

APPENDIX 3

UN Global Compact /GRI indicators index

The United Nations Global Compact is the world's largest voluntary corporate responsibility initiative. As a global compact participant, Catalyst is part of a worldwide network of companies, governments, and non-governmental and labour organizations that have agreed to work with the UN to support 10 principles in the areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.

Catalyst believes its policies and performance are in accordance with the 10 principles, and that progress towards their fuller implementation was made in 2007. The index below indicates where actions relevant to specific principles are addressed in this report, and includes reference to the corresponding Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) core indicators.

Global Compact principle	Corresponding core GRI indicators reported	Relevant section of report	Relevant pages of report
Human rights			
1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights.	HR4-7	Employees (Working with Unions, Diversity and Non-discrimination); Appendix 2	8-9 51
2 Businesses should make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.	HR4-7	Employees (Working with Unions, Diversity and Non-discrimination); Appendix 2	8-9 51
Labour standards			
3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.	HR5, LA4-5	Employees (Working with Unions); Appendix 2	8-9 51
4 Businesses should uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.	HR7	Appendix 2	51
5 Businesses should uphold the effective abolition of child labour.	HR6	Appendix 2	51
6 Businesses should uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.	HR4, LA13	Employees (Diversity and Non-discrimination)	10
Environment			
7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.	4.11	Stronger through partnerships; Appendix 2	24 51
8 Businesses should undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.	EN1-4, EN8, EN16, EN20-23, EN26, EN28	All environmental sections and data	24-40, 44-50
9 Businesses should encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.	EN2-3, EN8, EN16, EN19-23	Customers (Research and Development); All environmental sections and data	19 24-40, 44-50
Anti-corruption			
10 Businesses should work against all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery.	SO3-4	Business fundamentals; Appendix 2	5-6 51

A complete index of the GRI indicators on which Catalyst reports in its disclosure documents, including its annual and sustainability reports, is available at www.globalreporting.org

glossary

A Level TRS British Columbia's 'A' level ambient odour objective is two parts per billion average or less over a 24-hour day. Percentage compliance with this objective is a measure of the percentage of days in the year in which the daily average was at or below two parts per billion.

Ambient PM10 Measure of ambient levels of fine particulate of less than or equal to 10 microns. British Columbia's A Level PM10 objective is 50 micrograms per cubic metre.

Adsorbable Organic Halide (AOX) A measure of the amount of chlorine bound to an organic substance; occurs in kraft bleaching process.

Asbestos Fibrous mineral form of impure magnesium silicate, previously used for fireproofing, electrical insulation, building materials and chemical filters. Inhalation can lead to cancer or scarring of the lungs.

Basis weight Weight of a standard amount of paper cut to a standard size; measured in grams per square metre or pounds.

Biomass fuel Renewable energy source derived from bark, wood shavings, sawdust and black liquor. Biomass is carbon-neutral – burning it releases the same amount of carbon dioxide as was originally sequestered during the growth of the vegetation.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) A measure of the amount of oxygen used during biodegradation of effluents over a five-day period.

Black liquor Byproduct of chemical pulping consisting of wood fibre residue, water and chemicals; generally burned to produce energy and steam.

Carbon offsets A certificate or other mechanism by which it is verified that the funds used to purchase it were directed towards a project which has resulted in a defined reduction in greenhouse gases – thereby offsetting that same amount of greenhouse gas generation on the part of the purchaser of the offset.

Certification Voluntary process providing objective evidence that forests harvested to manufacture wood and paper products are managed responsibly; independent, third-party experts verify a company's performance against objectives and standards.

CO₂e Effective greenhouse gas emissions expressed as equivalent tonnes of carbon dioxide. Some greenhouse gases have a stronger warming effect than others; the CO₂e measure provides an appropriate comparison of the warming effects of every greenhouse gas.

Cooling water Water streams used only for cooling and which have little or no contamination.

De-inked pulp Pulp produced by recycling paper; ink is removed by mechanical and chemical means to produce clean fibres.

Dioxins and furans Specific chlorine-containing compounds that have been detected in trace amounts in pulp and paper facility emissions. 2378 TCDD & 2378 TCDF denote specific dioxin and furan substances. A non-detection result is noted as ND.

Dilute Non-condensable Gases (DNCG) Low-concentration odorous gases emitted from kraft operations.

Environmental audit Tool used to evaluate how well an organization and its management and equipment are meeting regulations and goals.

Estuary Wide body of water formed where a river meets the ocean; contains both fresh and salt water.

Fossil fuel Hydrocarbon-containing natural resources such as coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Gases that prevent heat from radiating out into space, causing an increase in global temperatures. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas produced mostly from combustion of fossil fuels.

Hog fuel A mixture of bark and other wood waste usually produced by sawmills; burned to produce energy and steam.

Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Man-made compound used as a refrigerant or propellant and which has been shown to break down the earth's protective ozone layer.

ISO 14001 An international environmental management standard that outlines necessary elements of a management system.

Kyoto Protocol Agreement under which signatory countries committed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions; came into force in February 2005.

Ministry of the Environment (MoE) British Columbia provincial government agency responsible for regulating the pulp and paper industry.

Montreal Protocol International agreement to phase out the production and use of compounds that deplete ozone in the stratosphere.

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Group of gases made up of oxygen and nitrogen formed during combustion; can be an ingredient in ozone formation and is a greenhouse gas.

Ozone-depleting substance Chemicals that react with ozone molecules to destroy them.

Particulate matter Small particles originating from stack emissions or other sources, such as chip piles.

Power boiler Burns wood bark from sawmills to generate electricity and steam for mill operations.

Power boiler dioxins Low levels of chlorinated compounds absorbed into the combusted wood ash that originate from sea salt contained in the waste bark fuel. Power boiler dioxins are expressed as dioxin equivalent units (TEQ).

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate (PCC) A filler used in paper production to improve paper properties, including brightness, opacity and bulk.

Pulp logs Logs unsuitable for manufacturing lumber because they are too small, too knotty, too twisted or contain rot.

Recausticizing Treating chemicals recovered from the chemical pulping process with lime so they can be used again.

Recovery boiler Burns byproducts of the chemical pulping process to produce energy and steam, and recycles pulping liquors for reuse.

Reportable spills Unintentional releases of materials into the environment which – due to considerations relating to the type or volume of materials released, or the nature of the receiving environment – are required to be reported to regulatory authorities.

SO₂ A gas made up of oxygen and sulphur that forms an acid when exposed to water. SO₂ can be an ingredient of acid rain formation.

Solid waste Any wastes generated by mills that require landfilling. These include boiler wood ash, lime wastes, waste wood and minor construction debris.

Supplementary fuels Fuels such as natural gas or oil that are added to the waste wood burned in power boilers to improve combustion.

Tire-derived Fuel (TDF) Supplemental fuel made by chipping old tires.

Toxicity Measure of the degree to which something is toxic – i.e. capable of causing injury or death.

Treated effluent Water discharged from pulp and paper processes that is cleaned by removing settleable solids and dissolved substances.

Trout toxicity Test that exposes juvenile rainbow trout to liquid substances for 96 hours. If less than 50 per cent of the fish die, the substance is considered non-toxic.

Total Reduced Sulphur Gases (TRS) Gases with the characteristic smell of rotten eggs and cabbage that are emitted from kraft pulp mill operations and effluent treatment systems.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Filterable solids remaining in treated mill water before discharge into the receiving environment.

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Paper Facts

per report (110 g)

Inputs	
Raw fibre (g)	118
% certified sources	100
Filler (g)	12
Water (L)	8.4
Work (person secs)	0.9
Energy (cal)	615
% renewable	90
Emissions	
Greenhouse gas (g)	12.7*
Air particulate (mg)	12.5
Effluent BOD (mg)	79.1
Solid waste (cm ³)	4.5

* Catalyst Cooled – offset to zero