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REFERENCES & METHODOLOGY

We are committed to transparency in our reported metrics and continuous improvement of our methodology.



Treatment of Divestments	
The safety and employee data presented in this report include metrics on the total number of sawmills that Interfor operated by region and our annual production capacity in 2024. Metrics for these categories include the Philomath, OR operation that was divested in 2024 and the Québec operations that were divested in January of 2025.	
SAFETY METRICS METHODOLOGY	
Serious Injuries	Serious injuries are a subset of work-related employee recordable incidents. They are injuries that result in a fatality, are life-threatening or are considered life-altering.
Medical Incident Rate (MIR)	The MIR is calculated by multiplying the number of recordable incidents by 200,000 and dividing this by the number of hours all employees worked. The 200,000 hours represent 100 full-time equivalent employees working 40 hours a week for 50 weeks. The methodology for determining recordable incidents is based on OSHA for US Operations and the BC Forest Safety Council's Manufacturing Advisory Group (MAG) for Canadian operations. Across both countries, they include medical treatments, lost-time incidents, restricted work incidents, and fatalities.
Serious Injury or Fatality Potential (SIFp) Events	Events that were or had the potential or probability to be a serious injury or fatality if circumstances were slightly different.
MIR Reduction Target	The target to reduce the MIR by 3% every year is based on a three-year rolling average.
Lost Time Frequency Rate (LTFR)	The LTFR is calculated by multiplying the number of lost time incidents by 200,000 and dividing this by the number of hours all employees worked. The 200,000 hours represent 100 full-time equivalent employees working 40 hours a week for 50 weeks.
Lost Time Incidents	Lost time incidents include any in which an employee loses one or more days from work due to an occupational injury or illness.
Serious Injury Rate	Similar to the MIR, the serious injuries rate is the number of serious injuries per 100 employees working full-time in a year. It is calculated by multiplying the number of serious injuries by 200,000 and dividing this by the number of hours all employees worked.
Lost Working Days	Calculated using OSHA methodology.
Lost Day Rate	Similar to the MIR, the lost day rate is calculated by multiplying lost days by 200,000 and divided by the total number of hours all employees worked.
Occupational Disease Cases	Determined using OSHA methodology, includes work-related stress leave.
Proactive Safety Reports	Includes hazard reports, close call reports, safety action reports and observation reports.
Capital Projects Contractor MIR	See Medical Incident Rate section above for methodology. The Capital Projects Contractor MIR is calculated for each year using the total project-to-date hours and incidents for capital projects active in the reporting year.
Woodlands Contractor MIR	See Medical Incident Rate section above for methodology. It includes all Canadian woodlands contractors, and a periodic collection of exposure hour data is used to develop informed estimates of total exposure hours.

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Employee Metrics Methodology	
Internal Promotions	Internal promotions include all salaried roles, excluding intern positions.
Amount Spent on Learning and Education	Excludes wages paid to employees while learning, training or studying.
Total Hours Spent on Learning, Company-wide in 2024	Includes hourly and salaried learning, training or studying either through our learning management system or through our millwright training programs. Excludes learning and courses completed externally such as continuing development courses provided to professionals by their associations.
Employee Development Programs	Metrics that reference the total number of employees who have completed, graduated from, or were active in programs include those who previously completed or were active in the program but were no longer employees as of Dec 31, 2024.
Millwright Program Highlights-Investment per Participant	Based on total spending for the programs (supplies, system costs, trade center costs, instructor wages and student travel, meals and accommodation) and excludes wages paid to employees during learning, training and studying.
Demographics Data	In all demographics data, information for Canadian operations is based on voluntary employee surveys. Where employees decline to identify their gender or race/ethnicity, they are assumed to not belong to an under-represented group.
Under-Represented Groups	Under-represented groups include women, ethnic and racial minorities, and Indigenous Peoples. Employees who declined to identify their gender or race/ethnicity are assumed not to belong to an under-represented group.
Leadership & Development Programs Target	Includes the following programs: LEAD-X, Industrial Wood Processing Program, Business of Sawmilling, Millwright Apprenticeship Program, Advanced Maintenance Training, Millwright Accelerator Training, and Saw Filer Apprenticeship Program. Employees enrolled in more than one program are only counted once. Excludes any individuals who were no longer employees as of Dec 31, 2024.
Hourly Trades / Skilled Workforce	Includes all positions requiring advanced training and skills to operate or maintain equipment and excludes entry-level positions.
Supervisors / Superintendents	Includes all positions in front line leadership in our manufacturing or woodlands operations and excludes corporate and senior managers.

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Treatment of Divestments

The climate, environmental and other data presented in this report include metrics on the total number of sawmills that Interfor operated by region and our annual production capacity on 2024. Metrics for these categories exclude the Québec operations that were divested in January of 2025 and subsequently removed from our baseline.

CLIMATE METRICS METHODOLOGY

Base Year & Recalculation Methods

The base year selected for Interfor’s GHG inventory and reduction target is 2021. Annual reporting prior to 2021 will not be recalculated. Non-organic changes to facilities in operation, changes in calculation methods (data, emissions factors), correction of errors, and assumptions or revised operational boundaries that are expected to result in a >5% change from the base year, result in a recalculation of the base year (2021) and historic emissions. See Variances from Previous Report on the following page for details on restated values in the 2024 Sustainability Report.

Includes carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e).

- Calculated using:
- Fossil fuel consumption (natural gas, diesel, gasoline, propane, light fuel oil) for both stationary and mobile combustion at primary sawmilling operations, one remanufacturing facility, one I-joist plant and woodlands operations;
 - CH₄ and N₂O from biomass combustion at primary sawmilling operations that use biomass as a source of heat and power for kiln-drying operations.

Emissions factors for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O were used to calculate stationary or mobile combustion of each fuel. For fuels used in both mobile and stationary applications (e.g. diesel), the amount of each application was estimated as a percentage of total use at a regional or site level. The appropriate emissions factors for the mobile portion of fuel used were selected based on the vehicle fleet and fuel use at each site (e.g. Tier 4 mobile equipment, light pickup trucks, marine).

Scope 1 Emissions

- Factors used to calculate CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions are from:
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) GHG Emission Factors Hub for all US facilities;
 - Environment and Climate Change Canada - National Inventory Report 1990-2022 for all Canadian facilities.

Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors used to calculate CO₂e are from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) as adapted by the GHG Protocol.

Notes: Excludes CO₂ emissions from biomass combustion. As per the GHG Protocol these are reported separately. Regional numbers included within our Company total may vary from state or provincially reported numbers due to methodology. For example, our calculations use IPCC Fifth Assessment Report GWP factors (per GHG Protocol recommendations) while reporting requirements in some jurisdictions specify using Fourth Assessment Report GWP factors.

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CLIMATE METRICS METHODOLOGY CONTINUED	
	Location-based emissions are calculated using regional electricity consumption and corresponding GHG emissions factors. Sources by operation are:
Scope 2 Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environment and Climate Change Canada National Inventory Report 1990-2022 - Part 3 for all Canadian facilities (by province); and• US Energy Information Administration Power Profiles (Power Profiler Emissions Tool 2022) by subregion:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SRSO (South): Baxley, Eatonton, Perry, Preston, Swainsboro, Bay Springs, Fayette, Meldrim, Thomaston• SRVC (Virginia-Carolina): Georgetown, Summerville• SRMV (Mississippi Valley): Monticello, DeQuincy• NWPP (Northwest): Longview, Port Angeles, Molalla, Cedarprime, Philomath <p>Includes purchased electricity only. Electricity covered in building leases (minor use) is not included. GHG emissions associated with electricity lost during transportation and distribution are excluded.</p>
Scope 3 Emissions	Interfor's Scope 3 Emissions Inventory is calculated using a combination of methods: spend-based, average-data and supplier-specific. The inventory calculations include data and estimates, and all assumptions and methods are documented in the Interfor GHG Inventory and Target Methodology Guide. A continuous improvement process will be used to refine and improve this methodology, the inventory and, as needed, to re-calculate and revise reporting for previous years.
Intensity	Calculated in tonnes of CO ₂ e per thousand board feet of lumber produced including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct Scope 1 emissions;• Indirect Scope 2 emissions; and• Annual lumber production, all divisions.
Variances from Previous Report	Variances from previous year's reporting of 2021 to 2023 emissions are due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exclusion of mills divested from our operations;• Updated emissions factors; and• Minor corrections to data.
Carbon Stored	Calculated using the Canadian Wood Council's Carbon Calculator and the total board feet of lumber, by species grouping, sold by Interfor in the reporting year.
Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biomass Combustion	<p>Includes calculated CO₂ emissions from biomass consumption at facilities where biomass is consumed for energy. CH₄ and N₂O emissions from combustion of biomass are included in Scope 1 emissions and excluded from biogenic carbon dioxide emissions from biomass combustion. Factors used to calculate CO₂ emissions are from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• US EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub for all US facilities; and• Environment and Climate Change Canada - National Inventory Report 1990-2022 for all Canadian facilities.



OTHER METRICS METHODOLOGY	
Indigenous Territories and Agreements	Total number of territories is based on available records and information. Individual agreements and communities with agreements are based on a cumulative total since 2010.
Indigenous Employment	All metrics regarding Indigenous employment are based on voluntary disclosure or identification as Indigenous.
Eastern Operations Indigenous Workforce by Department	This table is specific to Ontario operations that track this information in support of their Partnership Accreditation in Indigenous Relations (PAIR) Certification.
Community Donations	All amounts are based on actual spending in 2024.
Capital Investments (Upgrades)	Includes capital expenditures for upgrades and investments in existing facilities and systems only.

A photograph of two construction workers standing on a concrete bridge with a wooden guardrail. They are both wearing orange hard hats, safety glasses, and high-visibility vests (one yellow, one orange). The worker on the right is holding a small electronic device. In the background, a large, powerful waterfall cascades over dark rocks, surrounded by dense green trees and foliage. The scene is brightly lit by sunlight.

Respecting Nature.
Building Sustainably.



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Credit: Randy Waterous