

Company Name _____ Analyst: _____ Date: _____

Report Title _____

Pacific Sustainability Index 2.0 TM

Revised 1/27/06

Forest and Paper Products Sectors Specific Scoring Sheet

Environmental Reporting

Quantitative Data

*1 point if there is a mention of the topic;
Add 1 point if there is a discussion of the topic that includes numerical data.
Add 1 point if historical data are presented;
Add 1 point if there is a positive data trend;
Add 1 point if data are better than peer average, if the company is clearly taking a leadership position for the sector, or if data are at maximum performance (e.g. 100% recycling rate, 0 emissions, 0 injuries).*

A. Energy

103 Logistic fuel consumption Amount of fuel consumed for logistics purposes

C. Recycling

105 Recycled materials used Recycled materials used in the manufacturing of products.

D. Waste

110 Waste water released The amount of liquid waste released to natural waters.

E.i. Emissions to air

112 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) CO₂ emissions resulting from all company operations. For energy and utility sector, covers exploration and production, and emissions in general.

114 Volatile organic carbon (VOC) Total emissions of volatile organic compounds, airborne chemicals most often released during the painting process.

118 Carbon monoxide (CO) Carbon Monoxide (CO) released.

121 Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) Emissions of all nitrogen oxides to air.

123 Particulate matter "Particulate matter" usually refers to all material emitted to air smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀). Smaller, more toxic material such as PM_{2.5}, smaller than 2.5 microns, may also be called out.

124 Logistics emissions Emissions as a result of input and output transport of materials. Some companies report their CO₂ logistics emissions while some only report logistics emission in general terms.

127 Sulfur oxides (SO_x) Emissions of all sulfur oxides, including sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

E.iii. Emissions to water

129 Suspended solids, total (TSS) A measure of the amount of solids in wastewater. TSS can include a wide variety of material, such as silt, decaying plant and animal matter, industrial wastes, and sewage.

130 Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Measure the amount of organic compounds in water. Most applications of COD determine the amount of organic pollutants found in surface water (e.g. lakes and rivers). Compare with BOD, COD is less specific since it measures total organic levels rather than simply levels of biologically active organic matter.

131 Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) BOD is a measure of the concentration of biodegradable organic matter present in water and refers either wastewater effluent or receiving waters.

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132 Emissions to water, total, including fuel s The release of chemicals or waste to water bodies. Typically called emissions to water, releases to water, or effluent emissions.

F. Management and Misc.

135 Mitigation, remediation, or land reclamation The amount of money spent in a given year on the cleanup of contaminated or otherwise damaged company sites (remediation or land reclamation), or on the restoration and/or preservation of areas separate from company operations in anticipation of future environmental damage at company sites (mitigation).

Qualitative Data *1 point if there is a mention of the topic;
Add 1 point if there is a discussion a program/policy the company uses to implement the program.
Add 1 point if there is a discussion on the benefits or advantages from the program;
Add 1 point if the program is continuously being monitored or improved by the company;
Add 1 point if the company is a leader or role model as evidenced by external recognition or awards.*

H. Materials usage

147 Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) is a formal procedure that examines the environmental aspects and impacts of a process or product from "cradle to grave". To get credit here, it must be referred to as life cycle analyses or planning.

Social Reporting

Quantitative Data *1 point if there is a mention of the topic;
Add 1 point if there is a discussion of the topic that includes numerical data.
Add 1 point if historical data are presented;
Add 1 point if there is a positive data trend;
Add 1 point if data are better than peer average, if the company is clearly taking a leadership position for the sector, or if data are at maximum performance (e.g. 100% recycling rate, 0 emissions, 0 injuries).*

C. Quantitative Social Performance

157 Training, hours per number of employees The number of training hours/number of staff.