2024 SCOPE 3 QUANTIFICATION METHODOLOGY DOCUMENT
WEST FRASER MILLS LTD.

Disclaimer

This 2024 Scope 3 Quantification Methodology Document has been prepared by a third party for West Fraser solely to use and to assist West Fraser and its authorized personnel to assess and manage its Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions. West Fraser is making this document available as part of its commitment to transparency.

The objective of this document is to provide an overview of West Fraser's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission sources and the methodologies employed in their quantification. However, this document is qualified in its entirety by the qualifications and limitations set out in this document in addition to those qualifications and limitations of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol's Scope 3 standard framework for accounting and reporting GHG emissions across an organization's value chain. These limitations include but are not limited to challenges with data collection, access, and quality, particularly as you move further up or down the value chain. West Fraser makes no representations or warranties regarding the suitability, accuracy, or completeness of this document. Under no circumstances shall West Fraser be liable for any damages, losses, or liabilities arising from the use, reliance, or interpretation of this document by any third party.

This document must not be used by any third party without explicit prior written consent from West Fraser.

FILE NUMBER: 202504002
VERSION: 1.1.0

STATUS: FINAL
DATE: May 20, 2025

Revision History

This document should be reviewed annually and updated, if needed, to include any new emission sources, new facilities, changes to emission calculation methodologies, etc.

Table 1: Summary of Revisions

Version	Date	Summary
Version 1.0.0	April 10, 2025	New document.
Version 1.1.0	May 16, 2025	Revisions for publication, legal review

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REVISION HISTORY

1. Introduction

This quantification methodology document (QMD) explains the West Fraser Mills' operations, processes, boundaries, and emission sources. Additionally, it details the methods and assumptions used to quantify company's scope 3 emission inventory. The objective is to provide an accurate, transparent, and comprehensive overview of West Fraser's greenhouse gas (GHG) emission sources and the methodologies employed in their quantification.

The calculation of Scope 3 emissions relies primarily on methodologies published by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, including:

- *Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*
- *Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard*
- *Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions*

Emissions are expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e), encompassing CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF6, as applicable. CO2e values are determined using the global warming potential (GWP) factors from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5).

2. Scope 3 Emissions

2.1. Organizational and Reporting Boundary

The organizational boundary for Scope 3 emissions is defined using an operational control approach, consistent with West Fraser's Scope 1 and 2 emissions accounting and reporting. This boundary includes all assets under West Fraser's operational control, with 100% of their emissions included in the quantification. The facilities covered in the 2024 inventory are detailed in Appendix A.

For assets where West Fraser has made significant investments but lacks operational control, the company's equity share of emissions is reported under Category 15. In 2024, these assets included Alberta Newsprint Company and Smither's Pellet Limited Partnership.

2.2. Process

West Fraser acknowledges that the development of the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance (LSRG) and the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) FLAG target are critical for refining its carbon accounting approach. As a pilot participant in the LSRG initiative, West Fraser actively participating in the test of the forthcoming guidance, recognizing its significance for the forestry and land-use sectors. Until the LSRG is finalized and published, West Fraser will continue refining its Scope 3 emissions estimates using the best available data and methodologies. This includes adapting to feedback received during the SBTi emissions-reduction target approval process and annual inventory verification process.

During the SBTi emissions-reduction approval process, West Fraser was recommended to add categories 9, 10, 11, and 12 to its scope 3 reduction commitment. To date, the GHG Protocol has allowed entities to exclude these categories if certain conditions were met:

> "In certain cases, the eventual end use of sold intermediate products may be unknown. For example, a company may produce an intermediate product with many potential downstream applications, each of which has a different GHG emissions profile, and be unable to reasonably estimate the downstream emissions associated with the various end

uses of the intermediate product. In such a case, companies may disclose and justify the exclusion of downstream emissions from categories 9, 10, 11, and 12 in the report (but should not selectively exclude a subset of those categories)."

Incorporating Categories 9, 10, 11, and 12 into the emissions inventory highlights significant challenges, especially when the end uses of the products are diverse and difficult to trace. While the GHG Protocol allows for justified exclusions of these categories under specific circumstances, West Fraser has taken a proactive approach by estimating these emissions using available tools, even in the absence of finalized LSRG methods.

2.3. Materiality Assessment

Scope 3 categories were assessed and screened against the GHG Protocol's principles of relevance, completeness, accuracy, consistency, and transparency. Table 2 provides an overview of the inclusion of each category in the scope 3 inventory and amount of activity data obtained from suppliers and other value chain partners.

Table 2: Materiality of Scope 3 Categories

Category	Supplier activity data	Included in Inventory
1: Purchased goods and services	89%	Yes
2: Capital goods	0%	Yes
3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	100%	Yes
4: Upstream transportation	100%	Yes
5: Waste generated in operations	52%	Yes
6: Business travel	6%	Yes
7: Employee commuting	0%	Yes
8: Upstream leased assets	N/A	No
9: Downstream transportation	50%	Yes
10: Processing of sold products	100%	Yes
11: Use of sold products	100%	Yes
12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	100%	Yes
13: Downstream leased assets	0%	Yes
14: Franchises	N/A	No
15: Investments	100%	Yes

It is to be noted that West Fraser does not own or operate Upstream leased assets or Franchises. Therefore, these two categories were excluded from its scope 3 inventory.

2.4. Activity Data

The origin of the activity data used to quantify scope 3 emissions is summarized in Appendix B.

2.5. Emission Factors

Emission factors used in the quantification of Scope 3 emissions are sourced from the following references:

- National Council for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc. (NCASI)
- Footprint Estimator for Forest Products (FEFPro)
- EcoInvent - Version 3.9.1
- Alberta Greenhouse Gas Quantification Methodologies, Version 2.1, March 2021 (AQM)
- United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2022-23 Annual Report
- 2023 B.C. Best Practices Methodology for Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- BC Building Performance Study, Figure 15
- Cradle-To-Gate Life Cycle Analysis of Methylene Diphenyl Diisocynate (MDI), Franklin Associates, July 2022- Table 6, page 32 - 2.131 kg CO2e/kg PMDI
- Wernet et al. (2016)
- PDMS - silicon fluid
- Acrylic Paint BEHR Premium 8050 EP

2.6. Changes from Previous Reporting Period

Since the 2023 reporting year, there have been several changes made to West Fraser's inventory and operational boundaries. West Fraser has divested the following pulp operations:

- Slave Lake Pulp
- Hinton Pulp
- Quesnel River Pulp

In January 2024, West Fraser also announced the closure of Fraser Lake Sawmill and Maxville Sawmill. Additionally, West Fraser stated that operations at Huttig Lumber Operations would be curtailed indefinitely. In Sept 2024 West Fraser announced the indefinite curtailment of Lake Butler.

The emissions associated with the above operations have been removed from Scope 1 and 2 baseline (2019) and scope 3 baseline (2020) and reporting period (2024).

3. Quantification Methodologies

3.1. Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services

Category 1 includes upstream emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by West Fraser during the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products). Goods purchased by West Fraser's facilities include:

S.NO	Category of Goods	Business segment	Product
1.	Chemicals	Pulp and Paper	Ammonia Caustic soda Defoamer DTPA Emulsified sulphur Hydrogen peroxide Lime Methanol Oxygen Quicklime Sodium chlorate Sodium chloride Sodium sulphate Sulphuric acid Sulphur dioxide Talc
		Engineered wood	Resin Wax Edge seal Ink Release agent Urea
2.	Fiber	Lumber Pulp and Paper Engineered wood	Northern softwood logs and chips Southern softwood logs and sawdust Veneer
3.	Material		Polyester wrap Polyester strapping Battens/dunnage Foil Cardboard Metal wire Paper wrap

3.1.1. Methodology

West Fraser used the average-data method to estimate the emissions from goods and services. West Fraser collected data on the mass of goods purchased, then multiplied each value by a relevant emission factor.

$$Emission_{material} = \frac{Mass_{material} \times EF_{material}}{1000}$$

Where:

$Emission_{material}$	= Mass of CO_2e emissions from producing material (tonnes)
$Mass_{material}$	= Mass of material (kg)
$EF_{material}$	= Emission factor for production of material (kg CO_2e/kg material)
1000	= Conversion from kg to tonnes

Total category 1 emissions is the sum of the emissions from producing each purchased good.

3.1.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate emissions from woody raw materials was obtained from West Fraser's Log Information Management System (LIMS). Activity data for all other purchased goods was obtained from West Fraser's purchasing management systems (i.e., Oracle, Maximo, CMMS, IVARA). The activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.2. Category 2: Capital Goods

Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and are typically used to manufacture a product or provide a service. Examples of capital goods include equipment, machinery, buildings, facilities, and vehicles.

3.2.1. Methodology

Emissions from capital goods were estimated using an average-spend-based method, which involved tabulating the cost of each capital expenditure and multiplying it by a relevant emission factor. West Fraser followed the following process to calculate emissions from capital goods:

1) The capital projects were sorted into the relevant division (i.e., Canadian Lumber, US Lumber, Panels, Pulp, and Corporate).
2) Each project was placed into one of the following categories: process improvement, maintenance of business, mobile equipment, environmental, and safety.
3) Each project was assigned a NAICS code and a corresponding emission factor based on the type of project or equipment that was installed.[1]
4) An average emission factor was calculated for each project category in each division.
5) The spending was tabulated for each project category in each division.

---

[1] Ingwersen, W. (2023). Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.2 by NAICS-6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, https://doi.org/10.23719/1528686.

6) The emissions from each project category in each division were calculated using the following equation:

$$Emission_C = Cost_C \times EF_{ave}$$

Where:

$Emission_C$	= Mass of CO_2e emissions from a project category (tCO_2e)
$Cost_C$	= Total cost of projects in a project category (USD)
EF_{ave}	= Average emission factor for projects in a project category (tCO_2e/USD spent)

7) The emissions from all project categories in all divisions were summed, resulting in total category 2 emissions.

3.2.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 2 emissions was obtained from West Fraser's Oracle financial system. The activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.3. Category 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities

Category 3 includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by West Fraser in the reporting year that are not included in scope 1 or 2 emissions. Activities that are applicable to West Fraser in category 3 include: upstream emissions of purchased fuels, upstream emissions of purchased electricity, and transmission and distribution (T&D) losses for electricity. The following fuels and energy sources are applicable for reporting under Category 3:

1) Fossil Fuel (Natural gas, Diesel Gasoline, Propane, and Fuel Oil)
2) Biomass (hog fuel)

The emission factor used to quantify scope 2 emissions from purchased electricity includes the transmission and distribution line losses. Therefore, T&D losses for purchased electricity will not be included in the scope 3 inventory as they are already being included in the scope 2 inventory.

3.3.1. Methodology

Category 3 upstream emissions from purchased fuels were estimated using an average-data method, which multiples the energy of each fuel used by a relevant emission factor.

$$Emission_{fuel} = Amount_{fuel} \times EF_{fuel}$$

Where:

$Emission_{fuel}$	= Total upstream emissions from purchased fuels (tCO_2e)
$Amount_{fuel}$	= Quantity of purchased fuel (GJ)
EF_{fuel}	= Emission factor for upstream emissions of purchased fuel (tCO_2e/GJ)

3.3.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 3 emissions is obtained from West Fraser's scope 1 and 2 inventory. The activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.4. Categories 4 and 9: Upstream and Downstream Transportation and Distribution

In 2024, West Fraser's products were transported by truck, rail, and ship. The emissions associated with transportation and distribution of West Fraser's products during the reporting year were included in these categories. These categories include emissions from retail storage of West Fraser's products.

3.4.1. Methodology

Transportation and distribution emissions were calculated following a distance-based method, which involved determining the mass, distance, and mode of each shipment. The following equation was used to calculate the emissions from transporting West Fraser's products:

$$Emissions = Amount_{product} \times EF_{product}$$

Where:

$Emissions$ = Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)

$Amount_{product}$ = Amount of product transported one kilometer (t-km)

$EF_{product}$ = Emission factor for transporting product (tCO$_2$e/t-km)

The following equation was used to calculate the emissions from retail storage and transshipment of West Fraser's products:

$$Emissions = Mass_{material} \times EF_{material}$$

Where:

$Emissions$ = Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)

$Mass_{material}$ = Amount of product stored (t)

$EF_{material}$ = Emission factor for storing product (tCO$_2$e/t)

Total category 4 and category 9 emissions are the sums of the emissions from transporting and storing each product.

3.4.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 4 and 9 emissions was obtained from West Fraser's transportation management systems. The activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.5. Category 5: Waste Generated in Operations

Category 5 includes emissions from third-party disposal (including recycling and landfilling) and treatment of waste generated in West Fraser's operations during the reporting year. It includes emissions

from disposing of solid waste treated in facilities owned or operated by other parties. In the reporting year, West Fraser produced the following types of waste:

- Wood waste (landfill)
- Mixed solid waste (landfill)
- Sludge (landfill)
- Ash (landfill)
- Cardboard (recycled)

3.5.1. Methodology

Emissions were calculated using a waste-type-specific method, which involved using emission factors for specific waste types and waste treatment methods.

$$Emissions_{material} = Mass_{material} \times EF_{material}$$

Where:

$Emissions_{material}$	= Total emissions from disposing of a waste material (tCO$_2$e)
$Mass_{material}$	= Mass of waste material (t)
$EF_{material}$	= Emission factor for disposal method of waste material (tCO$_2$e/t)

Total category 5 emissions is the sum of the emissions from each waste material.

3.5.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 5 emissions was obtained from internal environmental surveys of West Fraser's facilities. The activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.6. Category 6: Business Travel

This category includes emissions from transporting West Fraser's employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircrafts, buses, trains, and passenger cars.

3.6.1. Methodology

Business Travel in North America

For North American-based employees, West Fraser used a spend-based method to calculate emissions from business travel.

In West Fraser's financial system, travel can be allocated to "Travel & Accommodation," "Air Travel," and "Training – Travel and Accommodation."

"Travel & Accommodation" and "Training – Travel and Accommodation" include the cost of air travel, lodging, and ground transportation. Different emission factors are applied to each of these expenditures, so, ideally, the financial system would differentiate how much was spent on air travel, lodging, and ground transportation. However, West Fraser's financial data does not have this granularity, so the spending was

allocated based on industry averages: For the average business trip, lodging is 28% of the cost, ground transportation is 18%, and airfare is 34%.[2]

The total air travel expenditure is calculated as follows:

$$Air\ travel\ expenditure = "Air\ Travel" + (("Travel\ \&\ Accommodation" + "Training - Travel\ and\ Accommodation") \times 0.34)$$

Where:

$Air\ travel\ expenditure$	= Total expenditure from air travel (USD)
$"Air\ Travel"$	= Expenditure from "Air Travel" category (USD)
$"Travel\ \&\ Accommodation"$	= Expenditure from "Travel and Accommodation" category (USD)
$"Training - Travel\ and\ Accommodation"$	= Expenditure from "Training – Travel and Accommodation" category (USD)
0.34	= Proportion of spending on air travel for the average business trip

The total lodging expenditure is calculated as follows:

$$Lodging\ expenditure = ("Travel\ \&\ Accommodation" + "Training - Travel\ and\ Accommodation" \times 0.28)$$

Where:

$Lodging\ expenditure$	= Total expenditure from hotel stays (USD)
$"Travel\ \&\ Accommodation"$	= Expenditure from "Travel and Accommodation" category (USD)
$"Training - Travel\ and\ Accommodation"$	= Expenditure from "Training – Travel and Accommodation" category (USD)
0.28	= Proportion of spending on lodging for the average business trip

The total ground transportation expenditure is calculated as follows:

$$Ground\ transportation\ expenditure = ("Travel\ \&\ Accommodation" + "Training - Travel\ and\ Accommodation" \times 0.18)$$

Where:

$Ground\ transportation\ expenditure$	= Total expenditure from lodging stays (USD)
$"Travel\ \&\ Accommodation"$	= Expenditure from "Travel and Accommodation" category (USD)
$"Training - Travel\ and\ Accommodation"$	= Expenditure from "Training – Travel and Accommodation" category (USD)
0.18	= Proportion of spending on ground transportation for the average business trip

---

[2] Businesswire. (2019, October 3). *The average business trip costs $1,293 and prices will increase in 2020.* https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20191003005109/en/The-Average-Business-Trip-Costs-1293-and-Prices-Will-Increase-in-2020.

The emissions from air travel, hotel, and ground transportation are each calculated as follows:

$$Emissions = Expenditure \times EF_{expenditure}$$

Where:

$Emissions$	= Total emissions from air travel, hotel stays, or ground transportation (tCO$_2$e)
$Expenditure$	= Total value of expenditure for air travel, hotel, or ground transportation (USD)
$EF_{expenditure}$	= Emission factor for expenditure (tCO$_2$e/USD)

Travel by Europe-Based Staff

For Europe-based employees, West Fraser used a distance-based method to calculate emissions from business travel. The distance and travel mode of each trip is determined and an appropriate emission factor for the travel mode is applied.

$$Emissions_{mode} = Distance_{mode} \times EF_{mode}$$

Where:

$Emissions_{mode}$	= Total emissions from the mode of travel (tCO$_2$e)
$Distance_{mode}$	= Total distance travelled using the mode (km)
EF_{mode}	= Emission factor for the travel mode (tCO$_2$e/km)

Total category 6 emissions is the sum of the emissions from each expenditure and mode of transportation.

3.6.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 6 emissions for North American staff is obtained from West Fraser's Oracle financial system and AX365. The data for business travel by European staff is obtained annually from the travel agent that was hired by the division to manage all travel-related activities. All activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.7. Category 7: Employee Commuting

This category includes emissions from West Fraser's employees traveling between their homes and worksites. Emissions from employee commuting may arise from automobile, bus, rail, etc.,

3.7.1. Methodology

West Fraser used an average-data method for calculating emissions from employee commuting. A single emission factor was used for all employees, regardless of location (i.e., Canada, USA, or Europe). The emissions were calculated using the following equations:

$$Emissions = Total\,employees \times EF_{employee\,commuting}$$

$$EF_{employee\,commuting} = \frac{Fuel\,consumption}{100} \times Commute\,distance \times EF_{gasoline} \times 240$$

Where:

$Emission$	= Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)
$Total_{employee}$	= Total number of employees (including contractors and students)
$EF_{employee\,commuting}$	= Emission factor employee commuting (tCO$_2$e/employee)
$Fuel_{consumption}$	= Average fuel consumption of typical employee vehicle (L/100 km)
$Commute_{distance}$	= Average daily round-trip distance of employee commute (km/day)
100	= Convert L/100 km to L/km
240	= Average working days per year (days)
$EF_{gasoline}$	= Emission factor for gasoline combustion (tCO$_2$e)[3]

When applying this methodology, West Fraser assumed that each employee commutes 16 km daily (round trip; based on Canadian commuting time data[4]) and drives a Chevrolet Silverado (fuel consumption is 11.76 L/100 km).

3.7.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 7 emissions was obtained from West Fraser's sustainability report. All activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.8. Category 10: Processing of Sold Products

This category includes emissions from processing sold intermediate products by third parties subsequent to sale by West Fraser. West Fraser purchases the following intermediate products:

- Softwood lumber logs
- Softwood chips
- Kraft pulp

3.8.1. Methodology

West Fraser used an average-data method for calculating emissions from processing intermediate products. West Fraser collected data on the amount of product sold and applied an average emissions factor.

$$Emission = Mass_{sold\,product} \times EF_{sold\,product}$$

Where:

$Emission$	= Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)
$Mass_{sold\,product}$	= Total mass of sold product (t)
$EF_{sold\,product}$	= Emission factor for processing of sold product (tCO$_2$e/t)

---

[3] Alberta Environment and Protected Areas. (2023). *Alberta greenhouse gas quantification methodologies, Version 2.3.* https://open.alberta.ca/publications/alberta-greenhouse-gas-quantification-methodologies
[4] https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/14-28-0001/2023001/article/00003-eng.htm

Total category 10 emissions is the sum of the emissions from processing each intermediate product.

3.8.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 10 emissions was obtained from LIMS and Oracle Financial System. All activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.9. Category 11: Use of Sold Products

This category includes emissions from the use of the following West Fraser sold products:

- Non-chip
- Non-affiliated shavings
- Sawdust
- Hog fuel

Per NCASI, the calculation assumes all these products are eventually burned.

3.9.1. Methodology

West Fraser calculated emissions from use of sold products with the following equation:

$$Emissions = Mass_{product} \times EF_{product}$$

Where:

$Emissions$ = Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)

$Mass_{product}$ = Total mass of non-chip, non-affiliated shavings, sawdust, and hog fuel sold in Canada and USA (t)

$EF_{product}$ = Emission factor for product end use (tCO$_2$e/t)

Total category 11 emissions is the sum of the emissions from using each West Fraser product.

3.9.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 11 emissions was obtained from LIMS. All activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.10. Category 12: End-of-Life Treatment of Sold Products

This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by West Fraser in the reporting year at their end of life. It includes emissions from landfilling, incineration, and recycling, these assumptions are adopted from published literature.

3.10.1. Methodology

Emissions from the end-of-life treatment for each of West Fraser's sold products were calculated with the following equation:

$$Emission = Mass_{product} \times EF_{product}$$

Where:

$Emission$	= Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)
$Mass_{product}$	= Total mass of lumber, logs, chips, pulp, and OSB/MDF/Plywood sold (t)
$EF_{product}$	= Emission factor for product end-of-life treatment (tCO$_2$e/t)

Total category 12 emissions is the sum of the end-of-life emissions from all West Fraser products.

3.10.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 12 emissions was obtained from LIMS and Oracle Financial System. All activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.11. Category 13: Downstream Leased Assets

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets owned by West Fraser and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in scope 1 or 2. The following assets are leased from West Fraser:

- A Retail Storefront, Rona, in Quesnel, BC
- Office space at #453, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC

3.11.1. Methodology

The emissions from each leased asset (i.e., building) were calculated based on the asset's square footage.

$$Emission = Area \times EF$$

Where:

$Emission$	= Total emissions (tCO$_2$e)
$Area$	= Total footprint of office building (ft^2)
EF	= Emission factor for office-building operations (tCO$_2$e/ft^2)

Total category 13 emissions is the sum of the emissions from each leased asset.

3.11.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 13 emissions was obtained from West Fraser's treasury records. The activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

3.12. Category 15: Investments

This category includes scope 3 emissions associated with West Fraser's investments during the reporting year. It includes scope 1 and 2 emissions from the following entities:

- Alberta Newsprint Company and ANC Power Plant (50% ownership)

- Smither's Pellet Limited Partnership (30% ownership)

West Fraser owns 60% ownership in Vernon Seed Orchard and 15% ownership in Huallen Seed Orchard. The emissions from these seed orchards are considered to be negligible and not included in the scope 3 inventory.

3.12.1. Methodology

West Fraser accounts for its proportionate share of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from equity-based investments, including Smither's Pellet Limited Partnership and Alberta Newsprint Company (ANC). These emissions are calculated based on West Fraser's ownership percentage in each investment. This methodology ensures consistency, transparency, and alignment with the GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

The emissions attributable to West Fraser from each investment are calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Emissions}_{\text{West Fraser}} = \text{Emissions}_{\text{investment}} \times \text{Equity}$$

Where:

- $\text{Emissions}_{\text{West Fraser}}$: Emissions reported by West Fraser (tCO2e).
- $\text{Emissions}_{\text{investment}}$: Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions of the investment (tCO2e).
- Equity: West Fraser's ownership in the investment (%).

Application to Smither's Pellet Limited Partnership **and ANC:**

- For Smither's Pellet Limited Partnership, where West Fraser owns **30% equity**, the emissions are calculated as: $\text{Emissions}_{\text{SPLP, West Fraser}} = \text{Emissions}_{\text{SPLP}} \times 30\%$
- For **ANC**, where West Fraser owns **50% equity**, the emissions are calculated as: $\text{Emissions}_{\text{ANC, West Fraser}} = \text{Emissions}_{\text{ANC}} \times 50\%$

3.12.2. Activity Data

The activity data required to calculate category 15 emissions was obtained from GHG reports and/or inventories for the invested companies. This activity data was processed by West Fraser personnel and input to West Fraser's scope 3 GHG calculator.

4. Abbreviations and Acronyms

AR5	Fifth Assessment Report
CH_4	molecular formula for methane
CO_2	molecular formula for carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
DPTA	pentetic acid
ECF	elemental chlorine free
EF	emission factor
FLAG	forest, land and agriculture
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
LSRG	Land Sector and Removals Guidance
MDF	medium-density fibreboard
MSW	municipal solid waste
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NCASI	National Council for Air and Stream Improvement
N_2O	molecular formula for nitrous oxide
OSB	oriented strand board
QMD	quantification methodology document
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
USD	US dollars

Units of Measure

ft^2	square foot
GJ	gigajoule
kg	kilogram
L	litre
t-km	tonne-kilometre

Appendix A

List of facilities included in the 2024 operational boundary.

Site Name	Division	Region	Subregion
Canada			
Alberta Newsprint Co.	Investment	CA	AB
ANC Power Plant	Investment	CA	AB
Alberta Plywood	Engineered Wood	CA	AB
Blue Ridge Lumber	Lumber	CA	AB
Edson Forest Products	Lumber	CA	AB
Grande Prairie	Engineered Wood	CA	AB
High Level	Engineered Wood	CA	AB
High Prairie Forest Products	Lumber	CA	AB
Hinton Wood Products	Lumber	CA	AB
Ranger Board	Engineered Wood	CA	AB
Slave Lake Veneer	Engineered Wood	CA	AB
Spray Lake Sawmills (1980) Ltd.	Lumber	CA	AB
Sundre Forest Products	Lumber	CA	AB
West Fraser LVL	Engineered Wood	CA	AB
100 Mile Lumber	Lumber	CA	BC
Cariboo Pulp & Paper	Pulp	CA	BC
Chetwynd Forest Industries	Lumber	CA	BC
Fraser Lake Sawmill	Lumber	CA	BC
Manning Forest Products	Lumber	CA	BC
Pacific Inland Resources	Lumber	CA	BC
Smither's Pellet Limited Partnership	Investment	CA	BC
Quesnel Plywood	Engineered Wood	CA	BC
Quesnel Sawmill	Lumber	CA	BC
West Pine MDF	Engineered Wood	CA	BC
Williams Lake Lumber	Lumber	CA	BC
Williams Lake Plywood	Engineered Wood	CA	BC
Barwick	Engineered Wood	CA	ON
Chambord	Engineered Wood	CA	QC
La Sarre	Engineered Wood	CA	QC
USA			
Allendale	Engineered Wood	US	SC
Angelina	Lumber	US	TX
Armour	Lumber	US	NC

Site Name	Division	Region	Subregion
Augusta	Lumber	US	GA
Bemidji	Engineered Wood	US	MN
Blackshear Sawmill	Lumber	US	GA
Cordele	Engineered Wood	US	GA
Dudley Sawmill	Lumber	US	GA
Fitzgerald Sawmill	Lumber	US	GA
Guntown	Engineered Wood	US	MS
Henderson	Lumber	US	TX
Huguley	Engineered Wood	US	AL
Huttig Lumber Operations	Lumber	US	AR
Jefferson	Engineered Wood	US	NC
Joanna	Engineered Wood	US	SC
Joyce Lumber Operations	Lumber	US	LA
Lake Butler Sawmill	Lumber	US	FL
Leola	Lumber	US	AR
Mansfield	Lumber	US	AR
Maplesville	Lumber	US	AL
Maxville Sawmill	Lumber	US	FL
McDavid	Lumber	US	FL
Nacogdoches	Engineered Wood	US	TX
New Boston	Lumber	US	TX
Newberry	Lumber	US	SC
Opelika	Lumber	US	AL
Russellville	Lumber	US	AR
Seaboard	Lumber	US	GA
Whitehouse	Lumber	US	GA
EU			
Cowie	Engineered Wood	EU	Scotland
Genk	Engineered Wood	EU	Belgium
Inverness	Engineered Wood	EU	Scotland

Appendix B

The following diagram summarizes the origin and flow of scope 3 activity data at West Fraser.