288455

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.

Emissions disaggregated by category (advised by the GHG Protocol)

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
Non-mechanical

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
71341

Methodology
Process-based models

Please explain
Includes fertilizer application, controlled burns and refrigerant use in nurseries

---

Activity
Agriculture/Forestry

Emissions category
Mechanical

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
31104

Methodology
Region-specific emissions factors

Please explain
Includes gas and diesel used for in-forest harvest activities

---

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category
Non-mechanical

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
47075

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Includes the CH4 and N2O emissions from biomass used for energy in our manufacturing facilities

---

Activity
Processing/Manufacturing

Emissions category
Mechanical

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
241380

Methodology
Default emissions factor

Please explain
Includes fossil fuel use in our manufacturing facilities

C7.5

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Canada	99863	99863
United States of America	374053	332069

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)
Corporate	1030	1030
Timberlands	377	377
Wood Products	472509	430525

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

C7.9

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

Decreased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	2125	Decreased	0.2	We reduced emissions from biogenic energy by 2,125 mtCO2e compared to 2021.
Other emissions reduction activities	45000	Decreased	5.5	We installed new manufacturing equipment that has been tied to a reduction of 15,000 mtCO2e. We also decreased fertilizer use which decreased GHG emissions by 30,000 mtCO2e.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments in reporting period.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions in reporting period.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers in reporting period.
Change in output	0	No change	0	There is limited evidence that changes in output resulted in a significant change in GHG emissions.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Changes in methodology were applied to previous years emissions, which were restated this year.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	Changes in boundary were applied to previous years emissions, which were restated this year.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No changes in operating conditions were tied to a GHG change in 2022.
Unidentified	7516	Decreased	1	Unidentified impacts include changes to gas and diesel use.
Other	0	No change	0	All other changed included in "unidentified" category.

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?

Market-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)	6092700	1315500	7408200
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	1295800	1295800
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	184000	0	184000
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	43800	<Not Applicable>	43800
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	6320500	2611300	8931800

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
6092700

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
6048900

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
43800

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
164300

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
164300

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
1151200

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1151200

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
7408200

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
7364400

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
43800

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

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

Comment
Includes sustainable biomass, oil and gas. Sustainable biomass accounts for 82% of the total.

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	7364400	7364400	6048900	6048900
Steam	43800	43800	43800	43800
Cooling	0	0	0	0

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Country/area of low-carbon energy consumption
United States of America

Sourcing method
Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

Energy carrier
Steam

Low-carbon technology type
Sustainable biomass

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
139536

Tracking instrument used
Contract

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
United States of America

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
No

Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)
<Not Applicable>

Comment
We purchase steam at two facilities that is generated by co-located facilities using sustainable biomass. The facilities who generate the steam are certified to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Fiber Sourcing standard. Through regular audits they maintain 100% certification to these standards, which is an approved standard for the CDP sustainable biomass criteria and thus we have included the biomass used for that steam creation under the sustainable biomass category.

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area
United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
1025100

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
95267

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
6164500

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
7284867

Country/area
Canada

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)
270700

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)
0

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

Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
44269

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1243800

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]
1558769

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
17116

Metric numerator
mtCO2e

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
NA

% change from previous year
0.42

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. 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
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf

Page/ section reference

Relevant standard
ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

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?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Other, please specify (% of target achieved relative to base year)	ISAE 3000 (Revised)	Our assurance scope includes the % of our Scope 1 and 2 GHG target achieved in the reporting period relative to base year 2020. ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify (Constituent GHG: CO2 only)	ISAE 3000 (Revised)	Our assurance scope includes a breakdown of Scope 1 GHG emissions by constituent GHG gases, including CO2 ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify (Constituent GHG: CH4 only)	ISAE 3000 (Revised)	Our assurance scope includes a breakdown of Scope 1 GHG emissions by constituent GHG gases, including CH4 ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf
C7. Emissions breakdown	Other, please specify (Constituent GHG: N2O only)	ISAE 3000 (Revised)	Our assurance scope includes a breakdown of Scope 1 GHG emissions by constituent GHG gases, including N2O ERM CVS - Assurance Report for Weyerhaeuser CDP 2023.pdf

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 canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

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
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Facilitate adoption of a unified climate transition approach with suppliers

% of suppliers by number
15

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
56

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
21.3

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Our wood product manufacturing facilities procure 59% of their raw material from external landowners. Of this 59%, about 15% of the fiber we procured in 2022 came from suppliers who are certified to third party sustainable forest management standards. These suppliers are required to measure and address their GHG emissions, identify and prioritize their climate risks, develop adaptation plans to address their priority risks, and identify and address opportunities to enhance climate benefits on the forests they own and manage. Because of the many benefits of sustainable forest management, and because of this increased carbon-related visibility into our supply chain, we have a preference for fiber that comes from certified forests. This information can then be included in our climate risk management process and utilized for Scope 3 emissions reporting, mainly for category 1 (purchased goods and services).

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We collaboratively work with SFI implementation committees (SICs) to identify regional climate risk and adaptation measures for each risk that can be implemented by companies and landowners operating in that region. These regional assessment reports (Southeast, Northeast and Northwest United States) bring resources to landowners that wouldn't otherwise be able to assess their climate risks and take action to mitigate them. This facilitates a coordinated approach to climate risk management for forest landowners in our supply chain.

A measure of success for this engagement would be the percentage of our suppliers who meet the new 2022 SFI Forest Management standard requirements around climate smart forestry during the 2023 audit cycle. This would demonstrate that the suppliers we source from have successfully identified the priority climate-related risks that impact the lands they manage and are that they implementing actions to address them. Today, for the 15% of our external suppliers who are certified, we believe a measure of success would be 100% of these suppliers meeting the new standard requirements.

Emissions information from our customers is also used to measure our Scope 3 GHG inventory. Category 1 represents about 5% of our total Scope 3 GHG emissions. 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
The % of supplier and procurement spend are relative to wood products fiber suppliers only. This is our most important group of suppliers from a climate perspective as our Timberlands business is at the beginning of the value chain and does not depend on a large number of suppliers.

The % of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions is the portion of category 1 that is due to our wood raw material sourcing.

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

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. These regions correspond to approximately 25% of our customer-based.

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 that are preferential to wood, 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 10% in 2022. 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 additional 10% in 2023.

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 Land Sector and Removals Guidance 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 successful delivery of the GHG Protocol in 2024 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 55 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 over 5,000 indirect wood suppliers with reforestation and forestry best management practices which includes 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)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Comment
No further 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

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we engage directly with policy makers
Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

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 external engagement activities are consistent with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
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?

Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers
Inflation Reduction Act

Category of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate change mitigation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate
Climate-related reporting
Climate transition plans
Emissions – CO2
Emissions – methane
Renewable energy generation

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage
National

Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to
United States of America

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

Description of engagement with policy makers
We were supportive of Renewable Energy incentives in the IRA:
- 10 year extension of the renewable electricity production tax credit ("PTC") and investment tax credit ("ITC") for projects beginning construction before January 1, 2025.
- Section 45X provides tax incentives for the manufacture of wind, solar, and battery components.

We were supportive of Carbon Sequestration/45Q:
- Increases value of the 45Q carbon oxide sequestration credit up to 85/ton for sequestration, $60/ton for utilization and $180/ton for direct air capture sequestration and $130/ton for direct air capture utilization
- Expands project eligibility for industry, electric power, and direct air capture projects by lowering the annual CO2 capture thresholds.

We were supportive of Agriculture, Forests & Biofuels:
- $20 billion to support climate smart agriculture practices.
- Codifies USDA Partnership for the Climate Smart Commodities Pilot Program (USDA now reviewing applications for the $1B in funding for the pilot program).
- $1.5 billion for urban and community forestry.
- $450 million in voluntary climate-smart forestry conservation incentives for private forest landowners.
- $100 million for wood innovation grants.
- $700 million for the Forest Legacy Program – priority to grants that offer carbon sequestration benefits.
- $50 million for an inventory of old-growth and mature forests in the National Forest System.
- $2 billion for wildfire risk reduction and landscape recovery.

We were supportive of Homes, Buildings and Materials:
- $1 billion in new funding to improve the sustainability of affordable housing through the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- $225 million for the General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund to convert federal facilities to high-performance green buildings.
- $2.15 billion for installing low-embodied-carbon materials and products in federal facilities. This $2.15 billion procurement initiative is intended to help kick-start markets for sustainable construction materials.
- $250 million for the EPA to support the development, standardization and transparency of environmental product declarations.
- $100 million for the EPA to work with the Department of Transportation and GSA to develop a program to identify and label low-embodied-carbon construction materials and products.

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 on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?
Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Please explain whether this policy, law or regulation is central to the achievement of your climate transition plan and, if so, how?

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or 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 policy consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?
Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position
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 (currency as selected in C0.4)

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

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.

Type of organization or individual
Political party or political candidate

State the organization or individual to which you provided funding
Patty Murray

Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
10000

Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate
As active members of our communities, we participate in the political process to help shape policy and legislation affecting our company and industry. All political contributions are managed by our government affairs team under a general delegation of authority from our general counsel. Patty Murray is a supporter of working forests and believes, as we do, that enabling the climate benefits of forests and wood products is a critical part of the solution to climate change. Her participation in the IRA's development helped ensure that forests and wood products were given appropriate funding to unlock their potential.

Have you evaluated whether this funding 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
2022 Annual Report and 10-K (4).pdf

Page/Section reference
Emissions figures: page 3
Emission targets: page 3
Climate risks: pages 25, 27, 33
Climate opportunities: page 16

Content elements
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
No further comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C The Climate Pledge We Mean Business World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	The Climate Pledge: We are committed to achieving net-zero emissions across our supply chain by 2040. The community of companies committed to The Climate Pledge are working together to make this possible. Business Ambition for 1.5C and We Mean Business: We are engaged with these initiatives through our SBTi-approved 1.5C target. WBCSD: We are a member of the Nature Pathway and Forest Solutions Group to learn and share knowledge related to achieving a net-zero, nature-positive and equitable transition .

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 to support our GHG target and reduce operational cost we also 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 will also decreasing our impact to nature.

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. It also requires us to assess the risk of sourcing wood from controversial sources defined as " Forest activities which are contributing to regional declines in habitat conservation and species protection (including biodiversity and special sites, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and key biodiversity areas, threatened and endangered species).	<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 Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

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

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Other, please specify (GIS database analysis of: NatureServe species occurrence data, threatened and endangered species data, regionally and local protected species, conservation agreements and relevant habitat management plans.)

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
In our owned and managed forests, before we conduct any forest management activity (road building, harvesting, tree planting, site preparation) we conduct a site level assessment of potential impact to water, soil, and biodiversity. This includes analyzing species occurrence data and assessing the presence of threatened, endangered, critically imperiled, imperiled, and other regionally significant species, visualizing any water features and reviewing soil type and characteristics. Depending on the results of the assessment, we adjust our operational activities to ensure we are protecting the integrity of and the biodiversity in the areas where we operate. This may include taking actions like buffering unstable slopes, leaving buffers along riparian areas and wetlands, and adjusting operational timing to avoid bird breeding season. The data inputs for these assessments are soil maps, occurrence data for threatened, endangered, critically imperiled, imperiled, and other regionally significant sensitive species and riparian area maps. We maintain access to this information in our internal GIS database.

To assess biodiversity risk in our supply chain, we conduct a risk assessment of our entire timber supply area that assesses the presence of the risk of sourcing wood from "Forest activities which are contributing to regional declines in habitat conservation and species protection (including biodiversity and special sites, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites and key biodiversity areas, threatened and endangered species)" This assessment is guided by our certification to the SFI Fiber Sourcing and SFI & PEFC Chain of Custody standards and is audited by a third-party auditor on an annual basis.

Our supply chain risk assessment identified the presence of risk in a subset of our sourcing areas of sourcing from activities that could be contributing to decline in to the following habitats: Mesophytic Coves, Native Long Leaf Pine Habitats, and the Southern Appalachian Critical Biodiversity Area. To address this risk, we developed and are implementing a risk mitigation program which engages directly with our suppliers to ensure they are aware of the sustainable forestry practices they can implement to protect these identified habitats when they are harvesting and managing their lands.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
No, but we plan to within the next two years

Value chain stage(s) covered
<Not Applicable>

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
<Not Applicable>

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?
Yes

C15.4a

(C15.4a) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to biodiversity -sensitive areas.

Classification of biodiversity -sensitive area
Other biodiversity sensitive area, please specify (Threatened and endangered species habitat)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Threatened and endangered species habitat

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
29,300 acres of the forests we own and managed in the United States provide habitat for threatened and endangered species.

Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity
Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area
Project design
Scheduling
Physical controls
Operational controls

Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented
We participate in conservation agreements or collaborative efforts that address specific habitat needs of at-risk or sensitive species. For example, we leave retention trees — large trees that are left standing through harvest and regeneration practices — to support use by many species, from hawks to bats to forest carnivores. We also work with watershed councils and other groups on stream restoration projects to enhance habitat for salmon.

During the planning phase of any operational activity in our timberlands operations, our staff review relevant data on species or community occurrences, and we run it through our company's GIS, with certain special sites triggered by the Compliance Warning System. This warning system allows for heightened attention to any special management risks and facilitates immediate communication and action to address management needs. For species that have specific regulatory requirements, we often conduct surveys to understand where they occur on our timberlands and adjust management as needed. We also review regional conservation planning efforts, such as state wildlife action plans, habitat conservation plans, or species conservation action plans (e.g., Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation, Partners in Flight, cerulean and golden-winged warbler habitat management guidelines) to help guide our management decisions and research efforts.

Specific example of managing areas designated as marbled murrelet habitat:
Nesting high up in mature trees and generally solitary by nature, marbled murrelets can be an especially challenging species to track and protect. In our Washington timberlands, we follow clear forest practice rules to identify potentially suitable habitat for murrelets — in short, older forests within 50 miles of the Pacific coast, and with branches wide enough to provide adequate nesting platforms for the birds. For any stands that match these habitat characteristics, we conduct a widely used survey protocol to determine if any murrelets are using that forest to nest. If they are, we immediately remove that stand from harvest consideration. Oregon forest practice rules don't require the same surveys, but as a company we voluntarily extend our Washington standard to all our timberlands in Oregon that are within 50 miles of the coast.

C15.5

(C15.5) 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 management Species management

C15.6

(C15.6) 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

C15.7

(C15.7) 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	Pages 3-4 2022 Annual Report and 10-K (4).pdf
Other, please specify (Company website, How We Do It Series)	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity	Our How we Do It: Wildlife document provides an in-depth and science-based description of how we protect biodiversity in our managed forests. It is available on our public website. WY-HowWeDoIt-Wildlife-Habitat-06-06-2022.pdf

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, Corporate and Government Affairs	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 helpful 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	10200000000

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

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
We are providing our total Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions from our Wood Products business for calendar year 2022. This does not include emissions from our Timberlands business. In 2022, Wood Products was responsible for 87% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Product- or customer-specific emissions can be made available upon request.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
718980

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Electricity, natural gas, liquid fossil fuels, CH4/N2O emissions from biomass energy

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
9856087

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The quantity of goods supplied is our total production of lumber, OSB, panels, engineered wood products, by-products and chips, in units of air dry metric tons. Additional breakdowns are available on request.

Requesting member
Lowe's Companies, Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
We are providing our total Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions from our Wood Products business for calendar year 2022. This does not include emissions from our Timberlands business. In 2022, Wood Products was responsible for 87% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Product- or customer-specific emissions can be made available upon request.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
718980

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Electricity, natural gas, liquid fossil fuels, CH4/N2O emissions from biomass energy

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
9856087

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The quantity of goods supplied is our total production of lumber, OSB, panels, engineered wood products, by-products and chips, in units of air dry metric tons. Additional breakdowns are available on request.

Requesting member
WestRock Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Scope 2 accounting method
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Allocation level
Business unit (subsidiary company)

Allocation level detail
We are providing our total Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions from our Wood Products business for calendar year 2022. This does not include emissions from our Timberlands business. In 2022, Wood Products was responsible for 87% of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions. Product- or customer-specific emissions can be made available upon request.

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
718980

Uncertainty (±%)
0

Major sources of emissions
Electricity, natural gas, liquid fossil fuels, CH4/N2O emissions from biomass energy

Verified
Yes

Allocation method
Allocation based on mass of products purchased

Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member
9856087

Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied
Metric tons

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The quantity of goods supplied is our total production of lumber, OSB, panels, engineered wood products, by-products and chips, in units of air dry metric tons. Additional breakdowns are available on request.

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

https://wy.com/carbon-record/methodology

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 use the NCASI Scope 3 Screening tool to measure our Scope 3 emissions. 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 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