C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

PotlatchDeltic Corporation (Nasdaq: PCH) is a leading timberland real estate investment trust (REIT) with operations in nine states. We own nearly 2.2 million acres of timberland, six sawmills and an industrial grade plywood mill, a residential and commercial real estate development business, and a rural timberland sales program. PotlatchDeltic was founded in 1903 and has a long legacy of excellence in timberland management and wood products manufacturing. Our operations are organized into three business segments: Timberlands, Wood Products, and Real Estate.

The Timberlands segment manages our timberlands in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In 2022, we added nearly 400,000 acres of timberlands in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina in our merger with CatchMark Timber Trust. Our timberlands are working forests, managed on a sustainable basis using long-term and short-term harvest plans that optimize harvest timing and incorporate best management practices. Our timberlands are 100% certified to the SFI® Forest Management standards and 70% of our timberlands in Arkansas and Louisiana are also certified to the FSC® Forest Management standards. Timberland management practices are conducted in accordance with regulatory and certification requirements and seek to protect water quality, wildlife habitat, and other ecosystem values. On average, we harvest 3.7% of our timberlands each year (including thinning). In 2022 we planted nearly 21 million seedlings and our timberlands sequestered approximately 8.2 million metric tons of CO2e in 2022.

The Wood Products segment manufactures and sells lumber, industrial plywood, and residual products at seven facilities located in Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, and Minnesota with lumber capacity of 1.1 billion board feet. PotlatchDeltic is committed to responsible procurement of raw materials, and we use both SFI® Fiber Sourcing and FSC® Chain of Custody programs to assure that the wood we purchase originates from responsible sources. All of our wood products facilities are certified to SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. SFI Fiber Sourcing is designed to ensure that wood purchased from uncertified lands is legally and responsibly sourced and requires measures to use best management practices, utilize trained logging professionals and foresters and verify that the measures are effective. In addition, our Gwinn, Michigan and Warren and Waldo, Arkansas mills are also FSC Chain of Custody certified. The FSC Chain of Custody means we track the path of our products, ensuring that FSC certified material is identified and that non-FSC certified wood meets the FSC Controlled Wood standard and does not come from undesirable sources. We continually invest in our wood products facilities, including projects to maximize recovery and reduce environmental impact. Nearly 100% of the logs processed at our wood products facilities are utilized, resulting in lumber, industrial plywood, or wood residuals. Wood residuals are used internally in our boilers for steam energy, with the remainder sold for a wide range of end uses. The lumber and plywood produced act as a carbon vault storing carbon in long-life products, with 2022 production accounting for approximately 2.7 million metric tons of CO2e stored.

The Real Estate segment focuses on two activities: rural real estate and real estate development. Rural real estate primarily consists of the sale of rural land that is not strategic to core timberland operations. We continually assess the highest value and best use of timberlands to identify rural real estate opportunities. Higher uses include conservation and recreational use. Real estate development consists of the development and sale of residential lots and commercial sites at two master-planned communities in Arkansas.

Corporate responsibility is a core value of PotlatchDeltic. We have a long legacy of excellence in timberland management and wood products manufacturing, and we are committed to being a responsible citizen. This commitment includes practicing sustainable forest management, complying with environmental laws, effectively utilizing resources, and minimizing our environmental impact. Our environmental commitment, the relationships we have with employees, the independence and oversight of our Board of Directors, the positive impact we have in our communities, and our public advocacy can have a profound impact on our success in maximizing a range of values for our stakeholders. We recognize that these factors are the foundation for our long-term success.

In 2022, annual revenues were approximately $1.3 billion. At the end of 2022 we employed 1,330 personnel across our businesses, all in the United States. Our head office is in Spokane, Washington. More information about PotlatchDeltic is available at www.PotlatchDeltic.com and in our 2022 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report.

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
1 year

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

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for
1 year

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.
United States of America

C0.4

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

C0.5

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

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

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

	Relevance
Agriculture/Forestry	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 nearly 2.2 million acres of timberland, six sawmills and an industrial grade plywood mill, a residential and commercial real estate development business, and a rural timberland sales program. PotlatchDeltic was founded in 1903 and has a long legacy of excellence in timberland management and wood products manufacturing. Our operations are organized into three business segments: Timberlands, Wood Products, and Real Estate.

The Timberlands segment manages our timberlands in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In 2022 we added nearly 400,000 acres of timberlands in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina in our merger with CatchMark Timber Trust. Our timberlands are working forests, managed on a sustainable basis using long-term and short-term harvest plans that optimize harvest timing and incorporate best management practices. Our timberlands are 100% certified to the SFI® Forest Management standards and 70% of our timberlands in Arkansas and Louisiana are also certified to the FSC® Forest Management standards. Timberland management practices are conducted in accordance with regulatory and certification requirements and seek to protect water quality, wildlife habitat, and other ecosystem values. On average, we harvest 3.7% of our timberlands each year (including thinning). In 2022 we planted nearly 21 million seedlings and our timberlands sequestered approximately 8.2 million metric tons CO_2e in 2022.

Our wood products facilities are located in Arkansas, Idaho, Michigan, and Minnesota and produce nearly 1.1 billion board feet of annual lumber capacity. Our plywood mill is located in Idaho and produces specialty plywood for industrial applications. Our wood products facilities consume timber grown on our timberlands and also purchase timber from others.

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, a Ticker symbol	Nasdaq: PCH
Yes, an ISIN code	US7376301039
Yes, a CUSIP number	737630103

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
Other, please specify (Board Chair and Board Members)	Because our business is primarily focused on timberlands and wood products, the structure of the Board leadership aligns with responsibility for timberland and wood products climate-related issues. Our full Board, which is comprised of ten members, makes decisions focused on the sustainable management of our forests, the responsible procurement of timber, and the manufacturing of wood products, including climate-related issues. The Board oversees the company's business including the company's strategy, ESG matters, including our environmental management, social responsibility, health and safety program performance, and corporate governance policies and practices, climate-related risks and opportunities, greenhouse gas reduction commitments, and other matters. Examples of climate-related issues that will be evaluated in 2022 included our analysis of climate-related risks and opportunities in Arkansas and Idaho presented in our upcoming 2022 Carbon and Climate report. In addition, the Board reviewed our carbon removals, Scope 1, 2, and 3 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, our GHG reduction commitments for 2030 and our goal to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050.
Board-level committee	Our full Board is responsible for and makes decisions focused on climate-related issues. The Board has three standing committees that with the full Board advise our senior management team on the future direction of our company. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for overseeing governance matters, including the function and operation of the Board, and our overall compliance with applicable environmental laws and operating permits. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing financial reporting, risk management (including climate-related risks), legal and regulatory compliance activities, carbon accounting, ESG-related audit matters, and other matters. The Executive Compensation and Personnel Policies Committee oversees our executive compensation and benefits programs and other matters. Examples of climate-related issues evaluated in 2022 include the implementation of a new annual award incentive plan commencing in 2023 that uses a scorecard incorporating financial and non-financial goals, including climate-related goals.
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The President and CEO, who is also a director, has executive responsibility for climate-related issues. The Vice-President Public Affairs and Chief ESG Officer provides senior leadership, including the President and CEO, with regular updates on ESG strategy and analysis, including on climate-related matters. Our full Board, with input from the President and CEO, is responsible for climate-related issues.

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	Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	Our full Board is responsible for oversight of the company's business, which includes, among other matters, strategy, major capital expenditures and transactions, risk management, public policy, and compensation. This includes assessing climate risks and opportunities, climate scenario analysis, the setting and monitoring of GHG reduction, energy, and other ESG targets, and oversight of our goals and progress towards achieving net-zero by 2050. The Board meets at least four times a year. An example of climate-related Board oversight in 2022 included the review of our carbon accounting methodology including our carbon removals and GHG emissions.

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	The Board is composed of individuals who are highly qualified and dedicated with diverse backgrounds, skills, professional experience, perspectives, age, and gender. Two of our ten directors have climate skills, one of which has a climate leadership certification, and six of our ten directors have environmental sustainability skills. Our Director Nomination Policy requires that Board members be selected for their character, judgment, diversity of experience, business acumen, and their ability to act on behalf of all stockholders. Directors must be committed to enhancing shareholder value, have sufficient time to effectively carry out duties, limit the number of public boards on which they serve, and be able to provide insights and practical wisdom based on their experience and expertise. Some of our directors have forests and land-related expertise, including on climate issues, as a result of their board and/or management experience with forest and land-based public companies or private investments. In addition, the Chairman of the Board and former CEO has a degree in forestry and spent his career in the forest products industry managing forests and wood products. Climate related competence is an inherent component of forest and environmental management.	<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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Providing climate-related employee incentives
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities
<Not Applicable>

Reporting line
Reports to the board directly

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

Please explain
The President and CEO has responsibility for climate-related issues and for managing Board agendas so that the Board is kept informed of climate-related issues. Our full Board is responsible for oversight of climate risks and opportunities, our climate strategy, climate targets, and other climate-related issues. The Board meets at least four times a year.

Position or committee
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
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
The Vice President and Chief Financial Officer provides quarterly updates to the Board on the performance of the business segments, including climate related acquisitions and capital expenditures. He also leads the risk management process and reports to the Audit Committee on risk assessment matters, including climate risks and opportunities.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Vice President, Real Estate)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Other, please specify (Natural climate solutions)

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
The Vice President, Real Estate has oversight of the real estate and natural climate solutions business line. The natural climate solutions business line includes monitoring the market outlook and developing opportunities relating to renewable energy, carbon offsets, carbon capture and storage, mitigation banking, and conservation.

Position or committee
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (Vice President, Public Affairs and Chief ESG Officer)

Climate-related responsibilities of this position
Developing a climate transition plan
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis
Setting climate-related corporate targets
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities
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
The Vice President Public Affairs and Chief ESG Officer provides senior leadership updates on ESG strategy and reporting and reports regularly to the Board on ESG matters and initiatives. This includes the company strategy relating to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and climate change. Responsibilities include overseeing climate risks and opportunities analysis, establishing GHG reduction targets and other climate-related goals, monitoring progress, and reporting on our carbon record. In addition, the VP Public Affairs and Chief ESG Officer engages with a broad range of stakeholders on climate-related policy and regulation.

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	As a leading timberland REIT, our business is structured on responsible and sustainable management of our forests and minimizing our environmental impacts in wood products. Employment opportunities, pay, and benefits are dependent on our successful management of our forests and our wood products facilities. Managing our resources sustainably and attaining climate targets helps to ensure that our company stays strong and healthy, as well as our environment and resources.

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
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

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

Further details of incentive(s)
Our performance as a company depends on our ability to successfully manage climate-related issues. Our executives' pay is determined by our company's ability to meet specific business targets including ESG goals that include climate-related targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We have integrated ESG and climate into annual incentive plan eligible employee goals and pay. ESG is prominent in Company-level goals established by the Board and we further formalized ESG goals with the adoption of a scorecard component of our annual bonus program in 2023. The ESG and climate goals include energy reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, carbon record reporting, and analysis of climate risks and opportunities. In addition, we are developing natural climate solutions business opportunities, including solar, carbon capture and storage, carbon offsets, mitigation banking, and conservation.

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
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

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

Further details of incentive(s)
Our performance as a company depends on our ability to successfully manage climate-related issues. Our executives' pay is determined by our company's ability to meet specific business targets including ESG goals that include climate-related targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We have integrated ESG and climate into annual incentive plan eligible employee goals and pay. ESG is prominent in Company-level goals established by the Board and we further formalized ESG goals with the adoption of a scorecard component of our annual bonus program in 2023. The ESG and climate goals include energy reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, carbon record reporting, and analysis of climate risks and opportunities. In addition, we are developing natural climate solutions business opportunities, including solar, carbon capture and storage, carbon offsets, mitigation banking, and conservation.

Entitled to incentive
Other, please specify (All long-term incentive employees)

Type of incentive
Monetary reward

Incentive(s)
Bonus - % of salary

Performance indicator(s)
Progress towards a climate-related target
Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative

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

Further details of incentive(s)
Our performance as a company depends on our ability to successfully manage climate-related issues. Annual incentive plan eligible employee pay is determined by our company's and business unit's ability to meet specific business targets including ESG goals that include climate-related targets.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan
We have integrated ESG and climate into annual incentive plan eligible employee goals and pay. ESG is prominent in Company-level goals established by the Board and we further formalized ESG goals with the adoption of a scorecard component of our annual bonus program in 2023. The ESG and climate goals include energy reduction, greenhouse gas reduction, carbon record reporting, and analysis of climate risks and opportunities. In addition, we are developing natural climate solutions business opportunities, including solar, carbon capture and storage, carbon offsets, mitigation banking, and conservation.

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	1	PotlatchDeltic's short-term time horizon focuses on issues impacting the company within the next year. These are typically operating plans that are established and budgeted for the year or plans surrounding events that are likely to occur. Examples of short-term planning include forest certification audits, meeting environmental regulatory requirements, energy reduction initiatives, and replanting previously harvested areas.
Medium-term	1	5	PotlatchDeltic's medium-term time horizon incorporates the short-term and long-term planning surrounding multi-year initiatives or events that are possible to occur. This time horizon will typically include operational goals, targets, or responses to changing polices or regulations. An example of a medium-term planning horizon includes waste reduction initiatives, water usage and monitoring, and operational or climate-related capital projects.
Long-term	5	50	PotlatchDeltic's long-term time horizon incorporates the short and medium-term planning into longer term plans that consider our mission, goals, and challenges. Examples of long-term planning include our sustainable forest management plans, our climate risk and opportunity analysis, our 2030 GHG reduction targets and our 2050 net-zero GHG goal.

C2.1b

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

Our annual risk assessment process includes evaluating the attributes of likelihood, impact and velocity of identified risks to determine an inherent risk score and the mitigating control strength of these risks to determine a residual risk ranking of the identified risks. These risks include financial, operational and strategic risks. This analysis is developed and evaluated by the Risk Management Committee comprised of members of senior leadership and chaired by the Chief Financial Officer. The Chair periodically reviews the substantive risks and the steps being taken to mitigate and monitor those risks with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

For Enterprise Risk Management purposes Business Segment level impact scales are as follows (score / impact description / impact $ amount):

· 5 / Catastrophic / over $350 million

· 4 / Major / between $75 million - $350 million

· 3 / Moderate / between $15 million - $75 million

· 2 / Minor / between $1.5 million - $15 million

· 1 / Negligible / under $1.5 million

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
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
We evaluate a range of physical, regulatory and transitional climate-related risks and opportunities to our company.

PotlatchDeltic utilizes an enterprise risk management (ERM) framework to identify, assess, and mitigate significant risks facing the Company. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and senior management have primary responsibility for the oversight of risks facing the Company. The Internal Audit Director facilitates the formal enterprise-wide risk assessment process. Business unit and function leaders are interviewed annually to update, identify, and evaluate key environmental, financial, and business risks. A risk management committee comprised of members of senior leadership and chaired by the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for completing the annual enterprise risk assessment process. The risk assessment process includes evaluating the risk universe, emerging risks, and risk attributes that include likelihood, impact, velocity, and mitigation control strength. The Chief Financial Officer presents the results of the annual ERM process to the Audit Committee each year. This includes discussion of top risks and current mitigation measures. Also, business leads incorporate risks and mitigation measures into their strategic plans annually. Specific risks related to environmental issues and climate change are identified, assessed, and mitigated where feasible as part of our ERM process. In addition, our Environmental Compliance Management System (EMS) and ESG review conducted annually at the business unit level evaluate business ESG risks and opportunities, including climate-related risks and opportunities. The ESG Management Committee identifies and reviews climate-related risks across our business units. Risks are prioritized based on environmental and financial impact. PotlatchDeltic will continue to enhance its ERM framework for our businesses to identify and seek to mitigate emerging or shifting risks and opportunities. We are working to expand our climate risk management framework including the use of scenario analysis in line with TCFD.

We also conduct climate-change risk assessments to evaluate risks and opportunities including the potential physical impacts that changes in atmospheric CO2, temperature, and precipitation could have on our timberlands under various GHG scenarios. In 2022, we evaluated the impacts on our Idaho and Arkansas timberlands utilizing guidance from the TCFD and using the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) Climate Projection Analysis (CPAT) Tool. The analysis is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios called Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), that represent prescribed pathways for anthropogenic (human caused) GHG emissions and land use change and serves as the basis for modeling the resulting atmospheric CO2 equivalent concentration. We evaluated four RCPs on our timberlands in 2022, including a highly unlikely, high consequence scenario: RCP 2.6, RCP 4.5, RCP 6.0, and RCP 8.5. The NCASI Climate Projection Analysis Tool (CPAT) utilizes spatially downscaled climate model projections from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP-5) dataset for the period 2000-2099 for the four RCP scenarios. The model projections include temperature and precipitation impacts to 2100 for our two identified regions and enable the evaluation of climate boundaries for our primary tree species in each region. In addition, we address the general biological response for timberlands arising from higher CO2 levels in the atmosphere.

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	We abide by all local, state, and federal laws and regulations and will continue to adjust our business as needed in order to stay compliant. Current monitoring and reduction initiatives directly impact our business, especially our wood products division, as systems are upgraded and installed to meet requirements. These upgrades are typically very costly and have an impact on our net revenues.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We actively monitor legislation related to climate change and carbon markets and the impact that it can have on us as a business. There are currently legislative proposals around the regulation and taxation of carbon emissions and other greenhouse gases that aim to reduce emissions and provide incentives for the use of cleaner energy. These regulations can have an impact on our business, especially our wood products division. The monitoring and reduction of emissions typically require costly investments in monitoring systems as well as replacements of some systems, along with other compliance costs. We are committed to the development of well-designed climate related regulations because they help protect the environment and our natural resources.
Technology	Relevant, always included	We invest in technology upgrades to meet current and future regulations. New technologies typically come at a high cost to the company. As systems become outdated or obsolete to our wood products division, we look to replace them with new technology when possible. These technologies are typically related to carbon and greenhouse gas emissions as well as energy reductions. We also evaluate new technologies that can have an impact to our timberlands business, such as carbon monitoring and the monetization of carbon credit projects.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Legal matters or disputes arise from time to time. We minimize our legal risks through well-established policies and procedures and internal systems that are regularly reviewed. In addition, we have audit procedures in place where we assess risks and review actual performance relative to our requirements. We monitor new legislation or changes to existing legislation that could impact our business.
Market	Relevant, always included	Our business is highly dependent on external timberlands and wood products markets. We own and manage nearly 2.2 million acres of timberlands that are used to supply our wood products facilities, but also supply external wood products facilities. Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, and wildfire, as a result of climate change can have major impacts on markets. The destruction of timberlands from these events can impact our ability to harvest timber and meet necessary mill commitments to internal and external faculties, which could have a major impact on revenues.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The financial performance of our operations is affected by the cyclical nature of our business. A variety of factors affect prices and demand for timber, including changes in economic conditions, the level of domestic new construction and remodeling activity, foreign demand, interest rates, credit availability, population growth, weather conditions and pest infestation, as well as changes in timber supply. All of these factors can vary by region, timber type, and species. On a local level, supplies can fluctuate depending upon factors such as changes in weather conditions and harvest strategies of local timberland owners, as well as occasionally high timber salvage efforts due to events such as pest infestations or fires. We may be susceptible to adverse economic and other developments in the regions where we own timberlands, including industry slowdowns, mill closures and curtailments, business layoffs or downsizing, relocations of businesses, changes in demographics, increases in real estate and other taxes and increased regulation, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us. We are certified under the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) and the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC); public certification and recognition by these third party organizations allow us to promote that we are managing our timberlands and wood products facilities in safe, responsible and sustainable ways.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Changing weather patterns and over-mature, decadent timber that is not actively managed on federal forests have increased wildfire risk in the Pacific Northwest. Fires can start due to lightning strikes or from human impacts and have increased in number and intensity as climates change, but are more likely to be minimized on working forests due to active monitoring and forest management that reduces fuel loads. However, some of our timberland ownership in Idaho is adjacent or checkerboard to federal forests, increasing the risk of the spread of wildfire to our timberlands. Fires could burn growing or mature timber and impact future harvest levels. Our U.S. South timberlands do not face fire as a substantive financial risk due to ownership patterns, ease of access and wetter conditions with higher humidity. In 2022 we had forest fires on nearly 746 acres of our forestlands. Forest fires impact our timberlands because we must restart the forest life cycle starting with salvage and reforestation which can be costly and time consuming. Forest fires can also have a detrimental effect on markets by impacting their ability to reliably source fiber.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	Scientific research supports that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to alter the composition of the global atmosphere in ways that are affecting and are expected to continue affecting global temperatures and climate. Rising temperatures and increased CO2 levels create both risks and opportunities to our timberlands. Increased temperature and CO2 can lead to higher forest productivity in some regions, whereas in others the impacts may be limited. Rising temperatures or drought in some regions could impact operating conditions in our timberlands for our employees or contractors, impacting harvesting. Changing weather patterns and climatic conditions from rising temperatures could add to the unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, hailstorms, wildfires, snow, ice storms, the spread of disease, and insect infestations. Any of these natural disasters could affect our timberlands, timber growth rates, productivity of our timberlands, our harvest operations, wood products manufacturing, or cause variations in the cost of raw materials. We evaluate the impact that all of these different factors can have to tree health and productivity and adjust the selection of seedling genetics and silviculture practices to mitigate climate and environmental impacts. We utilize native tree species and tree genetics that are the result of tree breeding and testing programs that select trees with the best ability to survive, grow and resist disease.

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

Changing weather patterns and over-mature, decadent timber that is not actively managed on federal forests have increased wildfire risk in the Pacific Northwest. Fires can start due to lightning strikes or from human impacts but are more likely to be minimized on working forests due to active monitoring and forest management that reduces fuel loads. However, some of our timberland ownership in Idaho is adjacent or checkerboard to federal forests, increasing the risk of the spread of wildfire to our timberlands. Fires could burn growing or mature timber and impact future harvest levels. Our U.S. South timberlands do not face fire as a substantive financial risk due to ownership patterns, ease of access and wetter conditions with higher humidity. In 2022 we had forest fires on nearly 746 acres of our forestlands. Forest fires impact our timberlands because we must restart the forest life cycle starting with salvage and reforestation which can be costly and timely. Forest fires can also have a detrimental effect on markets by impacting their ability to reliably source fiber.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
No financial impact figure given.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Practices to help mitigate fire risk on our Idaho timberlands include participating in fire protection districts with state, federal and timberland owners where participants contribute assets and resources to fight fires regardless of the location of the fire. During periods of high fire danger, we may prohibit campfires, close access, or adjust harvest schedules to late evening/early mornings and post individuals on site following logging activities to monitor for potential fire outbreaks. From May to October, our agreements with contractors require them to have specific firefighting resources on site. Additionally, remaining slash is reduced to minimize fire risk through either mechanical piling or prescribed burning. Foresters are trained on fire prevention and preparedness and work alongside local, state and federal agencies on fire prevention activities. The recent Memorandum of Understanding between the US Forest Service and National Alliance of Forest Owners (NAFO) will likely result in the better protection of NAFO member company land and adjacent National Forest System (NFS) land. The agreement provides for the use of NAFO member company resources to fully suppress fires in areas along the boundaries of NAFO and USFS lands.

We mitigate the substantive financial or strategic risk of fire through our timberland management and operational policies and practices. Our commitment to using best management practices and our third-party certification through SFI or FSC includes integrating forest management practices that reduce fire risk.

Comment
We assume substantially all risk of loss to the standing timber we own from fire and other hazards because insuring for such losses is not practicable. General liability insurance is maintained where practical. Consequently, a reduction in our timber inventory from such events could adversely affect our financial results and cash flows. Disruptions in harvesting activity can also impact log deliveries to our wood products facilities and to our customers which has a direct impact on our revenues. Forest fires and other natural disasters can limit and disrupt our ability to harvest because either the standing timber is too damaged to be salvaged or there is no longer any standing timber. Salvage operations can take a significant amount of time to ensure safety and be very costly. Salvaged areas will also need to undergo site prep and reforestation much earlier than they were planned and may require more expensive treatments. Stands that have experienced forest fires or stress from natural disasters also require additional evaluation because they pose a greater risk of insect and disease damage. These risks are embedded into our environmental management system, business unit reporting frameworks, and the executive management ERM process.

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Temperature variability

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

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

Company-specific description
Scientific research supports that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to alter the composition of the global atmosphere in ways that are affecting and are expected to continue affecting global temperatures and climate. Rising temperatures and increased CO2 levels create both risks and opportunities to our timberlands. Increased temperature and CO2 can lead to higher forest productivity in some regions, whereas in others the impacts may be limited. Rising temperatures or drought in some regions could impact operating conditions in our timberlands for our employees or contractors, impacting harvesting. Changing weather patterns and climatic conditions from rising temperatures could add to the unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, hailstorms, wildfires, snow, ice storms, the spread of disease, and insect infestations. Any of these natural disasters could affect our timberlands, timber growth rates, productivity of our timberlands, our harvest operations, and our wood products manufacturing, or cause variations in the cost of raw materials. We evaluate the impact that all of these different factors can have to tree health and productivity and adjust the selection of seedling genetics and silviculture practices to mitigate climate and environmental impacts. We utilize native tree species and tree genetics that are the result of tree breeding and testing programs that select trees with the best ability to survive, grow and resist disease.

We conducted a climate analysis described in our 2021 Carbon & Climate Report that evaluated the potential physical impacts that changes in atmospheric CO2, temperature, and precipitation could have on our timberlands under various GHG scenarios. We evaluated potential physical impacts on two regions: 1) our Idaho timberlands; and 2) our Gulf South timberlands (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama). The analysis was conducted utilizing guidance from the TCFD and the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement Climate Projection Analysis Tool (NCASI Climate Tool).

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood

More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
No financial impact figure given.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Our revenues and cash flows are primarily from our timberland and wood products businesses. The ability to access our timberlands is critical to sustainably manage our forests, conduct annual harvest plans, and complete silviculture and planting work. Disruptions in access, inclement weather, or insects and disease could impact our financial performance. Mitigating the potential risk of rising mean temperatures is incorporated into the sustainable management planning and work we do in our forests, including best management practices and third-party certification of SFI and FSC. These risks are embedded into our environmental management system, business unit reporting frameworks, and the executive management ERM process.

We utilize native tree species and tree genetics that are the result of tree breeding and testing programs that select trees with the best ability to survive, grow and resist disease. Our silviculture practices including species and genetic selection, genetic deployment, planting density, competition and invasive species control, and maintenance of optimal tree density and spacing throughout the growth cycle improve resiliency and reduce climate risk. Our sustainable harvest planning and scheduling utilizes forest inventory data that are continually updated and growth models that are frequently calibrated to the growth and mortality on our timberlands that may change and evolve in response to slowly changing temperature, precipitation patterns and CO2 levels. Our environmental best practices are part of our EMS and have been embedded in a continuous improvement cycle that includes site specific prescriptions, inspections during implementation, summarization of implementation and effectiveness, identification of trends and opportunities for improvement, adjustments to best practices, training and redeployment.

We take steps to mitigate the substantive financial or strategic risk of climate change, including rising mean temperatures through our timberland management and operational policies and practices described in the primary response section. These functions described have been built into our business. As we identify additional physical and transitional risks during climate scenario analysis, we will build additional functionality into our business processes.

Comment
Overall, increased CO2 concentrations coupled with gradual warming and largely unchanged precipitation patterns are supportive of productive forests. Higher atmospheric CO2 concentration and atmospheric nitrogen deposition can lead to multiple effects from CO2 enrichment resulting in productivity gains for timberlands. In response to elevated CO2, trees use water more efficiently, which increases growth efficiency and reduces water loss.

Downscaled RCP 2.6, 4.5, 6.0, and 8.5 projections for northern Idaho indicate annual climatic conditions will be well suited for Douglas-fir growth and productivity through the 2100 decade. Increased frequency, duration, or intensity of droughts in Idaho may increase wildfire risk and increase variability in annual planting success and could result in increased casualty losses or higher forest management expenses. In the Gulf South, climate boundaries and climate productivity ranges were examined for Loblolly Pine, which is a valuable commercial species in the region. Downscaled RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 6.0 projections for the Gulf South reveal general climatic conditions will be well suited for its growth and productivity. The unlikely RCP 8.5 scenario is inconclusive as no Loblolly Pine currently exists in those conditions.

Identifier
Risk 3

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
The possibility of emerging international, federal, and state-level initiatives and proposals surrounding climate issues are on the rise. These potential regulations can impact our business if they require the regulation and/or the taxation of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to ensure the reduction of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. Changes in machinery, monitoring devices, and procedures to meet these requirements at our wood products facilities can come at a high cost that can impact our business. Tax and other incentives to meet these requirements may also be a possibility, and would likely help us meet any new requirements. In addition, the combustion of biomass for energy could potentially be regulated as a greenhouse gas emission.

Wood residuals are burned in our boilers to produce energy. The greenhouse gas emissions from the boilers produce biogenic emissions because the carbon emitted is part of the biogenic cycle rather than an increase in total carbon in the atmosphere from burning fossil fuels. Any potential carbon price might not include this assumption, and price our biomass emissions as the same as fossil fuel emissions. A carbon tax and the inclusion of biomass emissions in a carbon tax would have a financial impact to our company.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
No financial impact figure given.

Cost of response to risk

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
PotlatchDeltic's business can be impacted by federal, state, and local public policy. Our Public Affairs team works with management to actively engage in the political process through public policy and legislative advocacy on issues that have the potential to impact our company and our industry. We interact with national, state, and local elected officials and their staff through meetings. We often work together with industry associations or coalitions in these efforts to highlight issues of importance. Our involvement can range from writing letters in support of or opposition to legislation, educating legislators and their staff on an issue, or participating in rulemaking regarding proposed regulatory changes. We are committed to conducting these activities in an accountable and transparent manner.
We work within several national or state industry associations to direct lobbying outreach and participate in several coalitions and advisory boards. The topics we have been engaged in vary from state issues to broader national matters. Some issues are resolved in a short timeframe while others can evolve over many years. Some of these associations may have interactions with federal or state government officials.
We mitigate the potential risk of new or changing regulations through our robust timberland management and EMS. In addition, we have ongoing contact with regulators and policy makers either directly or through our industry associations that includes discussions on the potential impacts of proposed rules or changes. Senior management reviews potential regulatory risks on a regular basis.

Comment
No further 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
Voluntary and regulatory GHG reductions are driving the demand for forest-based carbon offsets. Forest landowners receive payment for increasing carbon storage on their forest lands and/or credit for wood that is manufactured into long-lived forest products. Climate change and specifically higher atmospheric CO2 levels are resulting in higher growth rates on timberlands in the U.S. Gulf South. Increased growth from climate change and improved tree genetics paired with improved silvicultural practices shortens the time required to produce timber that can be manufactured into long-lived forest products. This enables more wood products manufacturing and the ability to utilize forests to provide a natural climate solution in the form of offsets. Markets utilizing biomass sourced from sustainably managed forests could expand as new bio-based products emerge ranging from bioplastics to biofuel. These could expand market demand for fiber and for residual wood fiber remaining from wood product manufacturing, a portion of which otherwise could go to waste. Net-zero transition commitments combined with circularity-oriented policies could drive growth of these bio-based materials for end uses such as food packaging, consumer goods, or aviation fuels. Solar energy and energy storage opportunities are growing rapidly, driven by commercial and utility procurement and supported by policy and incentive programs. The combination could increase revenues and cash flows from the timber business.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
No financial impact figure given.
Higher growth rates could increase available sustainable annual harvests and increase revenue and cash flow streams. Increased harvests could provide opportunities for mill modernizations or additional capacity which if completed could increase revenues and cash flows. The development of carbon offsets and other natural climate solutions could create additional revenue and cash flow streams.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We continuously look at and evaluate new markets as they arise parallel to the wood products and timberlands industries. Each project is evaluated on its return and how it fits into the core business. We have evaluated and engaged in projects related to solar energy, mitigation banking, carbon capture and storage, biofuel, and carbon offsets. We recently established a role with direct responsibilities to develop natural climate solution strategies.

Our Public Affairs team works with our industry associations and engages in direct conversations to promote policies and legislation that support the growth of natural climate solutions markets. For example, in 2022 we engaged in several topics including: Inflation Reduction Act funding for wood innovation grants, funding for Forest Inventory and Analysis in Omnibus Appropriations, carbon biomass rider, and defense military construction with mass timber in Omnibus Appropriations.

Comment
No further 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 are a top 10 producer of lumber in the United States. Carbon from harvested wood remains in wood products until the end of their use. When wood-based products are used in place of fossil fuel-intensive products like steel, concrete, or plastic, there is a permanent benefit to our atmosphere. For example, researchers have found that the CO2 intensity of lumber production is about 20% less than that of fabricated metal products, less than 50% that of iron and steel, and less than 25% than that of cement. By building with wood, we are storing additional carbon in everyday products and buildings. We believe traditional and innovative wood products markets could continue to grow as part of the solution to climate change.

The emerging momentum for mass timber in tall buildings exemplifies how innovation in wood products can provide opportunities. Developers and architects are attracted to the ability to incorporate the sustainability and carbon capture benefits of mass timber, its advantages, and its aesthetic appeal in non-residential and multifamily buildings. Policies and incentives that encourage greater use of wood-based products in buildings or in building materials are also expected to increase, including emphasis on green building certification.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
No financial impact figure given.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our Public Affairs team works with our industry associations and engages in direct conversations to promote policies and legislation that support the growth of natural climate solutions markets. For example, in 2022 we engaged in several topics including: Inflation Reduction Act funding for wood innovation grants, funding for Forest Inventory and Analysis in Omnibus Appropriations, wood products environmental production declaration (EPD) for life cycle inventory, and defense military construction with mass timber in Omnibus Appropriations.

Comment

No further 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 forest productivity and timberland valuation)

Primary potential financial impact
Increased value of fixed assets

Company-specific description
Overall, increased CO2 concentrations coupled with gradual warming and largely unchanged precipitation patterns are supportive of productive forests. Higher atmospheric CO2 concentration and atmospheric nitrogen deposition can lead to multiple effects from CO2 enrichment resulting in productivity gains for timberlands. In response to elevated CO2, trees use water more efficiently, which increases growth efficiency and reduces water loss. This could provide an opportunity for higher growth conditions for timberlands in certain locations. In addition, natural climate solutions could increase demand for biomass on forests and offer new potential revenues or cash flow streams. These factors could increase timberland valuations.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
About as likely as not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

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

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

Explanation of financial impact figure
No financial impact figure given.

Cost to realize opportunity

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
Our foresters manage our timberlands on a sustainable basis and utilize forest management techniques to improve productivity. In addition, we have a long and continuing commitment to investing in and utilizing research regarding forest management. We actively participate in and fund research with the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI), universities, and other research organizations.

We continuously look at and evaluate new markets as they arise parallel to the wood products and timberlands industries. Each project is evaluated on their return and how they fit into the core business. We have evaluated and engaged in projects related to solar energy, mitigation banking, carbon capture and storage, biofuel, and carbon offsets. We recently established a role with direct responsibilities to develop natural climate solution strategies.

Comment
No further 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
Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan
We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism
We have established a 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 42% from a 2021 baseline. This reduction target is in accordance with non-FLAG (Forest, Land, and Agriculture) Science-based Targets initiative (SBTi) to keep global temperature increases to less than 1.5°C compared to preindustrial levels. FLAG removals guidance has not been finalized; however, we estimate that over 99% of our Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions are non-FLAG. Reduction plans include the elimination of woody residuals storage, a shift to electric forklifts where practical, and use of renewable energy credits. We also committed to a goal to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. Within our Scope 1 & 2 emissions, this would require conversion of the natural gas boiler and direct fired burner at our Gwinn, Michigan facility and the use of additional green energy credits.

Frequency of feedback collection
Annually

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	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

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

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 2.6	Country/area	<Not Applicable>	The RCP 2.6 pathway assumes rapid reductions in emissions with broad global participation and would result in about 1.5°C to 2°C of warming by 2100 relative to pre-industrial levels. Warming occurs by decade 2040-2049 and no additional warming occurs through 2100.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 4.5	Country/area	<Not Applicable>	RCP 4.5 assumes emissions peak around 2080 and then remain level through 2100 with global temperature projected to rise 2.5°C to 3°C by 2100 relative to pre-industrial levels.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 6.0	Country/area	<Not Applicable>	RCP 6.0 stabilizes warming by 2100 by reducing GHG emissions and applying new technologies and would result in about 3°C to 3.5°C of warming by 2100 relative to pre-industrial levels with the higher warming occurring from 2060 to 2100.
Physical climate scenarios: RCP 8.5	Country/area	<Not Applicable>	RCP 8.5 assumes little effort to reduce emissions resulting in a failure to curb radiative forcing by 2100 and would result in about 5°C rise in global temperature by 2100 relative to pre-industrial temperatures. We are including RCP 8.5 as a highly unlikely high consequence scenario since the probability of this scenario is broadly considered implausible given the global climate policies and reduction initiatives already implemented.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

We recognize that climate change can present both risks and opportunities to our business. As part of the foundation for our TCFD reporting, our 2021 Climate and Climate Report also includes a climate scenario analysis that models potential physical impacts of temperature and precipitation changes on our timberlands.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Our initial analysis of regional physical climate changes and the potential for positive and negative impacts has revealed as many or more upside impacts to tree growth and productivity as downside risks or losses. Overall, increased CO2 concentrations coupled with gradual warming and largely unchanged precipitation patterns are supportive of productive forests.

Downscaled RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 6.0 projections for northern Idaho indicate annual climatic conditions will be well suited for commercial species' growth and productivity through the 2100 decade.
Longterm changes in climatic conditions in Idaho are likely to be more variable than in the Gulf South and growth rates for different tree species may increase or decrease. Elevation, aspect, and soil characteristics are all likely to interact with long term climate changes to determine net growth rate changes.
Higher elevations in Idaho are projected to warm relatively more than lower elevations and cause rising snowlines. This may improve higher elevation growth rates by lengthening the growing season and increasing the number of growing degree days. Lower elevation sites in Idaho with south and west facing slopes located on the western fringe of our Idaho timberlands may have a risk of increasing water stress.

Increased frequency, duration, or intensity of droughts in Idaho may increase wildfire risk and increase variability in annual planting success and could result in increased casualty losses or higher forest management expenses.
In the Gulf South, climate boundaries and climate productivity ranges were examined for loblolly pine, which is a valuable commercial species in the region. Downscaled RCP 2.6, 4.5 and 6.0 projections for the Gulf South reveal general climatic conditions will be well suited for loblolly pine growth and productivity. The two productivity studies we reference show that the northern portion of the loblolly range will benefit the most and the southern fringe will eventually become less favorable. The improvement in the northern portion of the range is observed from the east to the west. We also note that there is currently a lack of alignment between actuals and projections for the Gulf South. EPA data also shows that the Gulf South is not warming like other areas of the country and world. Winters have gotten warmer, and summers have cooled, and it has gotten wetter with both factors demonstrating longterm trends.

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 action and working with other organizations to increase the recognition of wood products as a climate solution strategy and to increase the demand for wood products. The emerging momentum for mass timber in tall buildings exemplifies how innovation in wood products can provide opportunities. Developers and architects are attracted to the ability to incorporate the sustainability and carbon capture benefits of mass timber, its advantages, and its aesthetic appeal in non-residential and multifamily buildings. Markets utilizing biomass sourced from sustainably managed forests could expand as new bio-based products emerge ranging from bioplastics to biofuel. These could expand market demand for fiber and for residual wood fiber remaining from wood product manufacturing, a portion of which otherwise could go to waste.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	Our enterprise risk management analysis and our greenhouse gas Scope 3 emission analysis focus on the supply chain and helped inform of us of categories of high emissions of which we may not have been previously aware. The results of these analysis have helped us identify areas of high emissions and look at ways to reduce emissions within our supply chain.
Investment in R&D	Yes	We are members of several industry associations that are focused on and support industry research, maximize resource utilization, and develop new products and environmental applications that benefit our business and industry.
Operations	Yes	Climate related risks and opportunities are considered in the planning of capital projects that impact our operations. Our wood products division considers opportunities for: decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing energy consumption, and increased utilization of biomass as an energy source. Our timberlands division considers climate-related risks and opportunities when it comes to growth rates, silviculture practices, and tree genetics.

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	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures	We evaluate climate risks and opportunities and the impacts that they can have on our business as an additional revenue source and also as an additional expense. We are exploring new markets that could have an impact on our revenues such as carbon offset markets, emerging technology such as biofuels and bioplastics, and the demand for mass timber. We also evaluate the risks associated from climate change that can impact our business from the timberlands and wood products perspectives, especially costs related to land management activities and seedling genetics, and costs associated with decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing energy consumption. We incorporate climate risks and opportunities into our capital projects in order to be a more sustainable business and to ensure we abide by current and future climate related policies.

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	No, and we do not plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

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

C4.1a

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

Target reference number
Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method
Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
36000

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
43000

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)
79000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
46

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
54

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]

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
37000

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
43000

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)
80000

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
Yes, it covers land-related CO2 emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

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

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We have established a 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of 42% from a 2021 baseline. This reduction target is in accordance with non-FLAG SBTi to keep global temperature increases to less than 1.5°C compared to preindustrial levels. FLAG removals guidance has not been finalized; however, we estimate that over 99% of our Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions are non-FLAG. Reduction plans include the elimination of woody residuals storage, a shift to electric forklifts where practical, and use of renewable energy credits.
Target coverage covers Scope 1 and Scope 2 non-FLAG emissions, and we are not seeking any exclusions at this time.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Our Target for reducing Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 42% will be achieved by making our own internal energy choices and by progress made by utility providers to increase the amount of renewable energy used in our purchased electricity. We are currently working with utility companies on energy reduction projects that can help us achieve our target. Our emissions reduction strategy integrates greenhouse gas considerations into capital planning and prioritizes the use of carbon-neutral biomass energy when possible. We continue to implement energy saving projects, such as the use of electric forklifts, and aim to continue to seek out additional projects that will allow us to replace fossil fuel consumption.

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

Target reference number
Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Target ambition
Well-below 2°C aligned

Year target was set
2022

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 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
Category 10: Processing of sold products
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Base year
2021

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
180000

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)
17000

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
79000

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)
130000

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
950000

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)
1100000

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)
2500000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2500000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1
<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2
<Not Applicable>

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)
100

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)
100

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)
100

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)
100

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)
100

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)
100

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)
100

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 (%)
25

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

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
180000

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)
17000

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
62000

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)
120000

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
990000

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)
1100000

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)
2500000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
2500000

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]

Target status in reporting year
New

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
Our Scope 3 target includes 100% of the six Scope 3 categories that are relevant to our business. The additional nine Scope 3 categories are immaterial for the purpose of

our greenhouse gas emission targets. We have established a 2030 greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for our Scope 3 emissions of 25% from a 2021 baseline. This reduction target is in accordance with non-FLAG SBTi to keep global temperature increases to less than 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels. Land Sector Removals Protocol guidance has not been finalized; however, we estimate that approximately 45% of our Scope 3 emissions are non-FLAG. The current draft target coverage includes Scope 3 emissions from both FLAG and non-FLAG sources from categories 1, 3, 4, 9, 10, and 12.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year
Since our Scope 3 emissions include our supply chain's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, our Scope 3 targets will require encouraging and supporting sector-wide emissions reductions. Our approach to reducing value chain emissions is to begin with sources of greenhouse gas emissions that we can influence. We expect that Grid Greening and subsequent reduction of Scope 2 emissions to play a significant role in reducing our Scope 3 emissions. We have also reviewed many of our supply chain's GHG reduction goals and expect their reductions of their scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions to further reduce our Scope 3 emissions.

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)

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
Abs2

Target year for achieving net zero
2050

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, we consider this a science-based target, but we have not committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative within the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions
We are committed to a goal to achieve net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. Within our Scope 1 & 2 emissions, this would require conversion of the natural gas boiler and direct fired burner at our Gwinn, Michigan facility and the use of additional green energy credits.

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

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year
<Not Applicable>

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	0	0
To be implemented*	1	5000
Implementation commenced*	1	950
Implemented*	0	0
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

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

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

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

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

Payback period
Please select

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
Please select

Comment
Several of our wood products facilities have completed LED light transitions and continue to do so, as well as automated lighting to reduce energy use. We have not completed an analysis on the estimated CO2 savings from our lighting projects, but anticipate seeing longterm reductions.

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	We closely monitor regulatory requirements related to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Implementing control technologies at our wood products facilities to comply with air quality regulations has also had the effect of reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.
Employee engagement	We engage with our employees on our sustainability goals and the roles that they can play to help achieve those goals. We utilize external social media and an internal social media application to educate team members, share company information, and highlight employee stories. Carbon and climate topics are discussed on these platforms to help inform and engage employees.
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 within and outside of our industry. We engage with multi-stakeholder organizations that are committed to research related to emission reductions.

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
Biodiversity considerations

Description of management practice
We abide by all federal, state, and local regulatory requirements concerning biodiversity on our property. Management plans are established within our management units, but general targets are often related to specific habitat considerations, disturbance limits, species specific operation timing windows, and disturbance limits. We also work with neighboring landowners and government agencies on biodiversity considerations and to collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring systems.

Primary climate change-related benefit
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

Please explain
No estimate for CO2 savings provided, as there has been no analysis to measure this.

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Fire control

Description of management practice
The Sustainable Forest Initiative certification Forest Management Standard requires a number of practices with direct climate benefits, such as ensuring forests remain vigorous and healthy, requiring harvested areas to be promptly reforested, and requiring programs and practices that reduce the likelihood of wildfire and reduce the spread of damaging invasive species. SFI introduced a fire resilience and awareness objective aimed to provide practical solutions that can reduce the potential of damaging wildfires. SFI-certified organizations are required to limit susceptibility of forests to undesirable impacts of wildfire and to raise community awareness of fire benefits, risks, and minimization measures.

Primary climate change-related benefit
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

Please explain
No estimate for CO2 savings provided, as there has been no analysis to measure this.

Management practice reference number
MP3

Management practice
Practices to increase wood production and forest productivity

Description of management practice
We account for and report the net change in carbon storage on our owned forestland as well as well as the net change in regional forests for our external fiber sourcing. This allows us to see a more accurate account of our overall impact. Overall, our 2022 atmospheric carbon removals, product storage, and all emissions position us as carbon negative – meaning the carbon removed from the air by our trees and the carbon stored in wood products we manufacture or paper and forest products that others manufacture from our trees is greater than our total annual Scope 1 -3 emissions.

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

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)
3200000

Please explain
Management of our forests for timber and use of logs for lumber has resulted in our storing a total of 3.2 million metric tons of CO2e in 2022.

Management practice reference number
MP4

Management practice
Reforestation

Description of management practice
As reflected by our third-party certifications we are committed to the reforestation of our timberlands. The Sustainable Forest Initiative certification Forest Management Standard requires a number of practices with direct climate benefits, such as ensuring forests remain vigorous and healthy, requiring harvested areas to be promptly reforested, and requiring programs and practices that reduce the likelihood of wildfire and reduce the spread of damaging invasive species.

Primary climate change-related benefit
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

Please explain
No estimate for CO2 savings provided, as there has been no analysis to measure this.

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
Product or service

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

Type of product(s) or service(s)

CO2 storage	Other, please specify (Wood Products- Lumber and Plywood)

Description of product(s) or service(s)
We produce wood products that store carbon for the entirety of their use. During the lifecycle of a wood product, as long as it is in use, such as lumber used to frame a house, or plywood used as paneling for a RV, carbon stays in that product and out of the atmosphere. As a wood product decomposes, decays, or burns some of that carbon will be released back into the atmosphere. Because the amount of carbon stored in wood products is not permanent we have to account for reversals over time using an accounting method called dynamic accounting, to account for impermanence. Dynamic accounting applies a removal credit for only the portion that remains stored in the product over time, and allows us to measure the full climate impact of our activities that take place in one year and their future impacts.

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)
No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)
<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used
<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used
<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario
<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions
<Not Applicable>

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

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?
Yes

C5.2

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

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36000

Comment
Scope 1 emissions are greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are emitted directly from our activities in our timberlands, our wood products facilities, and real estate operations. These emissions are emitted from stationary sources and associated control devices (boilers, kilns, dryers, and a regenerative catalytic oxidizer (RCO)), mobile sources (fork trucks, log yard equipment, company-owned vehicles), long-term storage of wood residuals at our mills, and the methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions from biomass combustion. To consistently calculate Scope 1 emissions, we use the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) tool. This approach is consistent with methodology and emission factors guidance from the International Panel on Climate Change, and it reflects widely accepted protocols such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This tool calculates CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from wood products manufacturing facilities and their ancillary operations. Over 99% of our Scope 1 emissions are from our wood products facilities with less than 0.1% from timberlands and real estate.

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
61000

Comment
A location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of grids on which energy consumption occurs (using grid-average emissions factor data). Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated with regional emission factors. While our location-based Scope 2 emissions show a higher emissions quantity, the market-based approach is a more precise approach since it is using the emission factors with our specific electricity providers.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
43000

Comment
A market-based method reflects emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen. This method would include any type of contract with a utility and can include renewable energy credits (RECs) or other energy attribute certificates. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated with utility-specific emission factors. Our market-based Scope 2 emissions results in a lower emissions calculation because our electricity provider in Arkansas has a much lower emission rate for electricity production than the region's average emission rate. We have three facilities in Arkansas, so this results in a lower market-based Scope 2 emissions calculation.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
180000

Comment
This category includes purchased fiber to produce our wood products and accounts for approximately 7% of all our Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business. We purchase machines or upgrade equipment at our wood products facilities. However, independent studies indicate that capital goods are not a significant source of emissions at wood products mills. A general review of emissions associated with the purchase of capital goods supports this assumption at this time. In addition, we do not own or operate the majority of machines used in our forests and do not include those emissions in this category.

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

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
17000

Comment
We calculate these emissions based on the fossil fuel consumed in our operations. The majority of fuel we consume is natural gas, diesel fuel, and a small amount of gas. We calculate the emissions using well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions factors from the EPA. Scope 3 category 3 emissions account for approximately 1% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
79000

Comment
The emissions from the transportation of logs from both our timberlands and from externally purchased logs to our wood products facilities are included in this category. We also include the distribution of our final products from our mills to our customers. Overall, this accounts for approximately 3% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business. The majority of materials that could become waste from our operations are wood residuals which are either utilized for energy production (via biomass boilers) or used for other products by our downstream customers. Emissions from biomass combustion are a renewable source of energy and are reported separately as biogenic emissions. Emissions from materials to downstream customers are calculated in category 10 of our Scope 3 inventory. We do have some longterm storage of woody debris onsite, which is reported as part of our Scope 1 emissions. The relatively small amount of waste sent offsite to landfills (4,800 metric tons in 2021) did not represent a material amount of Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business. We reviewed emissions from business travel utilizing travel expenses from our accounting data in 2021. The analysis included air travel, hotels, rental car mileage, and mileage reimbursement (for mileage driven in private vehicles for business purposes). This did not result in a significant amount of Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
We estimated our employees' commuting using typical commuting habits from Census Bureau data and used EPA emission factors to calculate these emissions. This value is not significant to our business operations. We employed 1,330 personnel at the end of 2022; each employee would have to drive an unrealistic commuting distance for this amount to be significant.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business. Although we lease mobile equipment for use at our mills, the fuel used in that equipment is captured in Scope 1 emissions. We do not operate other leased assets that are a significant source of emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
130000

Comment
The emissions from the transportation of our logs after the final point of sale are included in our category 9 emissions. These include transportation of our logs from our timberlands to other mills and by-products sold by our wood products facilities to third parties for further processing. 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. For by-products we apply a national distance specific to our own operations.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
950000

Comment
The emissions produced by the processing of our products are the largest part of our Scope 3 emissions. These products include lumber, plywood, logs, residual chips, and other by-products.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business. No emissions result from the use or operation of our sold wood products. Separately, we account for carbon stored in our wood products as part of our removals.

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

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
1100000

Comment
End of life emissions are calculated using EPA emissions factors. Data show that when a wood product is in use, it retains the original carbon stored. Data exist for each product that estimates the average fraction that remains in use when transferred to a landfill over 100 years. For wood products in a landfill under anaerobic conditions, the carbon remains stored, but there are associated methane emissions which may or may not be captured by the landfill. Emissions associated with the fraction of products that are recycled or combusted within a 100-year timeframe are also included. We use this timeframe to remain consistent with our storage calculations and due to lack of reliable data beyond 100 years.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business. We lease our land for recreation, and we also lease some mineral rights. The leased land is included in our net change of carbon in our forests and so is not applicable to our Scope 3 emissions inventory. Activities on leased land are not the asset leased and so are not in this category. Recreation does not account for a significant quantity of emissions, and a preliminary quantification of mineral rights activity showed that it is an insignificant amount of Scope 3 emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category does not apply to us since we do not operate franchises.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

Comment
This category does not apply to us.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start
January 1 2021

Base year end
December 31 2021

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

Comment
This category is not significant to our business.

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

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)
37000

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
The Scope 1 emissions data represents the entire PotlatchDeltic organization using an operational control boundary.

Past year 1

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
36000

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
The Scope 1 emissions data represents the entire PotlatchDeltic organization using an operational control boundary.

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
PotlatchDeltic reports on both location and market-based Scope 2 emissions because we have the data available for both, however, we use the Scope 2 market-based figure in our goals and targets because it is a more accurate value.

C6.3

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

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
61000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
43000

Start date
January 1 2022

End date
December 31 2022

Comment
Our market-based Scope 2 emissions result in lower emissions because our electricity provider in Arkansas has a much lower emission rate for electricity production than the Arkansas state average emissions rate. We have three facilities in Arkansas, so this results in a lower market-based Scope 2 emissions calculation.

Past year 1

Scope 2, location-based
61000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
43000

Start date
January 1 2021

End date
December 31 2021

Comment
Our market-based Scope 2 emissions result in lower emissions because our electricity provider in Arkansas has a much lower emission rate for electricity production than the Arkansas state average emissions rate. we have three facilities in Arkansas, so this results in a lower market-based Scope 2 emissions calculation.

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)

180000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

This category includes all upstream emissions created by the inputs to production, cradle to gate utilizing an average data calculation method. These inputs include all wood raw materials purchased by our wood products facilities from external sources, forestry operations conducted by third-party contractors on our land, and additional non-fiber, non-fuel raw materials used during the manufacturing of wood products at our facilities.

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Value not significant to our business. We purchase new equipment and upgrade equipment as needed in our wood products facilities. Using independent life-cycle assessments of wood products mills, emissions from the purchase of capital goods are not a significant source of emissions. In addition, the majority of machinery used in our timberlands, is owned and operated by third-parties, so we do not include those emissions in our category 2 calculations. The emissions from capital goods have also been treated as insignificant.

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

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

17000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

We calculate these emissions based on the fossil fuel consumed in our operations. The majority of the fossil fuel we consume is natural gas, diesel fuel, and a small amount of gasoline. We calculate the emissions using well-to-tank and transmission and distribution emissions factors from the EPA.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

62000

Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

Please explain

The emissions from the transportation of logs from both our timberlands and from externally purchased logs to our wood products facilities are included in this category. We also include the distribution of our final products from our mills to our customers. Overall, this accounts for approximately 3% of our total Scope 3 emissions.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Value not significant to our business. The majority of materials that could become waste from our operations are wood residuals which are either utilized for energy production (via biomass boilers) or used for other products by our downstream customers. Emissions from biomass combustion are a renewable source of energy and get reported separately as biogenic emissions. Emissions from materials to downstream customers get calculated in category 10 of our Scope 3 inventory. We do have some long-term storage of woody debris onsite, which is reported as part of our Scope 1 emissions. The relatively small amount of waste sent offsite to landfills did not represent a material amount of Scope 3 emissions.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Value not significant to our business. We reviewed emissions from business travel utilizing travel expenses from our accounting data in 2021. The analysis included air travel, hotels, rental car mileage, and mileage reimbursement (for mileage driven in private vehicles for business purposes). This did not result in a significant amount of Scope 3 emissions.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We estimated our employees' commuting using typical commuting habits from Census Bureau data and used EPA emission factors to calculate these emissions. This value is not significant to our business operations. We have 1,330 employees; each employee would have to drive an unrealistic commuting distance for this value to be significant.

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
Value not significant to our business. Although we lease mobile equipment for use at our mills, the fuel used in that equipment is captured in Scope 1 emissions. We do not operate other leased assets that are a significant source of emissions.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
120000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data 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 our logs from our timberlands to other mills and by-products sold by our wood products facilities to third parties for further processing. 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. For by-products we apply a national distance specific to our own operations.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
990000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
The emissions produced by the processing of our products are the largest part of our Scope 3 emissions. This includes lumber, plywood, logs, residual chips, and other by-products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
This category is not significant to our business. No emissions result from the use or operation of our sold wood products. Separately, we account for carbon stored in our wood products as part of our removals.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
1100000

Emissions calculation methodology
Average data method

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

Please explain
End of life emissions are calculated using EPA emissions factors. Data shows that when a wood product is in use, it retains the original carbon stored. Data exists for each product that estimates the average fraction that remains in use when transferred to a landfill over 100 years. For wood products in a landfill under anaerobic conditions, the carbon remains stored, but there are associated methane emissions which may or may not be captured by the landfill. Emissions associated with the fraction of products that are recycled or combusted within a 100-year timeframe are also included. We use this timeframe to remain consistent with our storage calculations and due to lack of reliable data beyond 100 years.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Value not significant to our business. We lease our land for recreation, and we also lease some mineral rights. The leased land is included in our net change of carbon in our forests and so are not applicable to our Scope 3 emissions inventory. Activities on leased land are not the asset leased and so are not in this category. Recreation does not account for a significant quantity of emissions, and a preliminary quantification of mineral rights activity showed that it is an insignificant amount of Scope 3 emissions.

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 does not apply to us since 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 does not apply to us.

Other (upstream)

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
Value not significant to our business.

Other (downstream)

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
Value not significant to our business.

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)
180000

Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)
17000

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
79000

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

Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)
130000

Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
950000

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

Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)
1100000

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

Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)
0

Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)
0

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

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

Comment
No further comment.

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)
8221166

Methodology
Empirical models

Please explain
Removal values are for whole trees. Atmospheric removals are computed using MBG tools, which is provided by Mason Bruce & Girard, Inc. MBG tools utilize empirical models, such as FVS, as well as field measurement data to quantify annual carbon sequestration as a result of photosynthesis. This value includes the CatchMark Timber Trust merger .

CO2 removals from land use management

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
854521

Methodology
Empirical models

Please explain
This value includes scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

Sequestration during land use change

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain
Not applicable to our business.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain
Not applicable to our business.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
500000

Methodology
Empirical models

Please explain
Combustion-related release of biomass-derived CO2 using market-based Scope 2 emissions.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

Emissions (metric tons CO2)
0

Methodology
Other, please specify (N/A)

Please explain
Not applicable to our business.

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)
2600000

Denominator: unit of production
<Not Applicable>

Change from last reporting year
About the same

Please explain
Our greenhouse gas emissions and removals are associated with timber as both a timber supplier and as a wood products manufacturer. Our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions include our greenhouse gas emissions from our facilities as well as greenhouse gas emissions from purchased electricity. Our Scope 3 emissions account for greenhouse gas emissions from upstream and downstream sources. In 2021 we reported greenhouse gas emissions of 2.6 million metric tons of CO2e.

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
0.07

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
80000

Metric denominator
Other, please specify (Thousand board feet)

Metric denominator: Unit total
1200000

Scope 2 figure used
Market-based

% change from previous year
3

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason(s) for change
Change in renewable energy consumption

Please explain
In 2021 we reported a GHG intensity figure of 0.08 metric ton CO2e/thousand board feet. Our intensity figure decreased because we increased our renewable energy consumption by approximately 20,500 Gigajoules.

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	22000	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	340	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	22	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 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)
United States of America	37000

C7.3

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

By business division
By facility

C7.3a

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

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Timberlands	21
Wood Products	37000

C7.3b

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

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Bemidji, Minnesota	4000	47.387623	-94.753656
Gwinn, Michigan	13000	46.330194	-87.390567
Ola, Arkansas	2100	35.025833	-93.212516
St. Maries, Idaho	13000	47.32189	-116.583266
Waldo, Arkansas	2100	33.329699	-93.304981
Warren, Arkansas	3200	33.617852	-92.079229

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
Total

Emissions (metric tons CO2e)
37000

Methodology
Process-based models

Please explain
Scope 1 emissions are greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are emitted directly from our activities in our timberlands, our wood products facilities, and real estate operations. These emissions are emitted from stationary sources and associated control devices (boilers, kilns, dryers, and a regenerative catalytic oxidizer (RCO)), mobile sources (fork trucks, log yard equipment, company-owned vehicles), long-term storage of wood residuals at our mills, and the methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions from biomass combustion.

To consistently calculate Scope 1 emissions, we use the National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI) tool. This approach is consistent with methodology and emission factors consistent with guidance from the International Panel on Climate Change, and it reflects widely accepted protocols such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This tool calculates CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O emissions from wood products manufacturing facilities and their ancillary operations

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)
US, Latin America and Caribbean (USLAC)	61000	43000

C7.6

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

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)
Timberlands	82	72
Wood Products	61000	43000

C7.6b

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

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Bemidji, Minnesota	6200	7700
Gwinn, Michigan	13000	7500
Ola, Arkansas	8600	4900
St. Maries, Idaho	12000	11000
Waldo, Arkansas	10000	5800
Warren, Arkansas	10000	5900

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?

Increased

C7.9a

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	No material changes in renewable energy consumption.
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	No material changes from other emissions reduction activities.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No divestments in the reporting year.
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No acquisitions in the reporting year.
Mergers	0	No change	0	In 2022 PotlatchDeltic merged with CatchMark Timber Trust. Following the Land Sector Protocol guidance, we did not include the CatchMark merger in our emission calculations because the timberlands were not owned for the whole 2022 calendar year. The related Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions related to the merger would have been negligible due to the fact that CatchMark did not own any manufacturing facilities.
Change in output	1000	Increased	1	Our 2021 and 2022 lumber output remained the same at 1,0MMBF, however our plywood production increased by 3.7%. Plywood production is a much more energy intensive process and resulted in a slight increase in our overall emissions from outputs.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No changes to calculation methodology in reporting year
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No changes to boundary conditions in reporting year
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No changes to physical operation conditions that impacted emissions in reporting year
Unidentified	0	No change	0	N/A
Other	0	No change	0	N/A

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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

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)	1268560	105242	1373802
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>			1537676
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>			2911478

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
1268560

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
1268560

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 fuel, including wood and waste, separately from the scopes. The CH4 and N2O emissions are included in our Scope 1 GHG emissions. The biomass fuel consists of wood residuals produced during our processing of logs into wood products and is procured from third-party certified sustainably managed forests. This means it is carbon neutral. This process is unique to biogenic carbon cycle and this warrants a different approach than other fuels. We use factors from the EPA to calculate emissions from biomass combustion. We use both SFI Fiber Sourcing and FSC Chain of Custody/Controlled Wood programs to assure our customers and stakeholders that the wood we purchase to make our products originates from responsible sources. All seven of our facilities are certified to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. In 2022, 100% of the timber consumption at all our wood products facilities was SFI Fiber Sourcing certified. Our Gwinn, Michigan, and Warren and Waldo, Arkansas facilities are also FSC Chain of Custody certified. In 2022, 59% of timber consumption at all our wood products facilities was FSC Chain of Custody certified, and 100% of the timber consumption at our Gwinn, Warren, and Waldo facilities was FSC Chain of Custody certified. In 2022, 35% of timber consumption at all our wood products facilities was FSC Controlled Wood certified.

Other biomass

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

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

Comment
Not applicable. We do not consume biomass that is considered "other".

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

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

Comment
Not applicable. We do not consume other renewable fuels.

Coal

Heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

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

Comment
Not applicable. We do not consume coal.

Oil

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
36986

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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, and kerosene at our wood products facilities and in our timberland operations.

Gas

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
68257

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
35698

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
32559

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 propane gas and natural gas at our wood products facilities.

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

Heating value

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

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

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

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

Total fuel

Heating value
HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1373802

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
35698

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
1301118

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

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

Comment
PotlatchDeltic uses a variety of fuel sources that depend on regional availability and cost efficiency. We strive to transition away from fossil fuels where possible and transition to lower carbon intensive fuel sources.

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
None (no active purchases of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling)

Energy carrier
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type
<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)
<Not Applicable>

Tracking instrument used
<Not Applicable>

Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute
<Not Applicable>

Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?
<Not Applicable>

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

Comment
There were no zero or near-zero emission factors applicable in 2022.

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)
1537676.47

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)
32558.48

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)
1268559.79

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

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
3.89

Metric numerator
kilograms of waste generated directed to landfill.

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
MBF of production

% change from previous year
47.3

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
We recognize the need to manage waste throughout our facilities and strive to reduce the amount of waste that we create, repurposing or recycling it whenever possible to avoid landfills. Wood residuals account for approximately 99% of the waste left over after converting green logs into finished lumber. Wood residuals are either used internally for energy or sold as products for a variety of uses. Land application of wood ash from our biomass boilers diverts an additional 1% of waste from landfills. Wood ash is generated from burning wood residuals as fuel in the boilers. In many of our locations, wood ash is land applied for soil amendment as a soil liming substitute in agricultural and silvicultural applications. The remainder of our wastes principally consist of a range of non-hazardous wastes which are either reused, recycled, or sent to landfills. Each facility has recycling and waste reduction programs. Our waste to landfill intensity in 2022 was positively impacted by increased emphasis on these initiatives. In 2021 we reported a waste to landfill intensity value of 3.89 kilograms per thousand board feet (MBF).

Description
Energy usage

Metric value
10.5

Metric numerator
Million Gigajoules

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)
N/A

% change from previous year
0

Direction of change
No change

Please explain
Reducing energy consumption and utilizing renewable sources are integral to our success. We continually evaluate our operations and planned projects to emphasize conservation and the use of renewable energy. The sources of energy consumed at each mill vary depending on equipment configuration. The goal is to optimize the use of renewable fuels such as our wood residuals, within the physical equipment constraints while minimizing other environmental impacts. Residual wood from lumber production is utilized in boilers to produce steam energy to dry wood in the kilns and to provide thermal energy. Purchased electricity is used to run process equipment and for heating and cooling. Other fossil fuels (mostly diesel) are predominantly used in mobile equipment with one facility also having a natural gas-fired boiler and direct-fired kiln and another facility using propane to fuel pollution control equipment.

C10. Verification

C10.1

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

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

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

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

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

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization 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
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
50

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

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
Fiber accounted for 24% of overall procurement spend and over 40% of the external procurement spend in our wood products business. When logging and hauling spending is included, over 50% of procurement is fiber sourcing related. All seven of our wood products facilities are certified to the SFI Fiber Sourcing standard. In 2022, 100% of the timber consumption at all our wood products facilities was SFI Fiber Sourcing certified. Our Gwinn, Michigan, and Warren and Waldo, Arkansas facilities are also FSC Chain of Custody certified. In 2022, 59% of timber consumption at all our wood products facilities was FSC Chain of Custody certified, and 100% of the timber consumption at our Gwinn, Warren, and Waldo facilities was FSC Chain of Custody certified. In 2022, 35% of timber consumption at all our wood products facilities was FSC Controlled Wood certified.

Independent third-party certification provides a credible assurance that the timber we procure utilizes forest management practices that meet clearly defined standards, which have been developed and regularly reviewed by a range of stakeholders interested in the values forests provide. Third-party forest certification reflects the rigor of an environmental management system which is based on a continual improvement process. Practices are adjusted and improved, whether that be in forest productivity, water quality, or climate change mitigation. We include this information in our climate risks and opportunities enterprise risk management process.

We also utilize information regarding our fiber procurement for Scope 3, category 1 reporting and to measure and report on our carbon removals.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We have traceability systems at all wood products facilities and track all log purchases, with the only exception being two remote concentration yards where we know state and county of origin only. We have a system to assess the risk that logs could be acquired from illegal logging sources that includes communications with suppliers, contract documentation, and maintenance of records. We identify and address any significant risks. Our risk assessment procedures, plan implementation and results are evaluated through internal and third-party audits. In addition, we have policies and procedures designed to promote compliance with all applicable chain of custody laws and to extend legal compliance throughout our supply chain. Our procedures for ensuring chain of custody legal compliance are internally and externally audited. Suppliers that are in non-compliance with our fiber sourcing requirements are provided information and then re-evaluated for compliance in a subsequent audit. If compliance is not adequate, they are no longer allowed to be a supplier for us. All our sourcing is verified to be from legal, responsible sources and produced by trained logging contractors. We also report our carbon record annually which includes the net change in our carbon stocks from our procurement footprint.

Engaging with our suppliers and requiring third-party fiber sourcing certification ensure that forest management and climate considerations are made in our sourcing regions. These actions also help ensure that we have accurate data for carbon removal and GHG emissions calculations. We recognize that our Scope 3 GHG reduction target will require supplier-related emission reductions to be successful. Our measure of success will be to achieve our Scope 3 target and engage with our suppliers on emission reduction and climate-related initiatives.

Comment
No further comment.

C12.1b

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

Type of engagement & Details of engagement

Education/information sharing	Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
100

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

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We published our 2021 Carbon and Climate report which includes our carbon record and climate risks and opportunities analysis. This transparent information on climate-related impacts and on our carbon footprint enables customers to evaluate their own impact. We develop, through our efforts with industry associations, educational materials on climate change and the carbon benefits of sustainably managed working forests.

We work with our fiber sourcing suppliers on education regarding best forest management practices and climate change and to ensure they meet fiber sourcing certification requirements. Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) including CO2 emission data and carbon footprint information are available for all of our wood products.

We also engage directly and through our associations with builders and architects on the climate benefits of using wood products as opposed to higher embodied carbon materials like concrete or steel.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Our engagement prioritizes markets that are focused on reducing their carbon footprint or increasing their sustainability measures. This includes promoting building code changes for expansion of the use of mass timber, educating architects and builders through our industry association work, and making material available on our website. This also includes engagement with natural climate solutions providers who are developing new products relying on timberlands or biomass including carbon offsets, bioplastics, biofuel, solar, carbon capture and storage, and wood pellets/biopower. Our measure of success includes website activity, increase in demand for natural-climate solution products and market demand growth.

C12.1d

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

We published our 2021 Carbon and Climate report which includes our carbon record and climate risks and opportunities analysis. This transparent information on climate-related impacts and on our carbon footprint enables customers to evaluate their own impact. We develop, through our efforts with industry associations, educational materials on climate change and the carbon benefits of sustainably managed working forests. We work with our industry peers on supporting the development of standardized reporting on carbon removals. We work with our peers and industry associations on developing a wood sourcing tool based on a product's mill grade stamp or region to assess the sustainability of forests where the wood comes from. Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) that include CO2 emission data and carbon footprint information are available for all of our wood products. We also engage directly and through our associations with builders and architects on the climate benefits of using wood products as opposed to higher embodied carbon materials like concrete or steel.

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
All of the contractors who work in our timberlands and those who provide timber to our wood products facilities from our sourcing regions are required to complete training on forest management practices that include protecting water quality, protecting soil quality, improving carbon stocks, wildlife management, and other including climate-related information.

Your role in the implementation
Knowledge sharing

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
As part of the procurement process, best management practices are shared. As part of our certification process with third-party standards and for our internal audits, we require that best management practices are implemented.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)
Increase carbon sink (mitigation)

Comment
No further comment.

Management practice reference number
MP2

Management practice
Fire control

Description of management practice
Wildfires can occur because of lightning or human causes. While human causes are the source of over 87% of total fires, lightning accounts for over 54% of total acres burned. The U.S. West has seen an increase in fire size and frequency, driven by drought, high levels of federal or non-working forest ownership, and more remote acreage. In the U.S. South, weather, ownership, and access typically enable a more effective wildfire response. As climate change increases the risk of wildfire, mitigation measures and coordination across ownerships become increasingly important. Wildfire behavior can be influenced by weather, amount of readily combustible fuels, lack of moisture, and topography, and when the conditions are right, can increase fire severity and damage to the environment. The strongest mitigation tool for wildfire risk is to reduce the amount of fuel that is readily available in the understory, midstory, and overstory through thinning, prescribed fire, maintained fuel breaks, and strategically placed landscape-level fuels treatments. These timberland management treatments have also been proven to improve forest health and biodiversity benefits. In addition, a forest with age-class diversity changes the fuels and provides natural landscape breaks through younger stands.

Forest management keeps our fuel loads at a more acceptable level and reduces the amount of dead and dying trees. We meet or exceed minimum requirements for hazard disposal after logging. We have installed and maintain a series of dip ponds across our ownership and maintain our road infrastructure for access. Foresters and logging contractors are trained to assist as necessary. Contractors are required to have water pumpers on site, and we inspect our operations as peak fire season approaches for compliance with our contract specifications regarding fire equipment. We are also a member of the Clearwater-Potlatch Timber Protection Association (CPTPA) in Idaho, which gives us a more direct voice in our fire protection.

Your role in the implementation
Knowledge sharing
Operational

Explanation of how you encourage implementation
We train foresters and contractors as necessary. We participate in associations that are focused on fire protection. We work with federal and state agencies to coordinate fire response. Through NAFO, we worked on a memorandum of understanding (MOU), which was signed by early 2023, creating a partnership to enhance cooperation between private working forest owners and public land managers during wildfires. The partnership between USFS and NAFO members allows private resources to fight fire in areas of adjacent ownership with National Forest System lands. The MOU is a first-of-its-kind fire-fighting partnership.

Climate change related benefit
Emissions reductions (mitigation)
Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

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

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

PotlatchDeltic's business can be impacted by federal, state, and local public policy. Our Public Affairs team works with management to actively engage in the political process through public policy and legislative advocacy on
issues that have the potential to impact our Company and our industry. We interact with national, state, and local elected officials and their staff through meetings. We often work together with industry associations or coalitions in these efforts to highlight issues of importance. Our involvement can range from writing letters in support of or opposition to legislation, educating legislators and their staff on an issue, or participating in rulemaking regarding proposed regulatory changes. We are committed to conducting these activities in an accountable and transparent manner.

Because our business is based on forests, the majority of our public policy and association activity is connected to climate-related issues. Climate policy can impact our costs and our market opportunities. In addition, we seek to ensure recognition of the role of forests and forest products in climate change and natural climate solutions markets.

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

USDA Farm Bill

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

Climate change adaptation

Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Other, please specify (Carbon data and promoting natural climate solutions.)

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 work with our associations to emphasize that natural climate solutions provide a significant opportunity to mitigate GHG emissions and to develop markets for wood products and bioenergy through incentives. The 2022 Farm Bill policy recommendations also included: 1) Encourage decision-making criteria to address access barriers underserved forest owners experience across Farm Bill programs to ensure participation is equitable and just 2) Reauthorize key conservation programs that support active land stewardship, with improvements that increase efficiency and outcome-based delivery 3) Increase cross-boundary, landscape-scale efforts that support meeting climate-mitigation goals and help combat the wildfire crisis. 4) Increase research and innovative funding support for growing and evolving forest products and environmental markets and industries and 5) Support administrative flexibility to grow federal and non-federal partners' capacity to deliver technical assistance and implement partner-driven landscape-scale projects.

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
Our organization is aligned with NAFO's position. We work with NAFO through committee participation to develop the NAFO policy positions. The NAFO positions are:

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 forest products manufacturers are well positioned to optimize the carbon potential of the private working forest value chain through sustainable forest management and the manufacture of sustainable forest products. 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.

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.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
136314

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To promote the role of sustainably managed working forests as a solution to climate change.

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

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

Is your organization's position on climate change 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
The emerging momentum for mass timber in tall buildings exemplifies how innovation in wood products can provide opportunities. Developers and architects are attracted to the ability to incorporate the sustainability and carbon capture benefits of mass timber, its advantages, and its aesthetic appeal in non-residential and multifamily buildings. Policies and incentives that encourage greater use of wood-based products in buildings or in building materials are also expected to increase, including emphasis on green building certification.

AWC is the nationally recognized technical authority and advocate for the sustainable wood building products industry in the codes, standards, legislative, regulatory, and climate policy arenas. AWC partners in the development of sound policies, codes, and regulations that allow for the appropriate and responsible manufacture and use of wood products in our built environment. AWC also developed and launched a lifecycle inventory database to collect industry data, which will be used to support generation of industry environmental product declarations and provide critical carbon-related data to support AWC advocacy efforts. This database is a core element of AWC's five-year strategic plan for the sustainability program.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)
30484

Describe the aim of your organization's funding
To support research, education, codes and standards, and legislative, regulatory, and climate policy arenas relating to wood products.

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

C12.4

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

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2022-ars-as-filed-03-28-2023.pdf

Page/Section reference
PCH Annual Report and Form 10-K pages 9-16 and 23-24.

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Other metrics

Comment
No further comment

Publication
In mainstream reports

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2023-proxy-statement-final-filed-03-28-2023.pdf

Page/Section reference
PotlatchDeltic Proxy Statement 2023 pages 14-19

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment
No further comment

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
PCH_2022_ESG_H_R.pdf

Page/Section reference
Climate related information is integrated throughout the report but is a focus on pages 5-26 and 41-58. Additional information is available on the ESG section of our website.

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

Comment
No further comment.

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
PCH-2021-Carbon_Climate-LR.pdf

Page/Section reference
The full report deals with carbon and climate change. Pages 1-35.

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

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	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	We participate in reporting using frameworks.

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

Description of impact

Forests are diverse ecological systems with habitats for plants, animals, and organisms. Active forest management is a valuable tool for creating and maintaining a wide range of biodiversity benefits, enabling forests to stay healthy and productive. Across a landscape, a mosaic of forest ages from recently harvested to mature can be maintained – these forests in turn support long-term viability of wildlife species, plants, and biodiversity. At a broader scale, managed forests can provide habitat connectivity and help maintain and enlarge intact forested areas. Our commitment to conserving biodiversity on our forest lands is based on this recognition that well managed working forest lands provide a broad range of habitats for aquatic, avian, and terrestrial biodiversity. Four main components comprise our approach to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity: (1) landscapelevel management; (2) stand-level diversity; (3) protection of ecologically unique sites or species; and (4) research. PotlatchDeltic has a long and continuing commitment of investing in and utilizing research to improve biodiversity conservation and environmental protection. In addition, we actively advocate for laws and regulations that protect fish and wildlife and promote practical approaches that recognize the benefits of working forest lands.

PotlatchDeltic recognizes that some of its lands need to be conserved as forestland in perpetuity. We realize this goal through land partnerships, conservation land sales, and conservation easements. We work with a wide range of stakeholders for conservation, including states, cities, counties, water authorities, and environmental organizations including The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land. In addition, we commit to the protection of species at-risk and have entered into habitat conservation agreements to protect endangered species.

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

Yes

Description of the response(s)

We provide habitat diversity at the landscape level by utilizing stand size and age class adjacency restrictions for final harvest, utilizing streamside management zones, maintaining a diversity of cover types, and replanting native species. The managed landscape provides a mixture of forest structure, forest age classes, and cover types, intermingled with less intensively managed riparian areas and embedded conservation of unique sites. We protect streams and aquatic life using best management practices, we design, maintain and limit access on forest roads, and we identify and map unique habitats.

PotlatchDeltic utilizes a comprehensive timberland environmental management system (EMS) which focuses on continual improvement in achieving our sustainable forest management objectives. The EMS includes training foresters and contractors, and prescribing, monitoring, and inspecting forest management practices in all our operations. It also includes tracking and incorporating stakeholder feedback on our environmental performance. We conduct internal inspections of EMS implementation, and we typically have implementation rates averaging 95% or greater. The EMS includes monthly regional reporting and annual Timberland business unit reviews of environmental performance indicators.

We have 12 species designated as globally critically imperiled, 29 species designated as globally imperiled, 9 species listed as federally endangered, and 6 species listed as federally threatened animal or plant species on or adjacent to our land base. Ten of the foregoing species have a dual federal designation. All the species and the areas where they occur are mapped in our geographic information system GIS system and their habitats conserved during forest management. Most of the species are aquatic and are protected by implementation of best management practices (BMPs). Overall, we own 75,067 acres of timberland that have protected conservation easement status. Of this, 15,961 acres are within a conservation easement in Arkansas with the Nature Conservancy and the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and Arkansas Game and Fish Commission that sets these lands apart in perpetuity. This is known as the Moro Big Pine Wildlife Management and Natural Area and has a habitat conservation plan (HCP) for red-cockaded woodpecker.

Management practice reference number

MP2

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Soil
Water

Description of impact
Our timberland management practices are driven by our objectives for sustainable timberland production and for environmental protection. Utilizing our decades of timberland management expertise, we have developed internal best management practices (BMPs) that include regulatory and certification frameworks and provide a consistent, tested means of implementing environmental protection. Our timberland management requirements are used as a proactive approach to maintain the health of forest soil, protect water quality and aquatic habitat, and promote biodiversity. Our foresters implement BMPs during all phases of forest management and across all our timberlands. We require that all contractors implement applicable BMPs during forest management activities on our lands and in our mill supply chains. The BMPs are evaluated in formal studies, field tested, revised, and adapted over time to continually improve their effectiveness.

Soil productivity is protected by minimizing soil erosion and safeguarding the uppermost organic layer during forest management. Through planning and experience, we have learned how to protect site productivity during harvesting when using large machinery to cut and move trees to log landings, which are areas where logs are delimbed, sorted, and loaded onto trucks for transport to mills. We have incorporated soil protection measures into our environmental management system for harvesting that include limiting logging on soils with poor soil drainage during wet weather and using specialized equipment and logging techniques to spread out the weight of the equipment to minimize soil compaction and maintain site productivity.

The role of water quality BMPs is to conserve and protect water quality by minimizing sediment through the filtering ability of natural vegetation and erosion control measures adjacent to water bodies. BMPs include practices such as leaving streamside management zones (SMZs) during harvest, properly designing and constructing logging roads, and using logging methods and equipment that protect water quality. SMZs are unharvested or lightly harvested buffers that run along the length of streams and are designed to capture runoff and sediment. The SMZs provide significant other benefits, including stabilizing the banks of streams and acting as a source of food for aquatic organisms.

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

Description of the response(s)
PotlatchDeltic utilizes a comprehensive timberland environmental management system (EMS) which focuses on continual improvement in achieving our sustainable forest management objectives. The EMS includes training foresters and contractors, and prescribing, monitoring, and inspecting forest management practices in all our operations. It also includes tracking and incorporating stakeholder feedback on our environmental performance. We conduct internal inspections of EMS implementation, and we typically have implementation rates averaging 95% or greater. The EMS includes monthly regional reporting and annual Timberland business unit reviews of environmental performance indicators.

Our third-party forest certification using SFI or FSC reflects the rigor of our environmental management system, which is based on a continual improvement process. Practices are adjusted and improved, whether that be in threatened and endangered species management, forest productivity, water quality, or climate change mitigation.

In addition to third-party certification, we conduct annual internal audits on all our timberlands. Timberlands added through mergers or acquisitions in 2022 were promptly added to our internal environmental management system and were also added to our SFI and/or FSC certifications as appropriate.

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?
Yes

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

(C-AC13.2a/C-FB13.2a/C-PF13.2a) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Management practice reference number
MP1

Overall effect
Positive

Which of the following has been impacted?
Other, please specify (sustainable forest management)

Description of impacts
Timberlands are managed using 50-year strategic management plans based on harvest schedule models. Timber inventory data are utilized in growth and yield models, which optimize long-term harvesting and forest management operations and project sustainable harvest volumes over the 50-year time horizon. The harvest schedule is remodeled every two years, alternating between the southern region and Idaho each year. Foresters prepare five-year tactical plans of tracts for silviculture work and harvest based on the strategic management plan. Tracts are then moved into annual operating plans and site-specific prescriptions are developed for each forest operation.

Have any response to these impacts been implemented?
Yes

Description of the response(s)
Replanting promptly after harvest is a critical part of what we do to manage our forests sustainably. We utilize improved, locally adapted planting stock and monitor seedling survival to ensure well-stocked stands. Sustainable forest management is a holistic approach to stewardship of our lands to provide environmental, social, and economic benefits and to ensure these benefits are available for the generations to come. Planning and science is at the heart of our sustainable forest management. Foresters prepare tactical plans for silviculture work and harvest based on the results of the harvest schedule that include enhancing wildlife habitat, protecting water quality, protecting special sites, and increasing forest productivity. They inspect logging activity under our environmental management system to ensure environmental protections are implemented and site specific prescriptions for the tract being harvested are followed. The continuous cycle of planting, growing, and harvesting keeps lands in sustainable forest use and maximizes our forests' ability to provide clean air and water, and conserve biodiversity.

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	Because our business is primarily focused on timberlands and wood products, the structure of the Board leadership aligns with responsibility for forest-related and biodiversity issues. Our full Board, which is comprised of ten members, makes decisions focused on the sustainable management of our forests and the responsible procurement of timber to make wood products. The Board oversees the company's business, including the company's strategy, ESG matters, including our environmental management, social responsibility, health and safety program performance, and corporate governance policies and practices, climate-related risks and opportunities, and other matters. The maintenance of our third party SFI and FSC certifications is overseen by the board and executive team. These third party certifications ensure that we manage our forests and procure timber from forests that are managed in ways that protect and promote biological diversity, including animal and plant species, wildlife habitats, and ecological or natural community types.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

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

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	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	SDG Other, please specify (SFI and FSC Forest Certiffication)

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

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
Both SFI and FSC include biodiversity indicators that require us to review, plan, and implement biodiversity conservation measures. All known occurrences are protected during forest management operations.

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment
Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations

Portfolio activity
<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity
Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)
We are dependent on the production of timber and maintaining productive timberlands. We have policies and procedures to protect soils and site productivity, protect streams and waterbodies, and conserve biodiversity during all forest management activities. We plan and implement our procedures at the landscape and site level over long-term and annual sustainable harvest plans. These efforts reduce risk and impacts to soils, site productivity, water quality and biodiversity.

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 (NatureServe)

Country/area
United States of America

Name of the biodiversity-sensitive area
Defined as globally critically imperiled (G1, G1G2), globally imperiled (G2, G2G3), globally vulnerable (G3, G3G4), or globally secure (G5) according to NatureServe (www.natureserve.org) which has worked closely to with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to evaluate the conservation status of plant and animal species.

Proximity
Overlap

Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area
PotlatchDeltic has 12 species designated as globally critically imperiled, 29 species designated as globally imperiled, 9 species listed as federally endangered, and 6 species listed as federally threatened on or immediately adjacent to our lands in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Ten of these species have dual designations giving a total of 56 various designations. In 2022, 28 occurrences of the species or communities were considered in planning for our management activities.

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
Habitat and/or species viability could be reduced if conservation measures are not implemented. Each species life history and habitat needs are assessed, and conservation measures (e.g water quality BMPs, time operations to avoid sensitive times such as nesting, modify area of operations) are incorporated into forest management plans and implementation to conserve rare species.

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 protection Land/water management Species management Education & awareness Law & policy

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

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 voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Biodiversity strategy	Pages 33-36. PCH_2022_ESG_H_R.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.

Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Information

The answers to this questionnaire contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. Words such as "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "will," "goal," "target," "continue," "seek," "can," "may," "likely," "potential," "would," "plan" and similar expressions and references to achievement of objectives by a future date are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Statements and assumptions with respect to achievement of goals and objectives, anticipated actions to meet those goals and objectives, allocation of resources, planned performance of technology, or other efforts are also examples of forward-looking statements. These statements reflect management's views of future events based on estimates and assumptions and are therefore subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors, and are not guarantees of future conduct, results, or policies. Please view the Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information on page 134 of PotlatchDeltic's 2022 ESG Report. For further information regarding risks and uncertainties associated with our business, please refer to our U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, our 2023 Proxy Statement, and our 2023 Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, which can be obtained at the company's website: www.potlatchdeltic.com

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, Public Affairs and Chief ESG Officer	Other C-Suite Officer

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