



Domtar

Due Diligence Documentation

European Union Timber Regulation Compliance

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Introduction and Purpose

The European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR), EU Regulation No. 995/2010, operational as of March 3, 2013, is an EU-wide law that prohibits the placing of any timber or timber products on the EU market that have been illegally harvested or traded.

The purpose of this document is to:

1. Provide necessary information that Operators need under their Due Diligence Systems to demonstrate that products manufactured at Domtar mills listed in Appendix 1 and 2 (the “Mills”) and purchased from entities within the Domtar group (including without limitation from Domtar Paper Company, LLC, Domtar Inc., Resolute FP Canada Inc., Catalyst Pulp and Paper Sales Inc., Howe Sound Pulp and Paper Corporation and Meadow Lake Mechanical Pulp Inc.) (“Domtar”) are of Negligible Risk for illegality.
2. Serve as documentation of Domtar’s Due Diligence System in cases where Domtar is the Operator under EUTR.

Overview of Compliance

Domtar relies on the following items to demonstrate negligible risk, and details for each item are set forth in the sections that follow:

- Canadian and US legal and regulatory framework
- Company record, reputation, and policies
- Company third party certifications
- Nature of the wood fiber supply and third-party certified traceability mechanisms

As specified in the above table, Domtar Mills operate under the Canadian or US legal and regulatory framework, as described below.

Canadian Legal and Regulatory Framework

Canada and its provinces have in place strong laws and regulations, as well as corresponding enforcement mechanisms that address illegal logging. Canada is known as a low-risk country for corruption and illegal logging, as shown by several credible assessments. Canada scores high in measures of good governance, as published by Transparency International and the World Bank. The Timber Legality Risk Assessment developed by Preferred by Nature gives a Timber Risk Score of 100 out of 100 for Canada, as no legality risks have been identified in its report. Global Witness runs pioneering campaigns in countries where natural resource-related conflict and corruption and associated environmental and human rights abuses occur, and no such campaigns have been initiated in Canada to date. In Canada, as of this date and to the best of our knowledge, there is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports, the country is not designated as a source of conflict timber, and International Labor Organization Fundamental Principles and rights at work are respected.

See the following links:

- <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi>
- <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators/>
- <https://sourcinghub.preferredbynature.org/country-risk-profiles/>
- <https://natural-resources.canada.ca/forest-forestry/sustainable-forest-management/legality-sustainability>

US Legal and Regulatory Framework

The US and its states have in place strong laws and regulations, as well as corresponding enforcement mechanisms, that address illegal logging. The US is known as a low-risk country for corruption and illegal logging, as shown by several credible assessments. The US scores high in measures of good governance, as published by Transparency International and the World Bank. The Timber Legality Risk Assessment developed by Preferred by Nature gives a Timber Risk Score of 100 out of 100 for United States, as no legality risks have been identified in its report. In the US, as of this date and to the best of our knowledge, there is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports, the country is not designated as a source of conflict timber, and traditional and civil rights are respected. In addition, the Lacey Act plays a pivotal role in this strong regulatory framework by enforcing standards that combat illegal logging and illegal trafficking of forest wildlife, flora and biodiversity habitats.

See the following links:

- <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi>
- <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators>
- <https://sourcinghub.preferredbynature.org/country-risk-profiles/>

Company Policies

Domtar closely monitors all aspects of its legal and regulatory compliance. We conduct systematic reviews to verify that our purchased fiber originates from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests. We will not knowingly purchase wood that is illegally logged or harvested. If we discover that a supplier has engaged in illegal conduct, we will immediately cease purchasing such wood from the supplier. It is company policy that any infractions that may occur are reported as required and appropriately addressed by Domtar.

Domtar has a robust system of regular internal and external auditing that ensures the requirements of our policies are fully implemented and followed. Moreover, Domtar has a strong system of corporate governance and internal controls, such as a [Code of Ethics and Business Conduct](#) that ensure commitment to high integrity and legal compliance.

Additionally, Domtar's Global Sustainability Steering Committee (the "GSSC") provides board-level oversight of sustainability issues. The GSSC is an integrated Management Board and executive-level governance body with representation from the Management Board and senior leadership, including business unit (BU) leaders. The committee is supported by the Global Sustainability function and provides oversight of Domtar's sustainability strategy and policy framework.

Domtar's Fiber Use And Sourcing Policy, Paper Excellence Canada's Chain of Custody Policy, and Resolute Forest Products' Wood and Fiber Procurement Policy specifically address the company's commitment not to purchase timber that has been illegally harvested or traded.

For a complete list of related Domtar policies, please consult the company website.

Company Third-Party Certifications

Domtar facilities and operations are certified to sustainable forest management and chain of custody (CoC) standards. Collectively, these certifications ensure that Domtar has in place a third-party certified set of administrative and technical requirements for traceability of our fiber supply, providing supplemental assurance that fiber comes from legal and controlled or non-controversial sources.

More information on our certification of sustainable forest management and CoC standards is available in Appendix 1 and 2. The certificates are available on request, or they may be accessed on [the certification page](#) of Domtar's website.

Nature of the Wood Fiber Supply and Third-Party Certified Traceability Mechanisms

All the virgin fiber used by our pulp and paper mills is sourced from and originates within Canada and the US, with the exception of our tissue operations. None of the species utilized by the Mills are a listed threatened or endangered species or a CITES listed species. Few, if any, CITES listed woody species that would be of sufficient size and form to be harvested for commercial pulp and paper utilization occur within the source areas of any of the Mills.

In Canada, which has rigorous forestry laws and regulations, fiber used in our products is sourced primarily from public land that we manage directly or indirectly. By law, these public woodlands must be regenerated after harvesting. 100% of the fiber used at our Mills is tracked using Domtar's own internal fiber tracking system. All of our North American pulp and paper mills and wood products facilities are also third-party certified to one or more of three internationally recognized CoC standards: Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®), Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). All of the wood and fiber procured for these operations meets either the FSC Controlled Wood standard, the PEFC Due Diligence requirements or the SFI Fiber Sourcing requirements and in some cases, all three.

In the US, the wood fiber sourced by our Mills originates from multiple landowners. Most of these landowners are private individuals or corporations. These landowners are numerous, and they are diverse in terms of size and ownership objectives. A smaller portion of these landowners are public entities, such as the US federal government, or individual state or local governments. Some of these landowners are certified under SFI or FSC forest management standards, and Domtar encourages any such supply whenever available. All of the wood and fiber procured for these operations meets either the FSC Controlled Wood standard, the PEFC Due Diligence requirements or the SFI Fiber Sourcing requirements and in some cases, all three.

In general, Mills source wood fiber through a network of third-party suppliers who buy their wood fiber from the individual timberland landowners described above. Domtar enters into a contract with each supplier from whom wood fiber is purchased. These contracts contain provisions relative to legality, as well as to the necessary environmental and social commitments that must be met to maintain the Mills certifications noted in section 3 above. Pursuant to the Mills wood fiber purchasing and delivery accounting system, scale tickets are generated and registered for each load of wood fiber that is delivered to a Mill. The contracts and scale tickets taken together contain detailed information about suppliers and sources of wood fiber, and this constitutes the traceability mechanism. This system is 3rd party audited pursuant to the certifications noted in the "Standards and Certificates" column, located in Appendix 1 and 2.

It is the position of Domtar that providing Operators with a complete list of suppliers and landowners from which its wood fiber is sourced is not practical and is not necessary under EUTR. Domtar's understanding is that EUTR places no legal obligation on Operators to trace timber any further than

to country of harvest if it can be shown that all timber from that country is of negligible risk of being from an illegal source. Domtar is open to considering, and will not unreasonably deny, requests from Operators for them or their third-party auditors to visit Domtar Mills to view timber purchasing and delivery accounting systems for the purposes of validating them for their own Due Diligence systems. Domtar, however, may require that a confidentiality agreement be signed.

A list of the known species that may be utilized by the Mills is given in the tables of Appendix 1 and 2.

Annual Review

EUTR requires annual review of the Due Diligence System information and requirements. Domtar will conduct annual reviews, at least once in each calendar year. Documentation of completion of annual reviews is maintained in the table below.

| Year | Reviewed By | Date | Year | Reviewed By | Date |
|------|-------------------|------------|------|-------------|------|
| 2024 | Sabrina de Branco | 2024-08-30 | | | |
| 2025 | Sabrina de Branco | 2025-11-04 | | | |
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Sabrina de Branco
Global Chief Sustainability Officer

Date: November, 4th, 2025

Appendix 1 – Domtar Mills in Canada

| Mill and address | Product Type | Standards and Certificates | Species Utilized |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Alma 1100, rue Melançon Ouest Alma, QC G8B 5W2 Canada | Commercial printing papers | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-160907 Expiration Date: January 14, 2028 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: ITK-SFICOC-160907 Expiration Date: January 16, 2028 | Black Spruce – <i>Picea mariana</i> White Spruce – <i>Picea glauca</i> Balsam Fir – <i>Abies balsamea</i> Jack Pine – <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Eastern Larch (Tamarack) – <i>Larix laricina</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar – <i>Populus balsamifera</i> White Birch – <i>Betula papyrifera</i> Yellow Birch – <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> White Pine – <i>Pinus strobus</i> Red Pine – <i>Pinus resinosa</i> |
| Clermont 100, rue Donohue Clermont, QC G4A 1A7 Canada | Newsprint | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-160907 Expiration Date: January 14, 2028 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: ITK-SFICOC-160907 Expiration Date: January 16, 2028 | Black Spruce – <i>Picea mariana</i> White Spruce – <i>Picea glauca</i> Balsam Fir – <i>Abies balsamea</i> Jack Pine – <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Eastern Larch (Tamarack) – <i>Larix laricina</i> Trembling Aspen- <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar – <i>Populus balsamifera</i> White Pine – <i>Pinus strobus</i> Red Pine – <i>Pinus resinosa</i> |
| Crofton 8541 Hay Road, P.O. Box 70 Crofton, BC V0R1R0 Canada | Northern bleached softwood kraft pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-007541 Expiration Date: March 20, 2027 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-1035567 Expiration Date: May 16, 2027 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-SFICOC-1035567 Expiration Date: October 1, 2027 | Lodgepole Pine - <i>Pinus contorta</i> Western Hemlock - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> Western Red Cedar - <i>Thuja plicata</i> Grand Fir - <i>Abies grandis</i> Douglas Fir - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Sitka Spruce - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> Yellow Cedar - <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> Red Alder - <i>Alnus rubra</i> Engelmann Spruce - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> Spruce Hybrid - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> |

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|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Dolbeau 1, 4 ^e Avenue Dolbeau-Mistassini, QC G8L 2R4 Canada | Commercial printing papers | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-160907 Expiration Date: January 14, 2028 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: ITK-SFICOC-160907 Expiration Date: January 16, 2028 | Black Spruce – <i>Picea mariana</i> White Spruce – <i>Picea glauca</i> Jack Pine – <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Balsam Fir – <i>Abies balsamea</i> Eastern Larch (Tamarack) – <i>Larix laricina</i> |
| Gatineau 79, rue Main Gatineau, QC J8P 4X6 Canada | Newsprint | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-160907 Expiration Date: January 14, 2028 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: ITK-SFICOC-160907 Expiration Date: January 16, 2028 | Black Spruce - <i>Picea mariana</i> White Spruce - <i>Picea glauca</i> Balsam Fir - <i>Abies balsamea</i> Jack Pine - <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Eastern Larch (Tamarack) - <i>Larix laricina</i> White pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> Red pine - <i>Pinus resinosa</i> Eastern hemlock - <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> |
| Howe Sound 3838 Port Mellon Highway Port Mellon, BC V0N 2S0 Canada | Northern bleached softwood kraft pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-007541 Expiration Date: March 20, 2027 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-1035567 Expiration Date: May 16, 2027 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-SFICOC-1035567 Expiration Date: October 1, 2027 | Lodgepole Pine - <i>Pinus contorta</i> Western Hemlock - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> Western Red Cedar - <i>Thuja plicata</i> Grand Fir - <i>Abies grandis</i> Douglas Fir - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Sitka Spruce - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> Yellow Cedar - <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> Red Alder - <i>Alnus rubra</i> Engelmann Spruce - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> Spruce Hybrid - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> |
| Kénogami 3750, rue Champlain Jonqui re, QC G7S 5J7 Canada | Commercial printing papers | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-160907 Expiration Date: January 14, 2028 | Black Spruce – <i>Picea mariana</i> White Spruce – <i>Picea glauca</i> Balsam Fir – <i>Abies balsamea</i> Jack Pine – <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Eastern Larch (Tamarack) – <i>Larix laricina</i> Trembling Aspen- <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar – <i>Populus balsamifera</i> White Birch – <i>Betula papyrifera</i> Yellow Birch – <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> |

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|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: ITK-SFICOC-160907 Expiration Date: January 16, 2028 | White Pine – <i>Pinus strobus</i> Red Pine – <i>Pinus resinosa</i> |
| Meadow Lake Junction of Highway 55 and 903 Meadow Lake, SK S9X 1V7 Canada | Bleached chemo thermo mechanical pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-007541 Expiration Date: March 20, 2027 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-1035567 Expiration Date: May 16, 2027 | Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> White Birch - <i>Betula papyrifera</i> White Spruce - <i>Picea glauca</i> Jack Pine - <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Black Spruce - <i>Picea mariana</i> Balsam Fir - <i>Abies balsamea</i> Tamarack - <i>Larix laricina</i> |
| Port Alberni 4000 Stamp Ave Port Alberni, BC V9Y 5J7 Canada | Specialty papers | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-007541 Expiration Date: March 20, 2027 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-1035567 Expiration Date: May 16, 2027 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-SFICOC-1035567 Expiration Date: October 1, 2027 | Lodgepole Pine - <i>Pinus contorta</i> Western Hemlock - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> Western Red Cedar - <i>Thuja plicata</i> Grand Fir - <i>Abies grandis</i> Douglas Fir - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Sitka Spruce - <i>Picea sitchensis</i> Yellow Cedar - <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> Red Alder - <i>Alnus rubra</i> Engelmann Spruce - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> Spruce Hybrid - <i>Picea engelmannii x glauca</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> |
| Saint-Félicien 4000, chemin Saint-Eusèbe Saint-Félicien, QC G8K 2R6 Canada | Northern bleached softwood kraft pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-160907 Expiration Date: January 14, 2028 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: ITK-SFICOC-160907 Expiration Date: January 16, 2028 | Black Spruce - <i>Picea mariana</i> White Spruce - <i>Picea glauca</i> Jack Pine - <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Balsam Fir - <i>Abies balsamea</i> Eastern Larch - <i>Larix laricina</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> |
| Skookumchuck 4501 Farstad Way, Skookumchuck, BC V0B 2E0 Canada | Northern bleached kraft pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certificate Code: SAI-COC-007541 Expiration Date: March 20, 2027 | Engelmann Spruce - <i>Picea engelmannii</i> Spruce Hybrid - <i>Picea engelmannii x glauca</i> Whitebark Pine - <i>Pinus albicaulus</i> Lodgepole Pine - <i>Pinus contorta var. latifolia</i> Ponderosa Pine - <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Western Hemlock - <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> Western Red Cedar - <i>Thuja plicata</i> |

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|---|---|--|--|
| | | Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certificate Code: ITKUS-PEFC-COC-1035567 Expiration Date: May 16, 2027 | Grand Fir - <i>Abies grandis</i> Sub-alpine Fir - <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> Western Larch - <i>Larix occidentalis</i> Douglas Fir - <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> |
| Windsor 609, Rang 12, P.O. Box 1010 Windsor, QC J1S 2L9 Canada | Commercial and print paper and market pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | American Mountain Ash - <i>Sorbus americana</i> Black Ash - <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Northern Red Ash - <i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i> White Ash - <i>Fraxinus americana</i> Bigtooth Aspen - <i>Populus grandidentata</i> Quaking Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Grey Birch - <i>Betula populifolia</i> Paper Birch - <i>Betula papyrifera</i> Yellow Birch - <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Butternut - <i>Juglans cinerea</i> Black Cherry - <i>Prunus serotina</i> Pin Cherry - <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> Eastern Cottonwood - <i>Populus deltoides</i> Rock Elm - <i>Ulmus thomasii</i> Slippery Elm - <i>Ulmus rubra</i> White Elm - <i>Ulmus americana</i> Bitternut Hickory - <i>Carya cordiformis</i> Eastern Hop-Hornbeam - <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> Black Maple - <i>Acer nigrum</i> Red Maple - <i>Acer rubrum</i> Silver Maple - <i>Acer saccharinum</i> Sugar Maple - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Northern Red Oak - <i>Quercus rubra</i> Balsam Poplar - <i>Populus balsamifera</i> Balsam Fir - <i>Abies balsamea</i> Eastern Hemlock - <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Eastern White Pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> Red Pine - <i>Pinus resinosa</i> Black Spruce - <i>Picea mariana</i> Red Spruce - <i>Picea rubens</i> White Spruce - <i>Picea glauca</i> Tamarack - <i>Larix laricina</i> |

Appendix 2 – Domtar Mills in the US

| Mill and address | Product Type | Certificate Number | Species Utilized |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Ashdown 285 Hwy 71 South Ashdown, AR 71822 USA | Fluff pulp and paper | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | Loblolly Pine - <i>Pinus taeda</i> Shortleaf Pine - <i>Pinus echinata</i> Slash Pine - <i>Pinus elliotii</i> |
| Coosa Pines 17589 Plant Rd. Coosa Pines, AL 35044 United States | Fluff pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: SAI-COC-002877 Expiration Date: January 12, 2028 Standard: PEFC (CoC) Certification Code: NSF-PEFC-COC-0486857 Expiration Date: October 5, 2029 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certification Code: NSF-SFI-COC-C0486857 Expiration Date: October 5, 2029 | Loblolly pine - <i>Pinus taeda</i> Shortleaf pine - <i>Pinus echinata</i> Longleaf pine - <i>Pinus palustris</i> Slash pine - <i>Pinus elliotii</i> Virginia pine - <i>Pinus virginiana</i> Eastern white pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> Other pines - <i>Pinus spp.</i> |
| Hawesville Hwy 1406, 58 Wescor Road Hawesville, KY 42348 USA | Commercial paper and market pulp' | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | American Basswood - <i>Tilia americana</i> Green Ash - <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> White Ash - <i>Fraxinus americana</i> Blue Ash - <i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> American Beech - <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Yellow Birch - <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> River Birch - <i>Betula nigra</i> Sweet Birch - <i>Betula lenta</i> Black Gum - <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Boxelder - <i>Acer negundo</i> Ohio Buckeye - <i>Aesculus glabra</i> Yellow Buckeye - <i>Aesculus flava</i> Northern Catalpa - <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Black Cherry - <i>Prunus serotina</i> Kentucky Coffee Tree - <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> Eastern Cottonwood - <i>Populus deltoides</i> Cucumber Tree - <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> American Elm - <i>Ulmus americana</i> Slippery Elm - <i>Ulmus rubra</i> Winged Elm - <i>Ulmus alata</i> Hackberry - <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Bitternut Hickory - <i>Carya cordiformis</i> |

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|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Mockernut Hickory - <i>Carya tomentosa</i> Pignut Hickory - <i>Carya glabra</i> Shagbark Hickory - <i>Carya ovata</i> Shellbark Hickory - <i>Carya laciniosa</i> Eastern Hop-Hornbeam - <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> American Hornbeam - <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> Black Locust - <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Honey Locust - <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> Red Maple - <i>Acer rubrum</i> Silver Maple - <i>Acer saccharinum</i> Sugar Maple - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Northern Red Oak - <i>Quercus rubra</i> Southern Red Oak - <i>Quercus falcata</i> Black Oak - <i>Quercus velutina</i> Shumard Oak - <i>Quercus shumardii</i> Cherry Oak - <i>Quercus pagoda</i> Scarlet Oak - <i>Quercus coccinea</i> Pin Oak - <i>Quercus palustris</i> Blackjack Oak - <i>Quercus marilandica</i> Willow Oak - <i>Quercus phellos</i> Shingle Oak - <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> Overcup Oak - <i>Quercus lyrata</i> White Oak - <i>Quercus alba</i> Bur Oak - <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Post Oak - <i>Quercus stellata</i> Swamp Chestnut Oak - <i>Quercus michauxii</i> Chinquapin Oak - <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Water Oak - <i>Quercus falcata</i> Common Persimmon - <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> Yellow Poplar - <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Sassafras - <i>Sassafras albidum</i> Sourwood - <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> Sugarberry - <i>Celtis laevigata</i> Sweetgum - <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> American Sycamore - <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Black Walnut - <i>Juglans nigra</i> White Walnut - <i>Juglans cinerea</i> Black Willow - <i>Salix nigra</i> Loblolly Pine - <i>Pinus taeda</i> Pitch Pine - <i>Pinus rigida</i> Red Pine - <i>Pinus resinosa</i> Shortleaf Pine - <i>Pinus echinata</i> Slash Pine - <i>Pinus elliotii</i> Virginia Pine - <i>Pinus virginiana</i> White Pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> |
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| Johnsonburg 100 Center St. Johnsonburg, PA 15845 USA | Uncoated freesheet papers | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | White Ash - <i>Fraxinus americana</i> Aspen - <i>Populus tremula</i> Basswood - <i>Tilia americana</i> Beech - <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Black Birch - <i>Betula lenta</i> Yellow Birch - <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Black Cherry - <i>Prunus serotina</i> Cucumber Tree - <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> Hickory - <i>Carya tomentosa</i> Red Maple - <i>Acer rubrum</i> Sugar Maple - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Red Oak - <i>Quercus rubra</i> White Oak - <i>Quercus alba</i> Yellow Poplar - <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Hemlock - <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> White Pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> |
| Marlboro 585 Willamette Road Bennettsville, SC 29512 USA | Pulp and paper | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | Green Ash - <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> American Beech - <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> River Birch - <i>Betula nigra</i> Black Gum - <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Boxelder - <i>Acer negundo</i> Black Cherry - <i>Prunus serotina</i> Eastern Cottonwood - <i>Populus deltoides</i> American Elm - <i>Ulmus americana</i> Hackberry - <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> Bitternut Hickory - <i>Carya cordiformis</i> Mockernut Hickory - <i>Carya tomentosa</i> Pignut Hickory - <i>Carya glabra</i> Red Maple - <i>Acer rubrum</i> Black Oak - <i>Quercus velutina</i> Post Oak - <i>Quercus stellata</i> Red Oak - <i>Quercus rubra</i> Scarlett Oak - <i>Quercus coccinea</i> Southern Red Oak - <i>Quercus falcata</i> Water Oak - <i>Quercus nigra</i> White Oak - <i>Quercus alba</i> Willow Oak - <i>Quercus phellos</i> Yellow Poplar - <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> Redbay - <i>Persea borbonia</i> Sweetgum - <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> American Sycamore - <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> Black Walnut - <i>Juglans nigra</i> Water Tupelo - <i>Nyssa aquatica</i> Loblolly Pine - <i>Pinus taeda</i> Longleaf Pine - <i>Pinus palustris</i> Shortleaf Pine - <i>Pinus echinata</i> |

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| | | | Slash Pine - <i>Pinus elliotii</i> Virginia Pine - <i>Pinus virginiana</i> White Pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> |
| Menominee 701 Fourth Avenue P.O. Box 277 Menominee, MI 49858 USA | Recycled bleached kraft pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: SGSCH-COC-005022 Expiration Date: July 11, 2028 Standard: SFI (CoC) Certificate Code: SGSNA-SFICOC-600810 Expiration Date: July 11, 2028 | Our Menominee mill exclusively uses 100% recycled wood pulp in its production and does not source any virgin wood fiber. As a result, there are no specific wood species to report. |
| Nekoosa 301 Point Basse Ave Nekoosa, WI 54457 USA | Specialty and commercial papers | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | Black Ash - <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> White Ash - <i>Fraxinus americana</i> Bigtooth Aspen - <i>Populus grandidentata</i> Trembling Aspen - <i>Populus tremuloides</i> River Birch - <i>Betula nigra</i> White Birch - <i>Betula papyrifera</i> Yellow Birch - <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Black Cherry - <i>Prunus serotina</i> Black Locust - <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> Hard Maple - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Red Maple - <i>Acer rubrum</i> Black Oak - <i>Quercus velutina</i> Red Oak - <i>Quercus rubra</i> White Oak - <i>Quercus alba</i> Black Walnut - <i>Juglans nigra</i> Balsam Fir - <i>Abies balsamea</i> Hemlock - <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> Jack Pine - <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Red Pine - <i>Pinus resinosa</i> Scotch Pine - <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> White Pine - <i>Pinus strobus</i> Black Spruce - <i>Picea mariana</i> Norway Spruce - <i>Picea abies</i> White Spruce - <i>Picea glauca</i> Tamarack - <i>Larix laricina</i> |
| Plymouth Highway 149 Plymouth, NC 27962 USA | Fluff pulp | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | Bald Cypress - <i>Taxodium distichum</i> Loblolly Pine - <i>Pinus taeda</i> Longleaf Pine - <i>Pinus palustris</i> Pond Pine - <i>Pinus serotina</i> Shortleaf Pine - <i>Pinus echinata</i> |

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| | | | Slash Pine - <i>Pinus elliottii</i> Virginia Pine - <i>Pinus virginiana</i> |
| Rothschild 200 N. Grand Ave. Rothschild, WI 54474 USA | Commercial printing paper | Standard: FSC (CoC) Certification Code: NC-COC-001318 Expiration Date: Nov 26, 2029 | Black Ash - <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> White Ash - <i>Fraxinus americana</i> American Beech - <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> River Birch - <i>Betula nigra</i> Yellow Birch - <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Boxelder - <i>Acer negundo</i> Black Cherry - <i>Prunus serotina</i> Elm - <i>Ulmus americana</i> Ironwood - <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> Hard Maple - <i>Acer saccharum</i> Soft Maple - <i>Acer rubrum</i> |