

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934:
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2024
Or
☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission File Number 1-7107

LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

| | |
|--|--|
| Delaware (State of Incorporation) | 93-0609074 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) |
| 1610 West End Ave. Suite 200 Nashville TN 37203 (Address of principal executive offices) | (615) 986 - 5600 (Registrant's telephone number including area code) |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| Title of Each Class | Trading Symbol | Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---|
| Common Stock, \$1 par value | LPX | New York Stock Exchange |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Large accelerated filer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Non-accelerated filer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Smaller reporting company | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Emerging growth company | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act): Yes ☐ No ☒

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: \$ 5,761,626,247 .

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date: 69,692,101 shares of common stock, \$1 par value, outstanding as of February 14, 2025.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (which is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the registrant's 2024 fiscal year) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Except as otherwise specified and unless the context otherwise requires, references to "LP," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), provide a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their businesses and other matters as long as those statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements. This annual report on Form 10-K contains, and other reports and documents we file with, or furnish to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) may contain forward-looking statements. These statements are based upon the beliefs and assumptions of, and on information available to, our management.

The following statements are or may constitute forward-looking statements: statements preceded by, followed by or that include words like “may,” “will,” “could,” “should,” “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “assume,” “intend,” “plan,” “estimate,” “project,” “target,” “potential,” “continue,” “likely,” or “future,” as well as similar expressions, or the negative or other variations thereof, and include other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts including without limitation, plans for product development, forecasts of future costs and expenditures, possible outcomes of legal proceedings, capacity expansion and other growth initiatives, the adequacy of reserves for loss contingencies, and any statements regarding the Company's financial outlook.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- changes in governmental fiscal and monetary policies, including higher or new tariffs and levels of employment;
- changes in general and global economic conditions, including impacts from rising inflation, supply chain disruptions, new, ongoing, or escalated geopolitical or military conflicts or tensions including the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the conflict in Israel and the surrounding areas, tensions between the United States and China and tensions between China and Taiwan, and global pandemics and/or health emergencies;
- the commodity nature of a segment of our products and the prices for those products, which are determined in significant part by external factors such as total industry capacity and wider industry cycles affecting supply and demand trends;
- changes in the cost and availability of capital;
- changes in the cost and availability of financing for home mortgages;
- changes in the level of home construction and repair and remodel activity;
- changes in competitive conditions and prices for our products;
- changes in the relationship between supply of and demand for building products;
- changes in the financial or business conditions of third-party wholesale distributors and dealers of building products;
- changes in the relationship between the supply of and demand for raw materials, including wood fiber and resins, used in manufacturing our products;
- changes in the cost and availability of energy, primarily natural gas, electricity, and diesel fuel;
- changes in the cost and availability of transportation, including transportation services provided by third parties;
- our dependence on third-party vendors and suppliers for certain goods and services critical to our business;
- operational and financial impacts from manufacturing our products internationally;
- difficulties in the development, launch or production ramp-up of new products;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified executives, management and other key employees;
- the need to formulate and implement effective succession plans from time to time for key members of our management team;
- impacts from public health issues (including global pandemics) on the economy, demand for our products or our operations, including the actions and recommendations of governmental authorities to contain such

public health issues;

- our ability to identify and successfully complete and integrate acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures, capital investments and other corporate strategic transactions;
- unplanned interruptions to our manufacturing operations, such as explosions, fires, inclement weather, natural disasters, accidents, equipment failures, labor shortages or disruptions, transportation interruptions, supply interruptions, public health issues (including pandemics and quarantines), riots, civil insurrection or social unrest, looting, protests, strikes, and street demonstrations;
- changes in global or regional climate conditions, the impacts of climate change, and potential government policies adopted in response to such conditions;
- changes in other significant operating expenses;
- changes in currency values and exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and other currencies, particularly the Canadian dollar, Brazilian real, Chilean peso, and Argentine peso;
- changes in, and compliance with, general and industry-specific laws and regulations, including environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and anti-bribery laws, laws related to our international business operations, and changes in building codes and standards;
- changes in tax laws and interpretations thereof;
- changes in circumstances giving rise to environmental liabilities or expenditures;
- warranty costs exceeding our warranty reserves;
- challenges to or exploitation of our intellectual property or other proprietary information by our competitors or other third parties;
- the resolution of existing and future product-related litigation, environmental proceedings and remediation efforts, and other legal or environmental proceedings or matters;
- the effect of covenants and events of default contained in our debt instruments;
- the amount and timing of any repurchases of our common stock and the payment of dividends on our common stock, which will depend on market and business conditions and other considerations;
- cybersecurity events affecting our information technology systems or those of our third-party providers and the related costs and impact of any disruption on our business; and
- acts of public authorities, war, political or civil unrest, natural disasters, fire, floods, earthquakes, inclement weather, and other matters beyond our control.

In addition to the foregoing and any risks and uncertainties specifically identified in the text surrounding forward-looking statements, any statements in the reports and other documents filed by us with, or furnished by us to, the SEC that warn of risks or uncertainties associated with future results, events, or circumstances identify important factors that could cause actual results, events, and circumstances to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements that we make, or that are made by others on our behalf, are based on our knowledge of our business and our operating environment and assumptions that we believe to be, or will believe to be, reasonable when such forward-looking statements are or will be made. As a consequence of the factors described above, the other risks, uncertainties, and factors we disclose below and in the reports and other documents filed by us with the SEC, other risks not known to us at this time, changes in facts, assumptions not being realized or other circumstances, our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in or implied or contemplated by our forward-looking statements. Consequently, this cautionary statement qualifies all forward-looking statements we make, or that are made on our behalf, including those made herein and incorporated by reference herein. We cannot assure you that the results or developments expected or anticipated by us will be realized or, even if substantially realized, that those results or developments will result in the expected consequences for us or affect us, our business, our operations or our operating results in the manner or to the extent we expect. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates and are inherently uncertain. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any of the forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances except to the extent required by applicable law.

ABOUT THIRD-PARTY INFORMATION

In this annual report on Form 10-K, we rely on and refer to information regarding industry data obtained from market research, publicly available information, industry publications, U.S. government sources, and other third parties. Although we believe the information is reliable, we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information and have not independently verified it.

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* All or a portion of the referenced section is incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (which is expected to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our 2024 fiscal year).

PART I

ITEM 1. *Business*

GENERAL

We are a leading provider of high-performance building solutions that meet the demands of builders, remodelers, and homeowners worldwide. Serving the new home construction, repair and remodeling, and outdoor structures markets, we have leveraged our expertise to become an industry leader known for innovation, quality, reliability, and sustainability. The principal customers for our building solutions are retailers, wholesalers, and home building and industrial businesses in North America and South America, with limited sales in Asia, Australia, and Europe. Since our founding in 1972, LP has been Building a Better World™ by helping customers construct beautiful, durable homes while shareholders build lasting value. We are headquartered in Nashville, Tennessee, and as of December 31, 2024, we operated 22 plants across the U.S., Canada, Chile, and Brazil.

The table below summarizes the relative sizes of our business segments in 2024:

| <u>Segment</u> | <u>Net Sales</u> <u>(in millions)</u> | <u>Percentage of 2024 Net Sales</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Siding | \$ 1,558 | 53 % |
| Oriented Strand Board (OSB) | 1,184 | 40 % |
| LP South America (LPSA) | 190 | 6 % |
| Other | 9 | — % |
| | <u>\$ 2,941</u> | |

OUR BUSINESS SEGMENTS

Siding

We believe we are the largest manufacturer of engineered wood siding in North America. Our Siding segment serves diverse end markets with a broad product portfolio of engineered wood siding, trim, soffit, and fascia, including LP® SmartSide® Trim & Siding, LP® SmartSide® ExpertFinish® Trim & Siding, LP BuilderSeries® Lap Siding, and LP® Outdoor Building Solutions® (collectively referred to as Siding Solutions). As compared to solid wood, these products offer superior protection against hail, wind, moisture, fungal decay, and termites. The LP SmartSide environmental product declarations (EPDs), which detail the cradle-to-grave energy and materials required to produce LP SmartSide Lap, Panel and Trim in North America, demonstrate that the product stores more carbon than is released during its lifecycle, making it a carbon-negative exterior siding product. Our Siding Solutions products are used in new home construction, repair and remodeling projects, and outdoor structures such as sheds.

We intend to continue growing sales in our Siding segment and to increase the breadth of our Siding Solutions product offerings. To do so, we plan to increase the production capacity of these high-margin, value-added products. We have several options for increased capacity, including the addition of new plants, conversion of existing Oriented Strand Board plants to Siding manufacturing plants, expansion of existing Siding facilities, and expansion of our prefinished capacity and offerings. We will also seek to drive continued product innovation by utilizing our technological and engineering expertise in wood composites, overlays, chemical treatments, and durable and beautiful paints to better address the needs of our customers.

Oriented Strand Board (OSB)

Developed as a less expensive and more sustainable alternative to plywood, OSB is used as roof decking, sidewall sheathing and floor underlayment. Our OSB segment manufactures and distributes OSB structural panel products, including the innovative value-added OSB product portfolio known as LP® Structural Solutions (which includes LP® TechShield® Radiant Barrier, LP WeatherLogic® Air & Water Barrier, LP Legacy® Premium Sub-Flooring, LP NovaCore® Thermal Insulated Sheathing, LP® FlameBlock® Fire-Rated Sheathing, and LP® TopNotch® 350 Durable Sub-Flooring). Our LP Structural Solutions products are engineered to provide a variety of features such as superior fire resistance, enhanced water and moisture protection, and greater weight-bearing capacity.

We intend to continue to grow sales of our LP Structural Solutions portfolio as a percentage of our total production and to aggressively manage cost through (i) the efficiency with which we operate our manufacturing facilities (as measured by a widely used operational metric called Overall Equipment Effectiveness, or OEE), (ii) the efficiency with which we convert sustainably harvested wood fiber into our products, and (iii) our ongoing work to optimize logistics and reduce other costs.

LP South America (LPSA)

We believe that we are the leading producer of OSB and siding products in South America and that we are positioned to capitalize on the growing demand for materials used in wood-based residential construction in South America. Our LPSA segment manufactures and distributes OSB structural panel and Siding Solutions products in South America and certain export markets. This segment also sells and distributes a variety of companion products to support the region's transition to wood frame construction. The LPSA segment carries out manufacturing operations in Chile and Brazil and operates sales offices in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY

Grow Our Siding Business. We believe that our leadership position in engineered wood siding allows us to benefit from demand growth, particularly as sustainable engineered wood products continue to displace alternative siding materials such as vinyl, fiber cement, and other materials. We have consistently grown our Siding segment above the underlying market growth rates, and this segment is less sensitive to new housing market cyclicality as over 50% of demand for our Siding Solutions comes from other markets, including off-site structure production and repair and remodeling. We believe that long-term market trends and demographics suggest continued growth in demand for sustainable engineered wood siding in these markets, which we believe we are well-positioned to meet. We routinely evaluate project schedules and market demand to determine when to begin related construction work on Siding Solutions capacity expansion projects.

Generate Value-Added Sales Growth Through Customer Focus and Innovation. We believe that our products help our customers and end users to mitigate various challenges associated with building and construction activity, including labor shortages, because they are relatively easy to work with and allow for the consolidation of multiple steps into a single product system. Our marketing programs aim to drive awareness of our products and a greater understanding of our products' specific features among builders, repair and remodel contractors, industrial manufacturers, and major home improvement retailers. Through our sales efforts, we target customers by distribution channel and focus on providing them with a broad array of traditional and specialty building products coupled with quality service. Our facilities are strategically located in the U.S., Canada, Chile, and Brazil to allow us to maintain geographic proximity to our customers and to remain responsive to their changing needs. We prioritize high-quality service and continue to build on our reputation for on-time shipments. In addition, we continually seek to identify new specialty building solutions and markets where we can utilize our core competencies in the design, manufacturing, and marketing of building products.

Focus on Operating Efficiency, Cost Reduction, and Portfolio Optimization. We continue to improve the OEE of our manufacturing facilities. We believe our OEE programs have produced excellent returns and generated many best practices that have been applied across our manufacturing system. Given these initiatives and the strategic locations of many of our facilities, we believe that we are very competitive regarding average delivered cost.

As market conditions change, we will continue to adapt our product mix, selectively invest in new technologies that modernize our manufacturing facilities and manage our capacity to best match customer demand. We believe that these strategies improve our portfolio and margins and enhance the quality and consistency of our earnings.

Pursue Selected Strategic Transactions. We continuously evaluate strategic investments in assets, businesses, and technologies, as well as investments that improve the performance of our businesses. We believe that our pursuit of these opportunities, if successful, could enable us to increase the size and scope of our businesses or joint ventures.

Expand Internationally. We believe that our investments in South America will help us continue to satisfy the growing demand for wood-based residential construction in this region. We believe that investments in this region can continue to be funded by cash generated by our LPSA segment. Investments as a market leader in this region should enable us to leverage demand while diversifying both our revenue streams and exposure to market cycles.

OUR MARKETS

Our sales and marketing efforts are primarily focused on traditional distribution, professional building products dealers, home centers, third-party wholesale buying groups, and end users, particularly home builders, industrial manufacturers, and repair and remodel contractors. The wholesale distribution channel includes a variety of specialized and broad-line wholesale distributors and dealers focused primarily on the supply of products for use by professional builders and contractors. The retail distribution channel includes large retail chains catering to the do-it-yourself (DIY) and repair and remodeling markets, as well as smaller independent retailers.

OUR CUSTOMERS

We seek to maintain a broad customer base and a balanced approach to national distribution through both wholesale and retail channels. In 2024, our top ten customers accounted for approximately 49 % of our net sales. Our principal customers include the following:

- Wholesale distribution companies, which supply building materials to retailers on a regional, state, or local basis;
- Distributors, who provide building materials to smaller retailers, contractors, and others;
- Building materials professional dealers that specialize in sales to professional builders, remodeling firms, and trade contractors that are involved in residential home construction and light commercial building; and
- Retail home centers that provide fully manufactured, modular, and panelized structures, for consumer and professional markets.

OUR COMPETITORS / COMPETITION

The building products industry is highly competitive. We compete internationally with several thousand forest and building products firms, ranging from very large, fully integrated firms to smaller enterprises that may manufacture a few items. We also compete less directly with firms that manufacture substitutes for wood building products.

Our specialty products, including Siding Solutions and LP Structural Solutions, generally compete based on product features, benefits, quality, sustainability, and availability. Our commodity OSB products generally compete based on price, quality, and availability of products.

OUR MANUFACTURING

We operate manufacturing facilities throughout North America and South America. Our facilities utilize the best available manufacturing techniques based on the needs of our business segments, and we work continuously to improve our operating efficiency and productivity, as measured by OEE. We currently operate 19 strategically located manufacturing and production facilities in the U.S. and Canada, two facilities in Chile, and one facility in Brazil.

STRATEGIC SOURCING

We rely on various suppliers to furnish the raw materials and inputs used in the manufacturing of our products. To maximize our effectiveness in the marketplace, we have a centralized strategic sourcing group that consolidates purchases of certain materials and indirect items across business segments. The goal of the strategic sourcing group is to develop global strategies for a given component group, identify vendors and suppliers that meet our business requirements, promote a competitive pricing environment among our vendors and suppliers, and develop long-term relationships with those vendors and suppliers. By developing these strategies and relationships, we seek to leverage our material needs to implement leading practices, reduce costs, improve process efficiency, improve operating performance, and ensure continuity of supply.

RAW MATERIALS

Wood fiber is the primary raw material used in most of our operations, and the primary source of wood fiber is timber. The primary end-markets for timber harvested in the United States and Canada are manufacturers who supply: (1) the housing market, where timber is used in the construction of new housing and the repair and remodeling of existing housing; (2) the pulp and paper market; (3) commercial and industrial markets; (4) export markets; and (5) emerging biomass energy production markets. The supply of timber can be limited by particular factors that influence the accessibility of timberlands. These factors include policies governing forest management, Indigenous rights-based interests, alternate uses of land, and loss to urban or suburban real estate development. Because wood fiber is subject to commodity pricing, the cost of various types of timber that we purchase in the market has, at times, fluctuated greatly due to weather, government policies and regulations, or economic and other industry conditions. However, our mills are generally located near large and diverse supplies of timber. We source all our wood fiber sustainably, as certified according to the standards of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative® (SFI®) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC®).

In addition to wood fiber, we use significant quantities of various resins in our manufacturing processes. Resin product costs are influenced by changes in the prices of raw materials used to produce resin, primarily petroleum products and energy, as well as competing demand for resin products. Currently, we purchase most of our resin from six major suppliers. However, there can be no assurance that pricing or availability of resins will not be impacted by competing demand or supply chain disruptions due to significant weather or other uncontrollable events.

While a significant portion of the energy requirements of our plants are met by the energy produced from the conversion of wood waste, we also purchase electricity and natural gas. Energy prices have experienced significant volatility in recent years, particularly in deregulated markets. We attempt to mitigate our exposure to energy price changes through the selective use of long-term supply agreements.

SEASONALITY

Our business is subject to seasonal variances, with demand for many of our products tending to be higher during the building season, which generally occurs in the second and third calendar quarters in North America and the first and fourth calendar quarters in South America.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Our operations are subject to the laws and regulations of the United States and multiple foreign jurisdictions. These laws and regulations, which differ among jurisdictions and are subject to change, include those related to financial and other disclosures, accounting standards, corporate governance, environmental policy, intellectual property, tax, trade, antitrust, labor and employment, immigration and travel, privacy, and anti-corruption, among others. Additional information concerning legal and regulatory matters is set forth under "Risk Factors – Legal and Regulatory Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K.

We are subject to income taxes and other corporate taxes in the United States and multiple foreign jurisdictions. Our provision for income taxes and our effective tax rate could be affected by numerous factors, including changes in applicable tax laws, interpretations of applicable tax laws, the amount and composition of pre-tax income in jurisdictions with differing tax rates, and the valuation of deferred tax assets. Additional information concerning tax matters is set forth under "Risk Factors – Legal and Regulatory Risk Factors - *Regulatory and statutory changes applicable to us or our customers, including changes in effective tax rates or tax law, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations*" in Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K, and in "Note 8 - Income Taxes" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Our operations are also subject to many environmental laws and regulations governing, among other things, the discharge of pollutants and other emissions on or into the land, water, and air, the disposal of hazardous substances or other contaminants, the remediation of contamination, and the restoration and reforestation of timberlands. In addition, certain environmental laws and regulations impose liability and responsibility on present and former owners, operators, or users of facilities and sites for contamination at such facilities and sites without regard to causation or knowledge of contamination. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may significantly increase the costs of our operations. In some cases, plant closures could invoke more rigorous compliance requirements. Violations of environmental laws and regulations could subject us to additional costs and expenses, including defense costs and expenses and civil and criminal penalties. We cannot guarantee that the environmental laws and regulations to which we are subject will not become more stringent or be more stringently implemented or enforced in the future.

Changes in global or regional climate conditions and current or future governmental responses to such changes at the international level and U.S. federal and state levels, such as regulating and/or taxing the production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to facilitate the reduction of emissions into the atmosphere, requiring certain entities to disclose details about the emissions of greenhouse gases and/or the imposition of taxes or other incentives to produce and use "cleaner" energy, may increase energy costs, limit timber harvest levels, increase costs associated with disclosure related to greenhouse gases and impact our operations or our planned or future growth. Because our manufacturing operations depend on significant amounts of energy and raw materials, these initiatives could have an adverse impact on our operations and profitability. Future legislation or regulatory activity in this area remains uncertain, as does the potential impact on our business and operations.

We are committed to complying with all applicable environmental laws and regulations and intend to continue devoting significant management attention to such matters. In addition, we occasionally undertake construction projects for environmental control equipment or incur other environmental costs that extend an asset's useful life, improve its efficiency, and/or improve the property's marketability.

Additional information concerning environmental matters is set forth under Item 3 "Legal Proceedings", and in "Note 14 - Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

WORKFORCE AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Our employees are our most important asset, and they are integral to our ability to achieve our strategic objectives. The continued success and growth of our business depends, in large part, on our ability to attract, retain, and develop a diverse population of talented and high-performing employees at all levels. We have developed key recruitment and retention strategies, objectives, and measures that we focus on as part of the overall management of LP, which will continue to support our efforts to succeed in a competitive labor market. These strategies, objectives, and measures are the basis of our workforce management framework and are advanced through the following programs, policies, and initiatives:

Labor Relations. As of December 31, 2024, we employed approximately 4,300 team members, comprising approximately 2,800 in the United States, 800 in Canada, and 700 in South America. Approximately 3,300 team members were employed at manufacturing facilities, and approximately 1,000 team members were subject to collective bargaining agreements and/or national trade union agreements. We are committed to working collaboratively with the unions that represent some of our employees.

Health, Safety, and Wellness. We are committed to the health, safety, and wellness of our employees. Safety is a core principle and key value at LP. We safeguard our people, projects, and reputation by maintaining a safety culture that strives to eliminate workplace incidents, risks, and hazards. Our innovative safety and health processes are at the forefront of everything we do. We provide our employees, contractors, and guests with ongoing safety training to ensure that safety policies and procedures are effectively communicated and implemented. We also aim to start every meeting, every mill tour, and every morning at our manufacturing facilities with a message about safety. The success of our business is fundamentally connected to the safety and well-being of our people.

LP is committed to continual improvement of our health and safety performance. We establish internal annual targets and seek continual safety performance improvements every year. One of the metrics that we carefully track is Total Incident Rate (TIR), a common industry measure of recordable incidents per 100 employees. We have established a targeted TIR of <1.0 per year, which we believe represents industry-leading performance, and for the year ended December 31, 2024, actual TIR of 0.67 was better than our target. To further enhance our commitment to safety, we have also implemented a Serious Injury and Fatality (SIF) prevention program and the tracking of Weighted Incident Rate (WIR). The SIF prevention program is a proactive approach to address the most significant exposures our employees face on the job. WIR tracking reflects the severity and frequency of incidents to monitor our safety performance. The SIF prevention program and WIR tracking program enhance hazard recognition and employee engagement and drive our teams to evaluate controls to ensure we are incorporating improved levels of protection whenever possible. We use this data to prioritize, manage, and carefully track safety performance at all our facilities and integrate sound safety practices to make a meaningful difference in every facet of our operations.

Inclusion and Belonging. We embrace the diversity of our team members, customers, stakeholders, and consumers, including their unique backgrounds, experiences, ideas, and talents, and are committed to continued efforts to foster an inclusive workplace. We believe all LP team members are valued and appreciated for their distinct contributions to the growth and sustainability of our business. We strive to cultivate a culture and vision that supports and enhances our ability to recruit, develop, and retain diverse talent at every level.

Our executive management team provides oversight of our programs, policies, and initiatives focusing on workforce inclusion and belonging, talent and development, and compensation and benefits. It is our policy to fully comply with all laws (domestic and foreign) applicable to equal employment opportunity and discrimination in the workplace.

Talent and Development. Our talent strategy is focused on cultivating a safe and supportive workplace that attracts and welcomes innovative, agile, diverse and resilient talent committed to value creation. We are committed to recognizing and rewarding the contributions of our valued employees while continually working to develop, engage, and retain our workforce. We focus on the team member experience, removing barriers to engagement, further modernizing the human relations process, and continually improving our talent practices.

Our talent development programs provide employees with the resources they need to help achieve their career goals, build management skills, and lead the Company.

Compensation and Benefits. We strive to provide competitive compensation and benefits programs to help meet the needs of our employees and offer the flexibility, inclusivity, choice and protection necessary to retain top talent.

While subject to change, our current benefit programs may include, depending on country/region and employment position, stock-based awards granted pursuant to our stock award plans, awards granted under our annual cash incentive award plan, an employee stock purchase plan, a 401(k) and profit-sharing plan or defined contribution plan, healthcare and insurance benefits, health savings and flexible spending accounts, paid time off, family medical leave, paid parental leave (maternity, bonding, adoption, and surrogacy), fertility benefits, an employee emergency support fund, tuition assistance, and scholarship programs.

We also provide our employees and their families with access to a variety of innovative, flexible, and convenient health and wellness programs. These benefits provide protection and security so employees can have peace of mind concerning events that may impact their financial well-being. In addition, we offer employees the ability to customize benefits options to meet their individual needs and the needs of their families.

SEGMENT AND PRICE TREND DATA

The following tables present summary data for each of the last three years relating to: (i) housing starts within the United States, (ii) our sales volumes, and (iii) our OEE performance. We consider the following items to be key performance indicators for our business because LP's management uses these metrics to evaluate our business and trends in our industry, measure our performance, and make strategic decisions. We believe that the key performance indicators presented may provide additional perspective and insights when analyzing our core operating performance. These key performance indicators should not be considered superior to, as a substitute for, or as an alternative to, and should be considered in conjunction with the financial measures that were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). These measures may not be comparable to similarly titled performance indicators used by other companies.

In addition, information concerning our: (i) net sales by business segment; (ii) profit by business segment; (iii) identifiable assets by segment; (iv) depreciation and amortization by business segment; (v) capital expenditures by business segment; and (vi) geographic segment information, is included in "Note 18 - Segment Information" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Housing Starts

We monitor housing starts, which is an indicator of residential construction in the United States that correlates with the demand for many of our products. We believe that this is a useful measure for evaluating our results and that providing this measure should allow interested persons to more readily compare our sales volume for past and future periods to an external indicator of product demand. Other companies may present housing start data differently, and therefore, as presented by us, our housing start data may not be comparable to similarly titled indicators reported by other companies.

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Housing starts¹: | | | |
| Single-Family | 1,010 | 948 | 1,005 |
| Multi-Family | 355 | 472 | 547 |
| | 1,364 | 1,420 | 1,553 |

¹ Actual U.S. Housing starts data, in thousands, reported by U.S. Census Bureau is based upon information published through January 17, 2025.

Sales Volume Information Summary

We monitor sales volumes for our products in our Siding, OSB, and LPSA segments, which we define as the amount of our products sold within the applicable period measured in million square feet (MMSF) on a standard 3/8" thickness basis. Evaluating sales volume by product type helps us identify and address changes in product demand, broad market factors that may affect our performance, and opportunities for future growth. It should be noted that other companies may present sales volume data differently, and therefore, as presented by us, sales volume data may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. We believe that sales volumes can be a useful measure for evaluating and understanding our business.

| Sales Volume | Year Ended December 31, 2024 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Total |
| Siding Solutions (MMSF) | 1,719 | — | 35 | 1,754 |
| OSB - Structural Solutions (MMSF) | — | 1,705 | 548 | 2,253 |
| OSB - Commodity (MMSF) | — | 1,680 | — | 1,680 |

| Sales Volume | Year Ended December 31, 2023 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Total |
| Siding Solutions (MMSF) | 1,547 | — | 33 | 1,580 |
| OSB - Structural Solutions (MMSF) | — | 1,559 | 502 | 2,061 |
| OSB - Commodity (MMSF) | — | 1,512 | — | 1,512 |

| Sales Volume | Year Ended December 31, 2022 | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Total |
| Siding Solutions (MMSF) | 1,797 | — | 33 | 1,830 |
| OSB - Structural Solutions (MMSF) | — | 1,803 | 554 | 2,357 |
| OSB - Commodity (MMSF) | — | 1,944 | — | 1,944 |

Overall Equipment Effectiveness Summary

We measure OEE of each of our mills to track improvements in the utilization and productivity of our manufacturing assets. OEE is a composite metric that considers asset uptime (adjusted for capital project downtime and similar events), production rates, and finished product quality. We believe that when used in conjunction with other metrics, OEE can be a useful measure for evaluating our ability to generate profits, and that providing this measure should allow interested persons to monitor operational improvements. We use a best-in-class target across all LP sites that allows us to optimize capital investments, focus maintenance and reliability improvements, and improve overall equipment efficiency. It should be noted that other companies may present OEE data differently, and therefore, as presented by us, OEE data may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

| | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|------|--------------------------|------|------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| ling | 77% | 77% | 76% |
| iB | 78% | 75% | 72% |
| SA | 72% | 75% | 71% |

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, and from time to time, other documents with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

In addition, we will make available our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act through our Internet website at <http://investor.lpcorp.com> under the "SEC Filings" heading of the "Financial Information" tab as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. Information contained on, or accessible through, our website is not a part of, and is not incorporated by reference into, this annual report on Form 10-K.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following list sets forth information about our executive officers who are elected annually by the Board of Directors. All information is as of the date of the filing of this annual report on Form 10-K.

W. Bradley Southern, age 65, has been Chairperson of the Board of Directors since May 2020 and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since July 2017, and previously was Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer from November 2016 to June 2017. Prior to that, Mr. Southern served as Executive Vice President of OSB beginning in March 2015, Senior Vice President of Siding beginning in 2012 and Vice President of Specialty Operations beginning in 2004. Mr. Southern has also served as a member of the board of directors of GMS Inc. (NYSE: GMS) since January 2024. Mr. Southern also serves on the boards of directors of The Forest Products Association of Canada and the Nashville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

Nicole C. Daniel, age 56, has been Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since September 2019. From July 2013 to September 2019, Ms. Daniel served as Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary at Ciner Resources LP, a leading producer of natural soda ash, which was known as OCI Enterprises prior to its purchase by Ciner in 2015. She also held legal and compliance leadership roles at Albemarle Corp from 2002 to 2013.

Alan J.M. Haughie, age 61, has been Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer since January 2019. From 2013 to 2017, he was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of ServiceMaster Global Holdings Inc., a Fortune 1000 public company that provides residential and commercial services. From 2010 until 2013, Mr. Haughie served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Federal-Mogul Corporation.

Jimmy E. Mason, age 46, has been Executive Vice President, General Manager, OSB since February 2022. Prior to that, he served as Vice President, Siding Manufacturing from November 2018 to February 2022, as Director Regional Operations for the Company's Siding business from January 2018 to November 2018, and as Regional Operations Manager for the Siding business from 2015 until January 2018. Mr. Mason has worked in manufacturing operations since 2001, joining the Company in 2006. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mason held positions with International Paper and Milliken & Company.

Jason P. Ringblom, age 42, has been Executive Vice President, General Manager, Siding since February 2022. He previously also held the title Executive Vice President, General Manager, EWP from February 2022 until August 2022, when the Company sold the assets related to its Engineered Wood Products (EWP) business. Prior to that, Mr. Ringblom served as Executive Vice President, OSB and EWP from January 2017 to February 2022 and as Vice President of OSB sales and marketing from February 2015 to December 2016, and has held various other sales leadership positions at the Company since 2004.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

You should be aware that the occurrence of any of the events described in this Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K or in any other of our filings with the SEC could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In evaluating us, you should consider carefully, among other things, the risks described below and the matters described in "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

BUSINESS AND OPERATIONAL RISK FACTORS

Unplanned events may interrupt our manufacturing operations, which may adversely affect our business. The manufacturing of our products is subject to unplanned events such as explosions, fires, inclement weather, natural disasters, accidents, equipment failures, labor disruptions, transportation interruptions, supply interruptions, public health issues (including pandemics and quarantines), riots, civil insurrection or social unrest, looting, protests, strikes, and street demonstrations. During the year ended December 31, 2024, fire interruptions reduced production by less than 1%, but future fire or other operational interruptions could significantly curtail the production capacity of a facility for a period of time. We have redundant capacity and capability to produce many of our products within our manufacturing platform to mitigate our business risk from such interruptions, but major or prolonged interruptions could compromise our ability to meet our customers' needs. Delayed delivery of our products to customers who require on-time delivery from us may cause customers to purchase alternative products at a higher cost, reschedule their own production, or incur other incremental costs. Customers may be able to pursue financial claims against us for their incremental costs, and we may incur costs to correct such problems in addition to any liability resulting from such claims. Interruptions may also harm our reputation among actual and potential customers, potentially resulting in a loss of business. To the extent these losses are not covered by insurance, our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows could be adversely affected by such events.

We mostly depend on third parties for transportation services and increases in costs or changes in the availability of transportation could materially and adversely affect our business and operations. Our business depends on the transportation of many products, both domestically and internationally. We rely primarily on third parties for transportation of the products we manufacture and/or distribute as well as for delivery of our raw materials. In particular, a significant portion of the goods we manufacture and raw materials we use are transported by railroad or trucks, which are highly regulated. There may be labor unrest or disputes, including strikes and work stoppages, among workers at various transportation providers and in industries affecting the transportation industry, including those that are unionized, like the railroad industry. If any of our third-party transportation providers were to fail to deliver the goods we manufacture or distribute in a timely manner, including as a result of the impacts arising from global pandemics or worsening economic conditions, we may be unable to sell those products at full value or at all. Similarly, if any of these providers were to fail to deliver raw materials to us in a timely manner, we may be unable to manufacture our products in response to customer demand. In addition, if any of these third parties were to cease operations or cease doing business with us, we may be unable to replace them at a reasonable cost. Any failure of a third-party transportation provider to deliver raw materials or finished products in a timely manner could harm our reputation, impact our ability to manufacture and deliver our products, negatively affect our customer relationships and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, an increase in transportation rates and oil and/or fuel surcharges could materially and adversely affect financial results, including profitability.

Our reliance on third-party wholesale distribution channels could impact our business. We offer our products directly and through a variety of third-party wholesale distributors and dealers. Adverse changes in the financial or business condition of these wholesale distributors and dealers or our customers, including as a result of the impacts arising from global pandemics, geopolitical conflicts, supply chain disruptions, or inflation, could subject us to losses and affect our ability to bring our products to market. One or more of our customers may experience financial difficulty, file for bankruptcy protection, or go out of business as a result of general market conditions or various other events, which could result in an increase in customer financial difficulties that affect us. The direct impact on us could include reduced revenues and write-offs of accounts receivable and could negatively impact our cash flow. While we currently cannot estimate what those effects will be, if they are severe, the indirect impact could include impairments of intangible assets and reduced liquidity, among others. Any such adverse changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, liquidity, results of operations, and cash flows. Further, our ability to effectively manage inventory levels at wholesale distributor locations may be impaired as a result of adverse changes in the financial or business condition of such wholesale distributors, which could increase expenses associated with excess and obsolete inventory and negatively impact our cash flows.

We may experience difficulties in the development, launch or production ramp-up of new products, which could adversely affect our business. Our continued success depends in part on our ability to develop new products that will meet the demands of our customers. We may not be successful in developing new products on an effective and financially profitable basis. Additionally, as we ramp up manufacturing processes for newly introduced products, we may experience difficulties, including manufacturing disruptions, delays, or other complications, which could adversely impact our ability to serve our customers, our reputation, our costs of production, and, ultimately, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be unable to attract and retain qualified executives, management and other key employees. Our success depends in part on our ability to attract and retain employees with the skills necessary to operate and maintain our facilities, produce our products and serve our customers. Our key executives and management employees are important to our business and could be difficult to replace because they have extensive experience and skills relevant to our industry and business operations. In addition, the competition for skilled manufacturing, engineering, sales and other personnel, both hourly and salaried, may be intense in the regions where we operate. Our failure to hire and retain employees capable of performing at a high level, to successfully implement succession plans for executives and management employees, or to implement effective training plans for new personnel could jeopardize our ability to grow our business and could adversely impact our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Cybersecurity risks related to the technology used in our operations and other business processes, as well as security breaches of Company, customer, consumer, employee, or vendor information, could adversely affect our business. We rely on various information technology systems to capture, process, store, and report data and interact with customers, consumers, vendors, and employees. Despite careful security and controls design, implementation, updating, and internal and independent third-party assessments, our information technology systems, and those of our third-party providers, could become subject to security breaches, cyber-attacks, ransomware attacks, employee misconduct, computer viruses, unauthorized access attempts, phishing, social engineering, misplaced or lost data, programming and/or human errors or other similar events. Network, system, and data breaches could result in misappropriation of trade secrets or sensitive data or operational disruptions, including interruption to systems availability and denial of access to, and misuse of, applications required by our customers and vendors to conduct business with us. In addition, hardware and operating system software and applications that we procure from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the systems. Misuse of internal applications, theft of intellectual property, trade secrets, or other corporate assets, and inappropriate disclosure of confidential information could stem from such incidents. A cybersecurity breach could result in manipulation and destruction of sensitive data, cause critical systems to malfunction, be damaged or shut down, and lead to disruption to our operations and production downtimes, potentially for lengthy periods. Theft of personal or other confidential data and sensitive proprietary information could also occur as a result of a cybersecurity breach, exposing us to costs and liabilities associated with privacy and data security laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

While we have security measures in place that are designed to protect customer and other sensitive information and the integrity of our information technology systems and prevent data loss and other security breaches, our security measures or those of our third-party service providers may not be sufficiently broad in scope to protect all relevant information, may not function as planned, or may be breached as a result of third-party action, employee or vendor error, malfeasance, or otherwise. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently or may be designed to remain dormant until a predetermined triggering event and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement sufficient control measures to defend against these techniques. The rapid evolution and increased adoption of generative artificial intelligence (AI) is further increasing risks in this area, including by making fraud detection more difficult, particularly with detection devices that use voice recognition or authentication. Once a security incident is identified, we may be unable to fully remediate or otherwise respond to such an incident in a timely manner, which may cause us to incur remediation or other costs or subject us to demands to pay a ransom fee. Additionally, a breach could expose us and our customers, consumers, vendors, and employees to risks of misuse of such information. Such negative consequences of cyberattacks, cybersecurity failures or other security breaches could impact our ability to operate our businesses effectively, adversely affect our reputation, competitive position, business or financial results, and expose us to potential liability, litigation, governmental inquiries, investigations or regulatory enforcement actions. In addition, the lost profits and increased costs related to cybersecurity or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured against or indemnified by other means. As a result, cybersecurity and the continued development and enhancement of our controls, processes, and practices remain a priority for us. We may be required to expend additional resources to continue to enhance our security measures necessary to investigate and remediate any security vulnerabilities. We cannot predict the degree of any impact that increased monitoring, assessing, or reporting of cybersecurity matters would have on operations, financial conditions and results.

From time to time, we may implement new technology systems or replace and/or upgrade our current information technology systems. These upgrades or replacements may not improve our productivity to the levels anticipated and may subject us to inherent costs and risks associated with implementing, replacing, and updating these systems, including potential disruption of our internal control structure, substantial capital expenditures, demands on management time and other risks of delays or difficulties in transitioning to new systems or of integrating new systems into other existing systems. Our development, integration and use of AI technology in our operations remains in the early phases. Although we aim to implement AI technology according to responsible procedures and adequate safeguards, our current or future use of AI or machine learning tools in our business operations could expose us to new or additional costs and risks, including the potential introduction of new vulnerabilities or cybersecurity risks within our information technology systems; the potential inadvertent or unauthorized release of our confidential or proprietary information resulting from the use (whether or not authorized) of AI or machine learning tools by our employees, contractors, agents, representatives, vendors or customers; the potential loss of our intellectual property rights or our potential infringement of the intellectual property rights of third parties resulting from the use (whether or not authorized) of AI or machine learning tools in our operations; and potential legal or reputational harms due to insufficient or flawed data, insufficient quality control, or unlawful bias or discrimination associated with the use of AI or machine learning tools. In addition, the AI tools we may incorporate into certain aspects of our operations may not generate the intended efficiencies and may impact our business results. Our inability to prevent information technology system disruptions or to mitigate the impact of such disruptions could have an adverse effect on our business.

Because our intellectual property and other proprietary information may become compromised, we are subject to the risk that competitors could copy our products or processes. Our success depends, in part, on the proprietary nature of our technology, including non-patentable intellectual property, such as our process technology. To the extent that a competitor can reproduce or otherwise capitalize on our technology, it may be difficult, expensive, or impossible for us to obtain adequate legal remedies or other recourse. Also, the laws of some foreign countries may not protect our intellectual property to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. In addition to patent protection of intellectual property rights, we consider elements of our product designs and processes to be proprietary and confidential, and/or trade secrets. To safeguard our confidential information, we rely on employee, consultant, and vendor nondisclosure agreements and contractual provisions and a system of internal and technical safeguards. However, any of our registered or unregistered intellectual property rights may be subject to challenge or possibly exploited by our competitors or other third parties, which could materially adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and competitive position.

We manufacture and distribute our products in jurisdictions outside the United States and are exposed to risks associated with international business operations, including risks related to potential supply chain disruptions, such as delays, cost fluctuations, and challenges in sourcing materials or components due to geopolitical events, government trade policies, or logistical constraints. We manufacture our products in the United States, Canada, Chile, and Brazil and sell our products primarily in North America and South America. We operate a supply chain that involves the shipment of goods from certain international markets to the jurisdictions where we manufacture our products. Accordingly, we are subject to risks associated with potential disruption caused by changes in political, monetary, economic, and social environments, including civil and political unrest, terrorism, possible expropriation, local labor conditions (including labor disruptions or shortages), changes in laws, regulations, and policies of foreign governments and trade disputes with the United States (including tariffs), and compliance with U.S. laws affecting activities of U.S. companies abroad, including tax laws, economic sanctions and enforcement of contract and intellectual property rights. Steps taken by the U.S. government to apply new, or increase existing, tariffs on certain products and materials imported into the United States could potentially disrupt our existing supply chains and impose additional costs on our business, including costs with respect to raw materials upon which our business depends. Additionally, potential retaliatory tariffs imposed by other countries in response to U.S. trade policies could adversely affect our ability to export products from the United States to key international markets, leading to decreased sales and profitability. Such retaliatory tariffs could also increase the cost of certain components and materials that we import into the United States, further straining our supply chain and impacting our overall financial performance.

Our international operations and sourcing of materials could be harmed by a variety of factors, including:

- recessionary trends in international markets;
- legal and regulatory changes and the burdens and costs of our compliance with a variety of laws, including but not limited to export controls, import and customs trade restrictions, tariffs (including tariffs applicable to goods imported into the United States from China, Mexico, Canada, Colombia, or other countries), and regulations related to public health matters;
- increases in transportation costs or transportation delays;
- work stoppages, unionization efforts and labor strikes;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies; and
- social and political unrest, geopolitical and military conflicts or tensions, terrorism and economic instability.

If any of these or other factors were to render the conduct of our business in a particular country undesirable or impractical, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We may pursue acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures, capital investments and other corporate strategic transactions from time to time. These transactions may involve risks or may not be successful. Our business strategy may depend, in part, on our ability to accomplish successful acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures, capital investments and other corporate strategic transactions that we may pursue. The benefits we typically expect to achieve from such corporate strategic transactions may include, among other things, synergies, cost savings, growth opportunities and access to new markets, and in the case of divestitures, the disposition of businesses or assets that do not align with our long-term strategy and the realization of proceeds from the sale of businesses and assets to unrelated purchasers. We are subject to the risk that we may not achieve the expected benefits associated with such transactions. Failure to achieve such benefits could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, operating results and cash flows.

Additionally, corporate strategic transactions that we may pursue may involve a number of special risks, including, among other things, the diversion of management attention and business resources in connection with the pursuit of such transactions and the integration of acquired assets or businesses into our operations, the demands on our financial, operational and information technology systems resulting from the acquisition of assets or businesses, and the possibility that we may become responsible for unexpected liabilities resulting from an acquisition for which we may not be adequately indemnified. These and other risks associated with corporate strategic transactions we may pursue may be unpredictable and beyond our control and could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, reputation, operating results and cash flows.

The impact of new ongoing or escalated military and geopolitical conflicts and tensions, including the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the conflict in Israel and the surrounding areas, on the global economy, energy supplies and raw materials may prove to negatively impact our business and operations. The global economy has been negatively impacted by the ongoing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Furthermore, governments in the United States and several European and Asian countries have imposed export controls on certain products and financial and economic sanctions on certain industry sectors and parties in Russia. Although we have no operations in Russia or Ukraine, we have experienced shortages in materials and increased costs for transportation, energy, and raw material due in part to the negative impact of the Russia-Ukraine military conflict on the global economy. The scope and duration of the military conflict in Ukraine is uncertain and hard to predict. Further escalation of geopolitical tensions related to the military conflict, including increased trade barriers or restrictions on global trade, could result in, among other things, cyberattacks, supply disruptions, lower consumer demand, and changes to foreign exchange rates and financial markets, any of which may adversely affect our business and supply chain.

Our business could be negatively affected by the impact of new or ongoing military or geopolitical conflicts on international markets and the global economy. The impact of the ongoing conflict in Israel and surrounding areas and/or escalation thereof and the tensions between the United States and China and between China and Taiwan could include increased volatility in financial and commodity markets, increased energy prices, increased maritime shipping costs, supply chain disruptions, a higher level of general market and macroeconomic instability, and violent protests or political or social unrest in areas outside the immediate conflict area, among other things. These conflicts and tensions and other military or geopolitical conflicts or tensions that may arise in the future could materially adversely affect our operations, financial position, and results.

Our business, financial condition, and results of operations have been, and may again be, adversely affected by global pandemics or other health emergencies. The extent to which global pandemics and/or other health emergencies would impact our business, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations in the future is uncertain and will depend on numerous evolving factors beyond our control.

Global pandemics and/or other health emergencies may have a material adverse effect on our business or our supply of raw materials, production, distribution channels, and customers, including business shutdowns or disruptions for an indefinite period of time, reduced operations, labor shortages and disruptions, restrictions on manufacturing or shipping products or reduced consumer demand.

We are subject to physical, operational, transitional, and financial risks associated with climate change and global, regional, and local weather conditions, and with legal, regulatory, and market responses to climate change. There has been an increased focus, including from investors, the general public and U.S. and foreign governmental and nongovernmental authorities, regarding environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, including with respect to climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, packaging and waste, sustainable supply chain practices, deforestation, and land, energy, and water use. Evolving opinions from these groups with respect to ESG matters may impact reporting requirements with respect to ESG metrics, expectations that such metrics will be voluntarily disclosed by companies such as ours, and opinions as to whether we should make commitments, set targets, or establish goals, and take action to meet them. While we have voluntarily provided certain disclosures with respect to various ESG matters, including climate change, we cannot predict whether such disclosures will be considered satisfactory by our stakeholders or relevant governmental or nongovernmental authorities. Additionally, we cannot predict the extent to which a change in monitoring, assessing, or reporting of ESG matters may impact our operations, financial conditions and results.

The unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, hailstorms, wildfires, snow, ice storms, the spread of disease, and insect infestations could affect the supply of raw materials or cause variations in their costs, or variations in transportation-related costs. In addition, global climate change may increase the frequency or intensity of extreme weather events, such as storms, floods, heat waves, and other events that could affect our facilities and demand for our products.

Governmental regulations or restrictions intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other climate change impacts are emerging and present potential transition risks. Increased restrictions and regulations could increase operating costs and compliance costs or require expenditures on additional technology, all of which could adversely affect our results of operation. In particular, the State of California passed the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act and the Climate-Related Financial Risk Act which could impose broad climate-related disclosure obligations on certain companies doing business in California, including us, starting in 2026. Additionally, the State of California recently passed the Voluntary Carbon Market Disclosures Business Regulation Act, which mandates certain disclosures in connection with claims regarding greenhouse gas emissions. Such disclosure obligations may apply to us. The SEC has also recently enacted climate change disclosures that have been voluntarily stayed pending litigation, and, if ultimately implemented, could significantly increase compliance burdens, associated regulatory costs, and complexity.

We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with existing climate-related regulations and such compliance has not had a material impact on our business; however, the costs of complying with increased regulations and transitioning to a lower-carbon economy may result in expenses that could materially impact our business. Given the rapidly changing nature of environmental laws and regulations, we cannot predict the impact such restrictions may have on our operations.

Our suppliers and the third parties we rely on for transportation may also be impacted by increased ESG reporting requirements or risks associated with the transition to a lower carbon economy, which may adversely impact their ability to provide us with goods and services. If our suppliers or the third parties we rely on for transportation are unable to comply with environmental laws and regulations, we may be unable to meet consumer demands at the same cost or in a timely fashion.

Our reputation may be adversely affected if we are not able to achieve our ESG priorities or otherwise meet the expectations of our stakeholders with respect to ESG matters. We strive to deliver shared value through our business. Our diverse group of stakeholders hold us accountable to ensure we continue to demonstrate progress with respect to industry-specific ESG priorities. From time to time, we announce certain aspirations and priorities relevant to ESG matters. We periodically publish information about our ESG priorities, strategies, and progress on our corporate website and in public filings. Achievement of these priorities and strategies is subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control, and it is possible that we may not achieve all our ESG priorities or certain of our stakeholders might not be satisfied with our efforts regarding ESG matters. Certain challenges we face in meeting our ESG priorities are also captured within our voluntary sustainability report contained on our website, which is not incorporated by reference into and does not form any part of this annual report on Form 10-K or our other filings with the SEC. Perceived failures or delays in meeting our ESG priorities could adversely affect public perception of our business, employee morale or customer or stakeholder support, and may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

INDUSTRY RISK FACTORS

Our business primarily relies on North American new home construction and repair, which are impacted by risks associated with fluctuations in the housing market. Downward changes in the general economy, the housing market, or other business conditions could adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition. The housing market is sensitive to changes in economic conditions and other factors, such as the level of employment, access to labor, consumer confidence, consumer income, availability of financing, prevailing interest rates and the cost of home mortgage financing, inflation levels, and growth of the gross domestic products in the countries in which we operate.

Adverse changes in any of these conditions generally, or in any of the markets where we operate, could decrease demand for our products and could adversely impact our businesses by: causing consumers to delay or decrease homeownership; making consumers more price-conscious, resulting in a shift in demand to smaller homes; making consumers more reluctant to make investments in their existing homes; or making it more challenging to secure loans for major renovations or new home construction. Unfavorable changes in demographics, credit markets, consumer confidence, household incomes, inflation, housing affordability, or housing inventory levels and occupancy rates, or a weakening of the U.S. economy or of any regional or local economy in which we operate, could adversely affect consumer spending, result in decreased demand for our products, and adversely affect our business. If conditions in the overall housing market or in a specific market or submarket worsen in the future beyond our current expectations, such changes could continue to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. Additionally, higher interest rates, higher levels of unemployment, restrictive lending practices, heightened regulation, and increased foreclosures could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

We have a high degree of product concentration in OSB, which is subject to commodity pricing and associated price volatility. OSB accounted for about 43% of our North American net sales in each of 2024 and 2023, and 57% in 2022. We expect OSB sales to continue to account for a substantial portion of our revenues and profits in the future. The concentration of our business in the OSB market further increases our sensitivity to commodity pricing and price volatility. Historical prices for our commodity products have been volatile, and we, like other participants in the building products industry, have limited influence over the timing and extent of price changes for our commodity products. Commodity product pricing is significantly affected by the relationship between supply and demand in the building products industry. Product supply is influenced primarily by fluctuations in available manufacturing capacity. Demand is affected by the state of the economy in general and a variety of other factors, including the level of new residential construction activity, home repair and remodeling activity and changes in the availability and cost of mortgage financing. In this competitive environment, with many variables beyond our control, we cannot guarantee that pricing for our OSB products will not decline from current levels. Decreases in pricing for OSB products may have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity, results of operations, and cash flows. The continued development of builder and consumer preference for our OSB products (commodity and LP® Structural Solutions) over competitive products is critical to sustaining and expanding demand for our products. Therefore, a failure to maintain and increase builder and consumer acceptance of our OSB products could also have a material adverse effect on our financial position, liquidity, results of operations, and cash flows.

Intense competition in the building products industry could prevent us from increasing or sustaining our net sales and profitability. The markets for our products are highly competitive. Our competitors range from very large, fully integrated forest and building products firms to smaller firms that may manufacture only one or a few types of products. Many of our competitors may have greater financial and other resources, greater product diversity, and better access to raw materials than we do, and certain of the mills operated by our competitors may be lower-cost producers than the mills we operate. Increased competition in any of the markets in which we operate would likely cause heightened pricing pressures in those markets. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our results of operations may be adversely affected by potential shortages of raw materials and increases in raw material costs . The most significant raw material used in our operations is wood fiber. Wood fiber is subject to commodity pricing, which fluctuates based on market factors over which we have no control. In addition, the cost of various types of wood fiber that we purchase in the market has at times fluctuated greatly because of governmental, economic, or industry conditions and may be affected by increased demand resulting from initiatives to increase the use of biomass materials in the production of heat, power, bio-based products, and biofuels. Wood fiber supply could also be influenced by natural events, such as forest fires, ice storms, wind storms, hurricanes, and other severe weather conditions, insect epidemics, plant and tree disease, changing temperature and precipitation patterns, and other natural disasters and man-made causes, which may increase wood fiber costs, restrict access to wood fiber, or force production curtailments. In addition to wood fiber, we also use a significant quantity of various resins in our manufacturing processes. Resin product costs are influenced by changes in the prices or availability of raw materials used to produce resins, primarily petroleum products, as well as demand for and availability of resin products and their chemical precursors. OSB product prices are largely driven by the ratio of overall OSB demand to industry capacity. Therefore, we are unable to determine to what extent, if any, we will be able to pass any future OSB raw material cost increases through to our customers through product price increases. Our inability to pass increased costs through to our customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, supply disruptions in resin or wood fiber may impact our ability to produce our products or may cause production costs to increase.

Development of Canadian provincial forest lands, from which we obtain wood fiber, can be subject to constitutionally protected Indigenous treaty, Aboriginal title, or Aboriginal rights of recognized Indigenous groups in Canada. Most lands in British Columbia and Quebec are not covered by treaties or by resolved Aboriginal land claims, and as a result, the claims of these Indigenous groups relating to provincial forest lands are largely left unresolved. In areas where there are treaties, such as in Manitoba, where LP operates, provincial governments are required by law to consult with Indigenous nations regarding land use development projects including, forest management plans and operations.

Canadian provincial governments are actively engaged in consultations or negotiations with Indigenous groups. Negotiations sometimes progress slowly and may be subject to litigation if rights-based interests are not fully addressed. In addition, it can take time for Canadian provincial governments to consult with Indigenous groups, and this too can be subject to litigation. To offset this risk, we proactively engage in efforts to share information and develop positive relationships with Indigenous communities that have cultural, spiritual, and economic interests in the areas where we operate. This focused engagement enables us to further understand and observe the rights of Indigenous groups relating to forestry activities while also minimizing risks to our business operations. Nonetheless, final or interim resolution of claims brought forward by Canadian provincial governments and Indigenous nations may result in additional restrictions on wood supply, potentially affecting our operational costs and/or timber prices over the long term.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISK FACTORS

We are subject to significant environmental regulation and environmental compliance expenditures and liabilities. Our business is subject to many environmental laws and regulations, particularly with respect to discharges of pollutants and other emissions on or into the land, water, and air, the disposal and remediation of hazardous substances or other contaminants, and the restoration and reforestation of timberlands. Compliance with these laws and regulations is a significant factor in our business. We have incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenditures to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Moreover, changes to the environmental laws and regulations to which we are subject and the enactment of new environmental laws, regulations, or other requirements, including with respect to greenhouse gas emissions or climate change, may cause us to incur increased and unexpected compliance costs or impose restrictions on our ability to manufacture our products or operate our business. In addition, there has historically been, and there continues to be, a lack of consistent climate legislation, which has created and continues to create economic and regulatory uncertainty. Our failure to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations and permit requirements could result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including regulatory or judicial orders enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring corrective measures, installation of pollution control equipment, or remedial actions, as well as reputational harm.

Some environmental laws and regulations impose liability and responsibility on present and former owners, operators, or users of facilities and sites for contamination at such facilities and sites, without regard to causation or knowledge of contamination. In addition, we occasionally evaluate various alternatives with respect to our facilities, including possible dispositions or closures. Investigations undertaken in connection with these activities may lead to discoveries of contamination that must be remediated, and closures of facilities may trigger compliance requirements that are not applicable to operating facilities. Consequently, we cannot guarantee that existing or future circumstances or developments with respect to contamination will not require significant expenditures by us or have significant adverse impact on our operations.

We are subject to various environmental, product liability, and other legal proceedings, matters, and claims. The outcome of these proceedings, matters, and claims, and the magnitude of related costs and liabilities, are subject to uncertainties. We currently are, or from time to time in the future may be, involved in a number of environmental matters and legal proceedings, including legal proceedings involving antitrust, warranty or non-warranty product liability claims, negligence, and other claims, including claims for wrongful death, personal injury and property damage alleged to have arisen out of use by others of our or our predecessors' products or the release by us or our predecessors of hazardous substances. The conduct of our business involves the use of hazardous substances and the generation of contaminants and pollutants. In addition, the end-users of many of our products are members of the general public. Environmental matters and other legal matters and proceedings, including class action settlements relating to certain of our products, have in the past caused and, in the future may cause, us to incur substantial costs. The actual or alleged existence of defects in any of our products could also subject us to significant product liability claims. We have established contingency reserves in our Consolidated Financial Statements with respect to the estimated costs of existing environmental matters and legal proceedings to the extent that our management has determined that such costs are both probable and reasonably estimable as to amount. However, such reserves are based upon various estimates and assumptions relating to future events and circumstances, all of which are subject to inherent uncertainties. We regularly monitor our estimated exposure to environmental and litigation loss contingencies and, as additional information becomes known, may change our estimates significantly. However, no estimate of the range of any such change can be made at this time. We may incur costs in respect of existing and future environmental matters and legal proceedings as to which no contingency reserves have been established. There is no assurance that we will have sufficient resources available to satisfy the related costs and expenses associated with these matters or proceedings. The incurring of costs in excess of our contingency reserves could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-corruption laws, as well as other international trade and regulatory laws governing our operations. If we fail to comply with these laws, we could be subject to civil or criminal penalties, other remedial measures, and legal expenses, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our operations are subject to anti-corruption laws, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other anti-corruption laws that apply in countries where we do business. The FCPA and these other laws generally prohibit us and our employees and intermediaries from bribing, being bribed or making, promising, offering or authorizing payments or gifts, with corrupt intent, to government officials or other persons to obtain or retain business or gain some other business advantage. We conduct business in a number of jurisdictions that are geographically high-risk for violations of anti-corruption laws, we participate in relationships with third parties whose actions could potentially subject us to liability under the FCPA or other anti-corruption laws, and the nature of our business involves interaction with government officials. In addition, we cannot predict the nature, scope, or effect of future regulatory requirements to which our operations might be subject or the manner in which existing laws might be administered or interpreted.

We are also subject to other laws and regulations governing our international operations, including regulations administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security, the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, and various non-U.S. government entities, including applicable export control regulations, economic sanctions on countries, entities and other persons, customs requirements, anti-boycott regulations, currency exchange regulations and transfer pricing regulations (collectively, Trade Control Laws).

We have and maintain a compliance program with policies, procedures, and employee training to help ensure compliance with the FCPA, other applicable anti-corruption laws, and Trade Control Laws. However, despite our compliance program, there is no assurance that we or our intermediaries will be completely effective in complying with all applicable anti-corruption laws, including the FCPA or other legal requirements or Trade Control Laws. If we or our intermediaries are not in compliance with the FCPA and other anti-corruption laws or Trade Control Laws, we may be subject to criminal and civil penalties, disgorgement and other sanctions and remedial measures, and legal expenses, which could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Likewise, any investigation of any potential violations of the FCPA, other anti-corruption laws, or Trade Control Laws by the U.S. or foreign authorities could also have an adverse impact on our reputation, business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Regulatory and statutory changes applicable to us or our customers, including changes in effective tax rates or tax law, could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We, and many of our customers, are subject to various national, state and local laws, rules, and regulations. Changes in any of these laws, rules, or regulations could result in additional compliance costs, seizures, confiscations, recalls or monetary fines, any of which could prevent or inhibit the manufacture, distribution and sale of our products.

We are also subject to periodic examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, or that our provision for income taxes will be sufficient.

We are also exposed to changes in tax law, as well as any future regulations issued and changes in interpretations of tax laws, which can impact our current and future years' tax provisions. For example, Canada, Brazil and various other countries have enacted or committed to enacting substantial changes to numerous long-standing tax principles impacting how large multinational enterprises are taxed in an effort to limit perceived base erosion and profit shifting incentives. In particular, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has developed an Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, including Pillar Two model rules applicable to large multinational corporations which would establish a global per-country minimum tax of 15%. While the United States has not enacted legislation to adopt Pillar Two and it is uncertain if it will do so in the future, certain countries in which we operate have enacted such legislation. Specifically, the Canadian government enacted legislation in 2024 implementing aspects of the OECD's minimum tax rules effective in the 2024 fiscal year and released draft legislation proposed to implement further aspects effective for the 2025 fiscal year. In addition, in 2024, the Brazilian National Congress approved legislation implementing a tax measure to take effect in the 2025 fiscal year that is largely aligned with certain aspects of the OECD's minimum tax rules under the Pillar Two framework. No other jurisdictions in which LP operates have enacted Pillar Two legislation at this time. At this time, we do not expect Pillar Two legislation to have a material impact on our effective tax rate or our consolidated results of operations, financial position, or cash flows. The Company will continue to monitor future developments to determine any potential impact in the countries in which it operates. The effect of any other tax law changes or regulations and interpretations, as well as any additional tax legislation in the U.S. or other jurisdictions in which we operate, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, our products and markets are subject to extensive and complex local, state, federal, and foreign statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations. These mandates, including building design and safety and construction standards and zoning requirements, affect the cost, selection, and quality requirements of building components, such as the structural panel and siding products that we manufacture and sell, and often provide broad discretion to governmental authorities as to the types and quality specifications of products used in new home construction and repair and remodeling projects. Compliance with these standards and changes in such statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations may increase the costs of manufacturing our products or may reduce the demand for certain of our products in the affected geographical areas or product markets. Conversely, a decrease in product safety standards could reduce demand for our more modern products if less expensive alternatives that do not meet higher standards were to become available for use in the affected geographical areas or product markets. All or any of these changes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

Inflation may adversely affect us by increasing costs of raw materials, labor, and other costs beyond what we can recover through price increases. Inflation can adversely affect us by increasing the costs of raw materials and labor, and other goods or services required to operate and grow our business. Many of the markets in which we sell our products have experienced high levels of inflation in recent periods and may continue to experience high levels of inflation in the future, which may depress consumer demand for our products and reduce our profitability if we are unable to raise prices enough to keep up with increases in our costs. Inflationary pressures have resulted in increases in the cost of certain raw materials, and other supplies necessary for the production of our products, and such increases may continue to impact us in the future and expose us to risks associated with significant levels of cost inflation. If we are unable to increase our prices to offset the effects of inflation, our business, operating results, and financial condition could continue to be materially and adversely affected.

Warranty claims relating to our products and exceeding our warranty reserves could have a material adverse effect on our business. We have offered, and continue to offer, various warranties on our products. Although we maintain reserves for warranty-related claims and we have established and recorded product-related warranty reserves on our Consolidated Financial Statements, we cannot guarantee that warranty expense levels or the results of any warranty-related legal proceedings will not exceed our reserves. If our warranty reserves are significantly exceeded, the costs associated with such warranties could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

We have not independently verified the results of third-party research or confirmed assumptions or judgments upon which it may be based, and the forecasted and other forward-looking information contained therein is subject to inherent uncertainties. We have referred to, and may in the future refer to, in our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and other documents that we file with, or furnish to, the SEC, historical, forecasted, and other forward-looking information published by sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau that we believe to be reliable. However, we have not independently verified this information and, with respect to the forecasted and forward-looking information, have not independently confirmed the assumptions and judgments upon which it is based. Forecasted and other forward-looking information is necessarily based on assumptions regarding future occurrences, events, conditions, and circumstances and subjective judgments relating to various matters and is subject to inherent uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the results expressed or implied by, or based upon, such forecasted and forward-looking information.

Because we have operations outside the United States and report our earnings in U.S. dollars, unfavorable fluctuations in currency values and exchange rates could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Because our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, our non-U.S. operations face the additional risk of fluctuating currency values and exchange rates. Such operations may also face hard currency shortages and controls on currency exchange. Changes in the value of foreign currencies (principally Canadian dollars, Brazilian reals, Chilean pesos, and Argentine pesos) could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. We have, in the past, entered into foreign exchange contracts associated with certain of our indebtedness and may continue to enter into foreign exchange contracts associated with major equipment purchases to manage a portion of the foreign currency rate risk. We historically have not entered into currency rate hedges with respect to our exposure from operations, although we may do so in the future. There can be no assurance that fluctuation in foreign currencies and other foreign exchange risks will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Covenants and events of default in our debt instruments could limit our ability to undertake certain types of transactions and adversely affect our liquidity. Our Credit Agreement (as defined below) and the indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes (as defined below) contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose operating and financial restrictions on us and may limit our ability to engage in acts that may be in our long-term best interests, including, among others, restrictions on our ability to incur indebtedness, grant liens to secure indebtedness, engage in sale and leaseback transactions, and merge or consolidate or sell all or substantially all of our assets.

In addition, restrictive covenants in our Credit Agreement require us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control, and we may be unable to meet them.

A breach of the covenants or restrictions under our Credit Agreement or under the indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes could result in an event of default under the applicable indebtedness. Such a default may allow our creditors to accelerate the related debt. A payment default or an acceleration following an event of default under our Credit Agreement or our indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes could trigger an event of default under the other indebtedness obligation, as well as any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies, which could result in the principal of and the accrued and unpaid interest on all such debt becoming due and payable ahead of schedule. In addition, an event of default under our Credit Agreement could permit the lenders under our Amended Credit Facility (as defined below) to terminate all commitments to extend further credit under that facility. Furthermore, if we were unable to repay any amounts due and payable under our Amended Credit Facility, those lenders could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness, to the extent any such collateral is granted thereunder. In the event our lenders or noteholders accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we and our subsidiaries may not have sufficient assets to repay that indebtedness.

As a result of these restrictions, we may be:

- limited in how we conduct our business and grow in accordance with our strategy;
- unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to operate during general economic or business downturns; or
- unable to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities.

In addition, our financial results, our level of indebtedness, and our credit ratings could adversely affect the availability and terms of any additional or replacement financing.

More detailed descriptions of our Credit Agreement and the indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes are included in filings made by us with the SEC, along with the documents themselves, copies of which are filed as exhibits to this annual report on Form 10-K and which provide the full text of these covenants.

Changes in interest rates may adversely affect our earnings and cash flows. Pursuant to the Amended Credit Facility effective in November 2022, our senior indebtedness transitioned from bearing interest at a variable interest rate using a London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) benchmark to one that uses a Term SOFR Rate, a forward-looking term rate currently published by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited based upon the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) as a benchmark rate. SOFR is the preferred alternative rate for LIBOR that has been identified by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a U.S.-based group convened by the Federal Reserve and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. SOFR is calculated based on short-term repurchase agreements, backed by U.S. Treasury securities. SOFR is calculated differently from LIBOR and has certain inherent differences from LIBOR, which could give rise to uncertainties, including the limited historical data and volatility in the benchmark rates. Because of these and other differences, there is no assurance that SOFR will perform in the same way as LIBOR would have performed at any time, and there is no guarantee that it is a comparable substitute for LIBOR. Uncertainty as to the nature of such potential changes, alternative reference rates, including SOFR, or other reforms may adversely affect the trading market for LIBOR- or SOFR-based securities, including ours. As a result, our interest expense may increase, our ability to refinance some or all of our existing indebtedness may be affected, and our available cash flow may be adversely affected.

Our cash, cash equivalents and investments could be adversely affected if the financial institutions in which we hold our cash, cash equivalents and investments fail. We regularly maintain cash balances at third-party financial institutions in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit. If certain banks and financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future in response to financial conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets, our ability to access our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments may be threatened and could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

GENERAL RISK FACTORS

We are subject to a variety of other risks as a publicly traded U.S. manufacturing company. As a publicly traded U.S. manufacturing company, we are subject to a variety of other risks, each of which could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, or the price of our common stock. These risks include but are not limited to the following, in addition to the other risks described above:

- changes in general and global economic conditions, including impacts from rising inflation, supply chain disruptions, new, ongoing, or escalated geopolitical or military conflicts or tensions including the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the conflict in Israel and the surrounding areas, tensions between the United States and China and tensions between China and Taiwan, and global pandemics and/or health emergencies;
- compliance with a wide variety of health and safety laws and regulations and changes to such laws and regulations;
- the exertion of influence over us, individually or collectively, by a few entities with concentrated ownership of our stock;
- new or modified legislation related to health care, data privacy, climate change or cybersecurity;
- compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, including the potential impact of compliance failures; and
- failure to meet the expectations of investors, including as a result of factors beyond the control of an individual company.

ITEM 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

ITEM 1C. *Cybersecurity*

CYBERSECURITY OVERSIGHT

Risk Management and Strategy

LP places utmost priority on ensuring consistent and uninterrupted operational capability, as well as securing confidential business assets. We have systems and processes in place to assess, identify and manage cybersecurity incidents, and those systems and processes are integrated into our overall enterprise risk management system. We invest heavily in technology and third-party support to identify, mitigate, and quickly respond to cybersecurity incidents, and we have maintained a strong focus in consistently reviewing fundamental cybersecurity practices and ensuring we are reviewing emerging threats.

To respond to the threat of security breaches and cyberattacks, we maintain a cybersecurity program designed to protect and preserve the confidentiality, integrity and continued availability of all information owned by, or in the care of, LP. This program includes mechanisms to monitor and detect unusual network activity, cybersecurity incident response and containment tools, and a response plan that provides controls and procedures for timely and accurate reporting of any material cybersecurity incident. We also have a cybersecurity training and compliance program in place for the Company whereby our connected employees receive training and are tested routinely through simulated phishing attempts.

We rely heavily on third-party suppliers and vendors, and a cybersecurity incident at one of our suppliers or vendors could have a material adverse impact on our business operations. We evaluate third-party cybersecurity risk controls through various assessment activities carried out by LP employees and by third-party service providers acting on our behalf. We engage an independent third party to conduct an annual Security Program Assessment under the Capability Maturity Model Integration framework. For incident alerts and response, we outsource around-the-clock coverage to a third-party managed service provider who provides timely alerting and notification of potential cybersecurity issues. In 2023, we also engaged a specialized third-party assessor to perform an operational technology security assessment for a subset of our manufacturing facilities. We continually work with third-party experts to advise on new threats and cybersecurity strategy best practices for specific capabilities.

No risks from cybersecurity threats have materially affected, nor has LP identified any specific risks from known cybersecurity threats that are reasonably likely to materially affect, LP, including our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. Please see "Risk Factors – Business and Operational Risk Factors – Cybersecurity risks related to the technology used in our operations and other business processes, as well as security breaches of Company, customer, consumer, employee, or vendor information, could adversely affect our business" in Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K for additional discussion of cybersecurity risks applicable to LP.

Management Responsibilities

Our cybersecurity program is managed by our Information Security Officer (ISO). Our ISO has over six years of cybersecurity experience working in publicly traded companies, with expertise leading risk remediation efforts in vulnerability management, network security, security awareness, threat monitoring, data security and cloud security.

To more effectively share information and gain consensus regarding cybersecurity initiatives and prevention policies, the Company has in place an Enterprise Risk Management Committee consisting of various members of LP senior leadership including the Chief Legal Counsel and Chief Financial Officer. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee is chaired by our Chief Tax Officer. The ISO, along with her team, is responsible for leading an enterprise-wide information security strategy, including policy, standards, architecture, processes, and security technology. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee (i) meets quarterly and as-needed to review and discuss the Company's risks, including cybersecurity threats, incident responses, technology, the status of projects to strengthen the Company's information security systems, assessments of the Company's cybersecurity program and the emerging threat landscape and (ii) reports risks related to any material cybersecurity incidents, as needed, to the Board of Directors and the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC) of the Board of Directors.

Board Responsibilities

Oversight of risks from cybersecurity threats is shared by the Board of Directors and the FAC. The FAC oversees our cybersecurity program. The ISO provides the FAC with an annual presentation on our cybersecurity program, emerging threats, and the state of LP's cybersecurity maturity. In addition, the ISO provides updates to the FAC no less often than annually with respect to additional information regarding the cybersecurity program.

ITEM 2. *Properties*

We lease office space from third parties for our corporate headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee and our LPSA segment headquarters in Santiago, Chile. Information regarding our principal manufacturing facilities, all of which we own, and their production capacities is set forth in the following table. Information regarding operating production capacities is based on annual typical operating rates and normal production mixes under current market conditions, considering known constraints such as log supply. Market conditions, fluctuations in log supply, environmental restrictions, and the nature of current orders may cause actual production rates and mixes to vary significantly from the production rates and mixes shown.

| OSB ² | | Siding ³ | |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| <u>OSB production facilities - 3/8" basis, million square feet</u> | | <u>Siding production facilities - 3/8" basis, million square feet</u> | |
| Carthage, TX | 500 | Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada ¹ | 300 |
| Clarke County, AL | 725 | Hayward, WI ¹ | 475 |
| Hanceville, AL | 420 | Houlton, ME ¹ | 220 |
| Jasper, TX | 475 | Newberry, MI | 165 |
| Maniwaki, Quebec, Canada | 650 | Sagola, MI ¹ | 300 |
| Peace Valley, British Columbia, Canada | 800 | Swan Valley, Manitoba, Canada ¹ | 380 |
| Roxboro, NC | 525 | Tomahawk, WI | 245 |
| | 7 facilities | Two Harbors, MN | 235 |
| | <u>4,095</u> | 8 facilities | <u>2,320</u> |
| LPSA | | | |
| <u>OSB/Siding production facilities - 3/8" basis, million square feet</u> | | <u>Siding finishing facilities - 3/8" basis, million square feet</u> | |
| Lautaro, Chile | 160 | Bath, NY | 55 |
| Panguipulli, Chile | 300 | Green Bay, WI | 105 |
| Ponta Grossa, Brazil | 330 | Roaring River, NC | 75 |
| | 3 facilities | 3 facilities | 235 |
| | <u>790</u> | | <u>235</u> |

¹ The Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada; Hayward, WI; Houlton, ME; Sagola, MI; and Swan Valley, Manitoba, Canada plants are used in the operations of our Siding segment but can also produce commodity OSB when market conditions warrant.

² In addition to the OSB plants listed, we own a facility in Watkins, MN, which supports our LP[®] Structural Solutions portfolio and a logging operation in Maniwaki, Ontario, Canada, which supports our OSB operations at that location.

³ We routinely evaluate project schedules and market demand to determine when to begin related construction work on Siding Solutions capacity expansion projects.

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings***ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS**

We are involved in a number of environmental proceedings and activities and may be wholly or partially responsible for known or unknown contamination existing at a number of sites at which we have conducted operations or disposed of waste. Based on the information currently available, management does not believe that any fines, penalties, or other costs or losses resulting from these matters could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or liquidity.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

We are party to other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Based on the information currently available, we do not believe that the resolution of such proceedings could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or liquidity.

CONTINGENCY RESERVES

We maintain reserves for the estimated cost of the legal and environmental matters referred to above. However, as with any estimate, the uncertainty of predicting the outcomes of claims, litigation and environmental investigations and remediation efforts could cause actual costs to vary materially from current estimates. Due to various uncertainties, we cannot predict to what actual degree payments will exceed the recorded liabilities related to these matters. However, it is possible that, in either the near term or the longer term, revised estimates or actual payments will significantly exceed the recorded liabilities.

For information regarding our financial statement reserves for the estimated costs of the environmental and legal matters referred to above, see "Note 14 - Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 in this annual report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

The common stock of LP is listed on the New York Stock Exchange with the ticker symbol "LPX." As of February 14, 2025, there were approximately 3,243 stockholders of record of our common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We paid quarterly cash dividends of \$ 0.26 per share for each quarter of 2024. We paid quarterly cash dividends of \$ 0.24 per share for each quarter of 2023. On February 14, 2025, we declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.28 per share, payable on March 13, 2025, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 27, 2025. We will continue to review our ability to pay cash dividends on an ongoing basis, and the payment of dividends in the future is subject to the discretion of LP's Board of Directors depending upon, among other factors, our financial condition, general market and business conditions, and legal and contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends, including compliance with the terms of our Credit Agreement.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

During May 2022 and May 2024, LP's Board of Directors authorized share repurchase programs under which LP was authorized to repurchase up to \$ 600 million (the 2022 Share Repurchase Program) and \$ 250 million (the 2024 Share Repurchase Program), respectively, of its outstanding common stock. As of December 31, 2024, LP had \$238 million of repurchase authorization remaining under the 2024 Share Repurchase Program. LP may initiate, discontinue, or resume purchases of its common stock under the 2024 Share Repurchase Program in the open market, in block, or in privately negotiated transactions, including under Rule 10b5-1 plans, at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate without prior notice, subject to market and business conditions, regulatory requirements, and other factors.

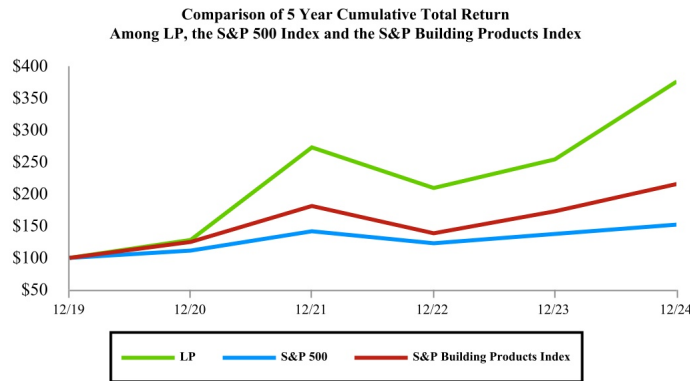
The following amount of our common stock was repurchased under this authorization during the quarter ended December 31, 2024:

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid Per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Purchase Plans or Programs ¹ | Approximate Dollar Value of Shares Available for Repurchase Under the Plans or Programs (in millions) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| October 1, 2024 - October 31, 2024 | — | \$ — | — | \$ 262 |
| November 1, 2024 - November 30, 2024 | — | \$ — | — | \$ 262 |
| December 1, 2024 - December 31, 2024 | 219,662 | \$ 108.63 | 219,662 | \$ 238 |
| Total for Fourth Quarter 2024 | 219,662 | | 219,662 | |

¹ On May 3, 2022, LP's Board of Directors authorized the 2022 Share Repurchase Program under which LP may repurchase shares of its common stock totaling up to \$600 million. On May 7 2024, LP's Board of Directors authorized the 2024 Share Repurchase Program under which LP may repurchase shares of its common stock totaling up to \$250 million.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the cumulative total return to investors, including dividends paid (assuming reinvestment of dividends) and appreciation or depreciation in stock price, from an investment in LP common stock for the period from December 31, 2019 through December 31, 2024, to the total cumulative return to investors from the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index and Standard & Poor's Building Products Index for the same period. Stockholders are cautioned that the graph shows the returns to investors as of the dates noted and may not be representative of the returns for any other past or future periods.



The graph is not deemed to be “soliciting material” and is “furnished” and shall not be deemed to be “filed” with the SEC or incorporated by reference in any filing under Exchange Act or the Securities Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in any such filing.

ITEM 6. (Reserved)

ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K, and with Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the SEC on February 14, 2024, which provides a discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for fiscal year 2023 compared to fiscal year 2022. The following discussion includes forward-looking statements that are based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. We encourage you to review the risks and uncertainties described in the sections titled "Risk Factors" and "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" above. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future.

OVERVIEW

General

We are a leading provider of high-performance building solutions that meet the demands of builders, remodelers, and homeowners worldwide. We have leveraged our expertise serving the new home construction, repair and remodeling, and outdoor structures markets to become an industry leader known for innovation, quality, and reliability. Our manufacturing facilities are located in the U.S., Canada, Chile, and Brazil. To serve these markets, we operate in three segments: Siding, OSB, and LPSA.

Executive Summary

Net sales for 2024 increased year-over-year by \$360 million (or 14%) to \$2.9 billion. Siding revenue increased by \$230 million (or 17%) to \$1.6 billion due to 11% higher volumes and 6% higher prices. OSB revenue increased by \$159 million (or 15%) to \$1.2 billion, due to 10% higher volumes and 4% higher prices.

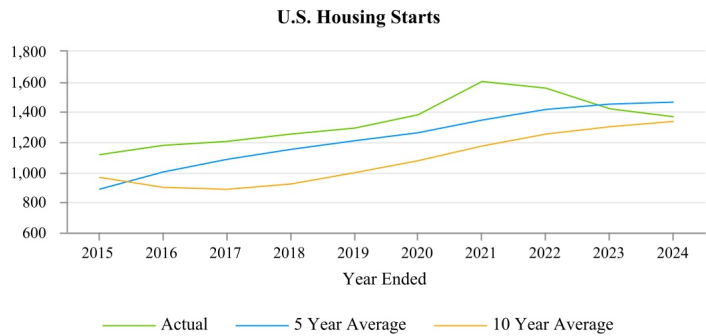
Net income increased year-over-year by \$243 million (or 137%) to \$420 million (\$5.89 per diluted share). The increase primarily reflects a \$210 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA, a \$46 million improvement in business exit credits and charges, and the non-recurrence of OSB patent-related settlement claims of \$16 million paid in 2023. This was partially offset by a \$66 million increase in the provision for income taxes. The year-over-year increase in Adjusted EBITDA includes \$143 million from higher Siding net sales, \$55 million from higher OSB sales volumes, and \$35 million due to higher OSB selling prices. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. Please see “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below for more information about our use of non-GAAP financial measures in this annual report on Form 10-K and the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to Net income.

Demand for Building Products

Demand for our products correlates positively with new home construction and repair and remodeling activity in North America, which historically have been characterized by significant cyclicity. The U.S. Census Bureau reported on January 17, 2025, that 2024 actual single-family housing starts were 7% higher than those in 2023. Actual multi-family housing starts in 2024 were about 25% lower than those in 2023. Repair and remodeling activity is difficult to reasonably measure, but many indications suggest that repair and remodeling activity has declined modestly year-over-year.

Future economic conditions in the United States and the demand for homes are uncertain due to inflationary impacts on the economy, including interest rates, employment levels, consumer confidence, and financial markets, among other things. Additionally, we have experienced increases in material prices, supply disruptions, and labor challenges, which we continue to address as we work to meet the demands of builders, remodelers, and homeowners worldwide. The potential effect of these factors on our future operational and financial performance is uncertain. As a result, our past performance may not be indicative of future results.

The chart below, which is based on data published by U.S. Census Bureau, provides a graphical summary of new housing starts for single- and multi-family in the U.S., showing actual and rolling five- and ten-year averages for housing starts (in thousands).



Supply and Demand for Siding

Our Siding Solutions products are specialty building materials and are subject to competition from various siding technologies, including vinyl, stucco, wood, fiber cement, brick, and others. We believe we are the largest manufacturer of engineered wood siding in North America and South America. The global siding market is estimated to be approximately \$120 billion of annual expenditure. We have consistently grown our Siding segment above the underlying market growth rates. Our Siding segment is generally less sensitive to new housing market cyclicalities since a majority of its demand comes from other markets, including off-site structure producers and repair and remodel. Our growth in this market depends upon the continued displacement of vinyl, wood, fiber cement, stucco, bricks, and other alternatives, our product innovation and our technological expertise in wood and wood composites to address the needs of our customers.

Supply and Demand for OSB

OSB is a commodity product, and it is subject to competition from manufacturers worldwide. Product supply is influenced primarily by fluctuations in available manufacturing capacity and imports. The ratio of overall OSB demand to capacity generally drives price. We cannot predict whether the prices of our OSB products will remain at current levels or increase or decrease in the future.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make informed estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our financial position and/or results of operations may be materially different when reported under different conditions or when using different assumptions in the application of such policies. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual amounts, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K. The following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, which are those that are both important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and that require significant judgment or use of complex estimates.

Long-lived Assets

Property, plant and equipment, and long-lived assets (including amortizable identifiable intangible assets) are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable, including but not limited to facility curtailments and asset abandonments. When such events occur, we group long-lived assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows exist. We compare the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset or asset group to the carrying amount of a long-lived asset or asset group. The cash flows are based on our best estimate of future cash flows derived from the most recent business projections. The significant assumptions used to determine estimated cash flows are the cash inflows and outflows directly resulting from the use of those assets in operations, including sales volume, product pricing, support costs, and other costs to operate. We recognize an impairment loss if the amount of the asset's carrying value exceeds the asset's estimated fair value. Fair value is estimated primarily using discounted expected future cash flows on a market-participant basis. If we recognize an impairment loss, the adjusted carrying amount of the asset becomes its new cost basis. For a depreciable long-lived asset, the new cost basis is depreciated (amortized) over the remaining estimated useful life of that asset.

Our impairment loss calculations contain uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate future cash flows and asset fair values. We have not made any material changes in our impairment loss assessment methodology in the periods presented. We do not believe a material change in the estimates or assumptions that we use to calculate long-lived asset impairments is likely. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows and asset fair values, we may be exposed to losses that could be material.

Revenue Recognition, Including Customer Program Costs

Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract (*e.g.*, purchase orders) with our customers are satisfied; generally, this occurs with the transfer of control of our products to the customer at a point in time. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods. The shipping cost incurred by us to deliver products to our customers is recorded in Cost of sales.

Our businesses routinely incur customer program costs to obtain favorable product placement, promote sales of products, and maintain competitive pricing. Customer program costs and incentives, including rebates and promotion and volume allowances, are accounted for as a reduction in net sales at the time the program is initiated and/or the revenue is recognized. The costs include, but are not limited to, volume allowances and rebates, promotional allowances, and cooperative advertising programs. These costs are recorded at the later of the time of sale or the implementation of the program based on management's best estimates.

Our estimates are based on historical and projected experience for each type of program or customer. Volume allowances are accrued based on our estimates of customer volume achievement and other factors incorporated into customer agreements, such as new product purchases, store sell-through, merchandising support, and customer training.

Although we believe we can reasonably estimate customer volumes and support and the related customer payments at interim periods, it is possible that actual results could be different from previously estimated amounts. At the end of each year, a significant portion of the actual volume and support activity is known. Thus, we do not currently believe that a material change in the amounts recorded as customer program costs payable is reasonably likely. We had \$48 million and \$37 million accrued as customer rebates as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

We ship some of our products to customers' distribution centers on a consignment basis. We retain title to our products stored at the distribution centers. As our products are removed from the distribution centers by retailers and shipped to retailers' stores, title passes from us to the retailers. At that time, we invoice the retailers and recognize revenue for these consignment transactions. We do not offer a right of return for products shipped to the retailers' stores from the distribution centers.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

In evaluating our business, we utilize non-GAAP financial measures that fall within the meaning of SEC Regulation G and Regulation S-K Item 10(e), which we believe provide users of the financial information with additional meaningful comparison to prior reported results. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have standardized definitions and are not defined by U.S. GAAP. In this annual report on Form 10-K, we disclose income attributed to LP from continuing operations before interest expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and excluding stock-based compensation expense, loss on impairment attributed to LP, business exit credits and charges, product-line discontinuance charges, other operating credits and charges, net, loss on early debt extinguishment, investment income, pension settlement charges, and other non-operating items, as Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations (Adjusted EBITDA), which is a non-GAAP financial measure. We have included Adjusted EBITDA in this report because we view it as an important supplemental measure of our performance and believe that it is frequently used by interested persons in the evaluation of companies that have different financing and capital structures and/or tax rates. We also disclose income attributed to LP from continuing operations, excluding loss on impairment attributed to LP, business exit credits and charges, product-line discontinuance charges, interest expense outside of normal operations, other operating credits and charges, net, loss on early debt extinguishment, gain (loss) on acquisition, and pension settlement charges, and adjusting for a normalized tax rate, as Adjusted Income from continuing operations (Adjusted Income). We also disclose Adjusted Diluted EPS from continuing operations (Adjusted Diluted EPS), which is calculated as Adjusted Income divided by diluted shares outstanding. We believe that Adjusted Diluted EPS and Adjusted Income are useful measures for evaluating our ability to generate earnings and that providing these measures should allow interested persons to more readily compare the earnings for past and future periods. Reconciliations of Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Income and Adjusted Diluted EPS to their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, net income, income attributed to LP and income attributed to LP per diluted share, respectively, are presented below.

Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Income, and Adjusted Diluted EPS are not substitutes for the U.S. GAAP measures of net income, income attributed to LP from continuing operations, and income attributed to LP from continuing operations per diluted share, or for any other U.S. GAAP measures of operating performance. It should be noted that other companies may present similarly titled measures differently, and therefore, as presented by us, these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Income, and Adjusted Diluted EPS have material limitations as performance measures because they exclude items that are actually incurred or experienced in connection with the operation of our business.

The following table presents significant items by operating segment and reconciles net income to Adjusted EBITDA (dollar amounts in millions):

| <u>Year ended December 31,</u> | <u>2024</u> | <u>2023</u> | <u>2022</u> |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Net income | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,083 |
| Add (deduct): | | | |
| Net loss attributed to non-controlling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes | — | — | (198) |
| Income attributed to LP from continuing operations | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 888 |
| Provision for income taxes | 140 | 74 | 274 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 126 | 119 | 129 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 20 | 13 | 19 |
| Loss on impairment attributed to LP | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Other operating credits and charges, net | 8 | 18 | (16) |
| Business exit credits and charges | (14) | 32 | — |
| Pension settlement charges | — | 4 | 82 |
| Interest expense | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Investment income | (22) | (18) | (14) |
| Other non-operating items | (9) | 39 | 15 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 688 | \$ 478 | \$ 1,389 |
| Siding | 390 | 269 | 339 |
| OSB | 298 | 220 | 1,034 |
| LPSA | 42 | 42 | 77 |
| Other | (8) | (17) | (23) |
| General corporate and other expenses, net | (34) | (36) | (38) |
| Total Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 688 | \$ 478 | \$ 1,389 |

The following table provides the reconciliation of net income to Adjusted income (dollar amounts in millions, except earnings per share):

| <u>Year ended December 31,</u> | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Net income attributed to LP from continuing operations per share - diluted | \$ 5.89 | \$ 2.46 | \$ 11.34 |
| Net income | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,083 |
| Add (deduct): | | | |
| Net loss attributed to non-controlling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes | — | — | (198) |
| Income attributed to LP from continuing operations | 420 | 178 | 888 |
| Loss on impairment attributed to LP | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Other operating credits and charges, net | 8 | 18 | (16) |
| Business exit credits and charges | (14) | 32 | — |
| Pension settlement charges | — | 4 | 82 |
| Reported tax provision | 140 | 74 | 274 |
| Adjusted income before tax | 559 | 311 | 1,229 |
| Normalized tax provision at 25% | (140) | (78) | (307) |
| Adjusted income | \$ 419 | \$ 233 | \$ 921 |
| Diluted shares outstanding | 71 | 72 | 78 |
| Adjusted Diluted EPS | \$ 5.88 | \$ 3.22 | \$ 11.77 |

OUR OPERATING RESULTS

Our results of operations for each of our segments are discussed below, as are results of operations for the “other” category, which comprises other products that are not individually significant. See “Note 18 - Segment Information” of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K for further information regarding our segments.

Siding

The Siding segment serves diverse end markets with a broad product portfolio of engineered wood siding, trim, soffit, and fascia, including LP® SmartSide® Trim & Siding, LP® SmartSide® ExpertFinish® Trim & Siding, LP BuilderSeries® Lap Siding, and LP® Outdoor Building Solutions® (collectively referred to as Siding Solutions).

Segment net sales and Adjusted EBITDA for this segment were as follows:

| <u>Year Ended December 31,</u> | 2024 | 2023 | Increase (decrease) | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---|
| | | | 2024 - 2023 | |
| Net sales | \$ 1,558 | \$ 1,328 | 17 | % |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 390 | 269 | 45 | % |

Net sales in this segment by product line were as follows:

| <u>Year Ended December 31,</u> | 2024 | 2023 | Increase (decrease) | |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|---|
| | | | 2024 - 2023 | |
| Siding Solutions | \$ 1,549 | \$ 1,319 | 17 | % |
| Other | 9 | 9 | (1) | % |
| Total | \$ 1,558 | \$ 1,328 | | |

Percent changes in average net sales price and unit shipments were as follows:

| | 2024 versus 2023 | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| | Average Selling Price | | Unit Shipments | |
| Siding Solutions | 6 | % | 11 | % |

The year-over-year net sales increase for the Siding segment for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024 reflects increased sales volumes and higher average selling prices. Approximately half of the 6% price improvement was the result of annual list price increases, and half due to favorable mix. ExpertFinish accounted for 9% of volume and 13% of sales in the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, respectively, contributing significantly to this favorable mix.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, the full year increase in Adjusted EBITDA of \$121 million, primarily reflects the impact of the net sales increase, partially offset by ongoing investments in sales and marketing and maintenance costs.

OSB

The OSB segment manufactures and distributes OSB structural panel products, including the innovative value-added OSB product portfolio known as LP® Structural Solutions (which includes LP® TechShield® Radiant Barrier, LP WeatherLogic® Air & Water Barrier, LP Legacy® Premium Sub-Flooring, LP NovaCore® Thermal Insulated Sheathing, LP® FlameBlock® Fire-Rated Sheathing, and LP® TopNotch® 350 Durable Sub-Flooring). Significant cost inputs to produce OSB (including approximate breakdown percentages for 2024) were as follows: wood fiber (27%), resin and wax (21%), labor and burden (18%), utilities (5%), and other manufacturing costs (29%).

Segment net sales and Adjusted EBITDA for this segment were as follows:

| Year Ended December 31, | 2024 | | 2023 | | Increase (decrease) | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|---------------------|---|
| | | | | | 2024 - 2023 | |
| Net sales | \$ | 1,184 | \$ | 1,026 | 15 | % |
| Adjusted EBITDA | | 298 | | 220 | 35 | % |

Net sales in this segment by product line were as follows:

| Year Ended December 31, | 2024 | | 2023 | | Increase (decrease) | |
|----------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|---------------------|---|
| | | | | | 2024 - 2023 | |
| OSB - Structural Solutions | \$ | 650 | \$ | 565 | 15 | % |
| OSB - Commodity | | 514 | | 446 | 15 | % |
| Other | | 20 | | 15 | 38 | % |
| Total | \$ | 1,184 | \$ | 1,026 | | |

Percent changes in average net sales prices and unit shipments were as follows:

| | 2024 versus 2023 | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| | Average Selling Price | | Unit Shipments | |
| OSB - Structural Solutions | 5 | % | 9 | % |
| OSB - Commodity | 4 | % | 11 | % |

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, the year-over-year increase in net sales of \$159 million (or 15%), reflecting an increase in revenue due to 10% higher sales volumes and 4% higher OSB selling prices.

Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024 increased year-over-year by \$78 million, reflecting the impact of higher average selling prices and volumes.

LPSA

The LPSA segment manufactures and distributes OSB structural panel and Siding Solutions products in South America and certain export markets. This segment also sells and distributes a variety of companion products to support the region's transition to wood frame construction. The LPSA segment carries out manufacturing operations in Chile and Brazil and operates sales offices in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru.

Segment net sales and Adjusted EBITDA for this segment were as follows:

| <i>Dollar amounts in millions</i> | | Increase (decrease) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Year Ended December 31, | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 - 2023 | | |
| Net sales | \$ 190 | \$ 205 | (8) | % | |
| Adjusted EBITDA | 42 | 42 | — | % | |

Net sales in this segment by product were as follows:

| <i>Dollar amounts in millions</i> | | Increase (decrease) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Year Ended December 31, | 2024 | 2023 | 2024 - 2023 | | |
| OSB - Structural Solutions | \$ 163 | \$ 177 | (8) | % | |
| Siding Solutions | 21 | 24 | (13) | % | |
| Other | 6 | 4 | 61 | % | |
| Total | \$ 190 | \$ 205 | | | |

Percent changes in average net sales prices and unit shipments for 2024 compared to 2023 were as follows:

| | | 2024 versus 2023 | | | |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| | | Average Selling Price | | Unit Shipments | |
| OSB | | (16) | % | 9 | % |
| Siding | | (18) | % | 6 | % |

The year-over-year net sales decrease and flat Adjusted EBITDA for the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, reflect lower selling prices and unfavorable currency fluctuations, partially offset by higher sales volumes and the non-recurrence of equipment transfer costs from the prior year.

Other

Our other products segment includes timber and timberlands as well as other minor products, services, and closed operations, which do not qualify as discontinued operations. During the second quarter of 2023, we announced the shutdown of our off-site framing operation Entekra Holdings LLC (Entekra) and recognized business exit charges, net of \$(32) million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023. These 2023 charges consisted of severance costs, inventory obsolescence, impairment of property, plant, and equipment, impairment of right-of-use lease assets, and impairment of definite-lived intangible assets. During 2024, the equity method investment held by Entekra sold substantially all of its net assets. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024, we recognized business exit credits, net of \$14 million as a result of an \$11 million gain on investment recorded within equity in unconsolidated affiliate on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Net sales decreased year-over-year by \$12 million (or 56%) to \$9 million primarily due to lower Entekra sales volumes as a result of the aforementioned shutdown. Adjusted EBITDA was \$(8) million for 2024, as compared to \$(17) million in 2023.

GENERAL CORPORATE AND OTHER EXPENSE, NET

General corporate and other expenses primarily comprise corporate overhead unrelated to business activities such as wages and benefits, professional fees, insurance, and other expenses for corporate functions, including certain executive officers, public company activities, tax, internal audits, and other corporate functions. General corporate and other expense, net, was \$46 million in 2024, as compared to \$42 million in 2023. This increase was driven by an increase in stock compensation expense.

LOSS ON IMPAIRMENTS

During 2024, we recorded \$5 million of non-cash, pre-tax impairment charges related to property, plant, and equipment, at our Wawa facility. During 2023, we recorded \$30 million of non-cash, pre-tax impairment charges, \$24 million of which was related to the shutdown of Entekra, including \$13 million of property, plant, and equipment, \$9 million of intangible assets, and \$3 million related to operating lease assets. See further discussion in "Note 7 - Business Exit Credits and Charges" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K. Further, \$6 million of non-cash, pre-tax impairment charges were recognized related to the Granite City, Illinois facility closure, including \$4 million of property, plant, and equipment and \$2 million related to operating lease assets.

OTHER OPERATING CREDITS AND CHARGES, NET

For a discussion of Other operating credits and charges, net, see "Note 12 - Other Operating and Non-Operating Income (Expense)" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)

For a discussion of non-operating income (expense), see "Note 12 - Other Operating and Non-Operating Income (Expense)" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

INCOME TAXES

We recognized a tax provision of \$140 million in 2024, as compared to \$74 million in 2023. For 2024, the primary differences between the U.S. statutory rate of 21% and the effective rate was related to state and foreign income taxes. For 2023, the primary difference between the U.S. statutory rate of 21% and the effective tax rate was related to a change in management's intent to indefinitely reinvest undistributed earnings in Chile and Brazil. See "Note 8 – Income Taxes" below for further discussion. We paid \$124 million and \$65 million of income taxes net of refunds in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

LEGAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

For a discussion of legal and environmental matters involving us and the potential impact thereof on our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows, see Item 3 in this annual report on Form 10-K as well as "Note 14 - Commitments and Contingencies" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

Our principal sources of liquidity are existing cash and investment balances, cash generated by our operations, and our ability to borrow under such credit facilities as we may have in effect from time to time. We assess our liquidity in terms of our ability to generate cash to fund our short- and long-term cash requirements. As such, we project our anticipated cash requirements as well as cash flows generated from operating activities to meet those needs. We anticipate long-term cash uses may also include strategic acquisitions. On a long-term basis, we will continue to rely on our credit facility for any long-term funding not provided by operating cash flows. We may also, from time to time, issue and sell equity, debt, or hybrid securities or engage in other capital market transactions.

Our principal uses of liquidity are paying the costs and expenses associated with our operations, servicing outstanding indebtedness, paying dividends, and making capital expenditures. We may also, from time to time, prepay or repurchase outstanding indebtedness or shares or acquire assets or businesses that are complementary to our operations. Any such repurchases may be commenced, suspended, discontinued, or resumed, and the method or methods of affecting any such repurchases may be changed at any time, or from time to time, without prior notice.

Operating Activities

During 2024, we generated \$605 million of cash from operations, as compared to \$316 million in 2023. The increase in cash provided by operations was primarily related to higher net income and changes in working capital. At December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had working capital of \$216 million and \$296 million, respectively.

Investing Activities

During 2024, net cash used for investing activities was \$183 million, as compared to \$376 million in 2023. During 2024, we received \$16 million in proceeds from our share of the sale of certain assets from an equity method investment. We also paid \$17 million for an equity method investment in South America. During 2023, we paid \$80 million to acquire an idle manufacturing facility in Wawa, Ontario, Canada.

Capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, were \$183 million and \$300 million, respectively, primarily related to siding conversion expenditures and growth and maintenance capital.

Capital expenditures in 2025 are expected to be approximately \$410 million. We expect to fund our short-term and long-term capital expenditures in 2025 through cash on hand, cash generated from operations, and available borrowing under our Amended Credit Facility, as necessary.

Financing Activities

During 2024, cash used in financing activities was \$292 million. We paid cash dividends of \$74 million and \$212 million to repurchase shares of LP common stock under the 2022 Share Repurchase Program and 2024 Share Repurchase Program during the year ended December 31, 2024. The remaining financing activities were primarily related to funds used to repurchase stock from employees in connection with income tax withholding requirements associated with our employee stock-based compensation plans.

During 2023, cash used in financing activities was \$77 million. We paid cash dividends of \$69 million and borrowed and subsequently repaid \$80 million from our Amended Credit Facility during the year ended December 31, 2023. The remaining financing activities were primarily related to funds used to repurchase stock from employees in connection with income tax withholding requirements associated with our employee stock-based compensation plans.

CREDIT FACILITIES

In November 2022, LP entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with American AgCredit, PCA, as administrative agent and sole lead arranger, CoBank, ACB, as letter of credit issuer, and certain other lender parties (the Credit Agreement), relating to its revolving credit facility (as amended, the Amended Credit Facility). The Credit Agreement provides for a revolving credit facility in the principal amount of up to \$550 million, with a \$60 million sub-limit for letters of credit. The Credit Agreement amended and restated the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement entered into by the Company and certain other parties dated as of June 27, 2019, as amended prior to the effectiveness of the Credit Agreement (as defined above), in its entirety to, among other things, (i) reflect the release of the collateral that secures the indebtedness evidenced by the Credit Agreement as a result of the Company's obtaining an Investment Grade rating in November 2022 (which collateral may be reinstated from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement), (ii) extend the maturity date to November 29, 2028, (iii) make certain changes to effect a transition from the LIBOR interest rate benchmark to Term SOFR Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) and (iv) provide for certain other modifications (including modifications to certain basket and threshold levels in the negative covenants) as set forth in the Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2024, we had no amounts outstanding under the Amended Credit Facility.

The Credit Agreement contains various restrictive covenants and customary events of default, the occurrence of which could result in the acceleration of our obligation to repay the indebtedness outstanding thereunder. The Credit Agreement also contains certain financial covenants that, among other things, require us and our consolidated subsidiaries to have, as of the end of each fiscal quarter, a capitalization ratio (*i.e.*, funded debt less unrestricted cash to total capitalization) of no more than 57.5%. As of December 31, 2024, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under the Credit Agreement.

In May 2024, LP entered into a new letter of credit facility agreement, replacing the letter of credit facility agreement dated May 2020. This agreement provides for the funding of letters of credit up to an aggregate outstanding amount of \$20 million, which may be secured by certain cash collateral of LP (the Letter of Credit Facility). The Letter of Credit Facility provides for a letter of credit fee, due quarterly, ranging from 1.000% to 1.875% of the daily available amount to be drawn on each letter of credit issued under the Letter of Credit Facility. The Letter of Credit Facility is subject to similar affirmative, negative, and financial covenants as those set forth in the Credit Agreement, including the capitalization ratio covenant. All amounts outstanding under the Letter of Credit Facility become due on April 15, 2029. As of December 31, 2024, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under the Letter of Credit Facility.

OTHER LIQUIDITY MATTERS

2029 Senior Notes

In March 2021, we issued the 3.625% Senior notes due in 2029 in the aggregate principal amount of \$350 million, which mature on March 15, 2029 (2029 Senior Notes). As of December 31, 2024, future interest payments associated with the 2029 Senior Notes totaled \$54 million, with \$13 million payable within 12 months of such date. For additional information regarding the 2029 Senior Notes, please see "Note 10 - Long-Term Debt" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Contingency Reserves

Contingency reserves, which represent an estimate of future cash needs for various contingencies (principally, environmental reserves), totaled \$28 million at December 31, 2024, of which \$1 million is estimated to be payable within one year of such date. There is inherent uncertainty concerning the reliability and precision of such estimates, and as such, the amounts ultimately paid in resolving these contingencies could exceed the current reserves by a material amount.

Leases

We have lease arrangements for real estate, mobile equipment at our manufacturing facilities, rail cars to transport our products, and a fleet of vehicles. As of December 31, 2024, we had fixed lease payment obligations of \$35 million, with \$9 million payable within 12 months of such date.

Other Purchase Obligations

Our other purchase obligations primarily consist of obligations related to information technology infrastructure. As of December 31, 2024, we had other purchase obligations of \$47 million, with \$25 million payable within 12 months of such date.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2024, we had standby letters of credit of \$14 million outstanding related to collateral for environmental impact on owned properties, deposit for forestry license, and insurance collateral, including workers' compensation.

Potential Impairments

For a discussion of potential impairments, see "Note 13 - Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" and "Note 5 - Goodwill and Other Intangibles Assets" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For a discussion of prospective accounting pronouncements, see "Note 2 - Present and Prospective Accounting Pronouncements" of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

We are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates which could impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Foreign Currency Risk

Each of our international operations has transactional foreign currency exposures related to buying and selling in currencies other than the local currencies in which it operates. Exposures are primarily related to the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, the Brazilian real, the Chilean peso, and the Argentine Peso. We also have translation exposure resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries into U.S. dollars. Although we have in the past entered into foreign exchange contracts associated with certain of our indebtedness and may continue to enter into foreign exchange contracts associated with major equipment purchases to manage a portion of the foreign currency rate risk, we historically have not entered into currency rate hedges with respect to our exposure from operations, provided we may do so in the future.

Commodity Price Risk

Some of our products are sold as commodities, and therefore sales prices fluctuate daily based on market factors over which we have little or no control. The most significant commodity product we sell is OSB. Based upon an assumed North America annual production capacity in the OSB segment of 4.1 billion square feet (3/8" basis) or 3.5 billion square feet (7/16" basis), a \$1 change in the annual average price per thousand square feet on 7/16" basis would change annual pre-tax profits by approximately \$4 million.

We historically have not entered into material commodity futures and swaps, although we may do so in the future.

Interest Rate Risk

We could be exposed to market risk associated with changes in interest rates on our variable rate credit facility. As of December 31, 2024, there were no outstanding borrowings under our Amended Credit Facility. We do not currently have any derivative or hedging arrangements, or other known exposures, to changes in interest rates. Based on our current amounts outstanding, a 100-basis point increase or decrease in market interest rates over a 12-month period would not result in a change to interest expense.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows, and stockholders' equity, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 19, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Revenue — Refer to Note 3 to the Financial Statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's revenue consists of product sales and is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract (i.e., purchase order) with the Company's customers are satisfied. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods.

Auditing revenue required a significant extent of effort and the involvement of professionals with expertise in information technology ("IT") necessary for us to identify, test, and evaluate the Company's system and automated controls.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the Company's revenue transactions included the following, among others:

- With the assistance of our IT specialists, we:
 - Identified the significant system used to process revenue transactions and tested the general IT controls over the system, including testing of user access controls, change management controls, and IT operations controls.
 - Performed testing of automated controls within the relevant revenue streams, as well as the controls designated to ensure the accuracy and completeness of revenue.
- We tested the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls within the relevant revenue business processes.
- With the assistance of our data specialists, we created data visualizations to evaluate recorded revenue and evaluate trends in the transactional revenue data.
- For a sample of revenue transactions, we performed detail transaction testing by agreeing the amounts recognized to source documents and testing the mathematical accuracy of the recorded revenue.
- With the assistance of our data specialists, we performed a reconciliation of all automated revenue transactions recorded in the system, and for a sample of revenue transactions within the population, traced the transaction from the testing performed to the respective journal entry data.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
February 19, 2025

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1997.

Consolidated Statements of Income
Dollar amounts in millions, except per share

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Net sales | \$ 2,941 | \$ 2,581 | \$ 3,854 |
| Cost of sales | (2,110) | (1,988) | (2,355) |
| Gross profit | 832 | 593 | 1,498 |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | (291) | (257) | (264) |
| Loss on impairments | (5) | (30) | (1) |
| Other operating credits and charges, net | (4) | (19) | 16 |
| Income from operations | 530 | 287 | 1,250 |
| Interest expense | (14) | (14) | (11) |
| Investment income | 22 | 18 | 14 |
| Other non-operating items (expense) | 9 | (43) | (97) |
| Income before income taxes | 547 | 248 | 1,155 |
| Provision for income taxes | (140) | (74) | (274) |
| Equity in unconsolidated affiliate | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| Income from continuing operations | 420 | 178 | 885 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes | — | — | 198 |
| Net income | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,083 |
| Net loss attributed to noncontrolling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Net income attributed to LP | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,086 |
| Net income attributed to LP per share of common stock: | | | |
| Income per share continuing operations - basic | \$ 5.91 | \$ 2.47 | \$ 11.40 |
| Income per share discontinued operations - basic | — | — | 2.54 |
| Net income per share - basic | \$ 5.91 | \$ 2.47 | \$ 13.94 |
| Income per share continuing operations - diluted | \$ 5.89 | \$ 2.46 | \$ 11.34 |
| Income per share discontinued operations - diluted | — | — | 2.52 |
| Net income per share - diluted | \$ 5.89 | \$ 2.46 | \$ 13.87 |
| Average shares of common stock used to compute net income per share: | | | |
| Basic | 71 | 72 | 78 |
| Diluted | 71 | 72 | 78 |

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Amounts in millions

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Net income | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,083 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax | | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | (33) | 6 | 2 |
| Changes in defined benefit pension plans | — | 4 | 71 |
| Other | — | — | 1 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | (33) | 10 | 75 |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 388 | \$ 187 | \$ 1,158 |
| Comprehensive loss associated with noncontrolling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Comprehensive income attributed to LP | \$ 388 | \$ 187 | \$ 1,161 |

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheets
Amounts in millions, except per share amounts

| | December 31, | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| ASSETS | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 340 | \$ 222 |
| Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 1 at December 31, 2024, and \$ 2 at December 31, 2023, respectively | 131 | 155 |
| Inventories | 357 | 378 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 27 | 23 |
| Total current assets | 855 | 778 |
| Timber and timberlands | 29 | 32 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 1,592 | 1,540 |
| Operating lease assets, net | 25 | 25 |
| Goodwill and other intangible assets | 26 | 27 |
| Investments in and advances to affiliates | 17 | 5 |
| Other assets | 20 | 20 |
| Deferred tax assets | 4 | 11 |
| Total assets | \$ 2,569 | \$ 2,437 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 287 | \$ 254 |
| Income taxes payable | 11 | 5 |
| Total current liabilities | 299 | 259 |
| Long-term debt | 348 | 347 |
| Deferred income taxes | 145 | 162 |
| Non-current operating lease liabilities | 24 | 25 |
| Contingency reserves, excluding current portion | 27 | 25 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 57 | 61 |
| Total liabilities | 899 | 880 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 14) | | |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Preferred stock, \$ 1 par value; 15 shares authorized, no shares issued | — | — |
| Common stock, \$ 1 par value; 200 shares authorized; 86 shares issued, and 70 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, as of December 31, 2024; 88 shares issued and 72 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, as of December 31, 2023 | 86 | 88 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 478 | 465 |
| Retained earnings | 1,615 | 1,479 |
| Treasury stock, 16 shares at cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 | (386) | (386) |
| Accumulated comprehensive loss | (122) | (89) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 1,671 | 1,557 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 2,569 | \$ 2,437 |

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Amounts in millions

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,083 |
| Adjustments to net income: | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 126 | 119 | 132 |
| Impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets | 5 | 30 | 1 |
| Loss (gain) on sale of assets, net | 2 | (7) | (157) |
| Pension loss due to settlement | — | 4 | 82 |
| Deferred taxes | (4) | 44 | 1 |
| Foreign currency remeasurement and transaction (gains) losses | — | 50 | (2) |
| Other adjustments, net | 6 | 26 | 35 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities (net of acquisitions and divestitures): | | | |
| Receivables | 3 | (8) | 22 |
| Inventories | 9 | (46) | (66) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (5) | (1) | (7) |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 23 | (40) | 15 |
| Income taxes payable, net of receivables | 19 | (33) | 6 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 605 | 316 | 1,144 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Property, plant, and equipment additions | (183) | (300) | (414) |
| Acquisition of facility assets | — | (80) | — |
| Proceeds from business divestiture | — | — | 268 |
| Proceeds from sale of assets | 1 | 9 | — |
| Investment in affiliates | (17) | — | — |
| Other investing activities, net | 16 | (4) | — |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (183) | (376) | (146) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Repayment of long-term debt | — | (80) | — |
| Borrowing of long-term debt | — | 80 | — |
| Payment of cash dividends | (74) | (69) | (69) |
| Purchase of stock | (212) | — | (900) |
| Other financing activities | (7) | (8) | (13) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (292) | (77) | (982) |
| EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH | (12) | (24) | (5) |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash | 118 | (161) | 12 |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period | 222 | 383 | 371 |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period | \$ 340 | \$ 222 | \$ 383 |
| Supplemental cash flow information: | | | |
| Cash paid for income taxes, net | \$ (124) | \$ (65) | \$ (320) |
| Cash paid for interest, net | \$ (14) | \$ (15) | \$ (14) |
| Unpaid capital expenditures | \$ 32 | \$ 15 | \$ 48 |

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

Amounts in millions, except per share amounts

| | Common Stock | | Treasury Stock | | Additional Paid-In Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Comprehensive Loss (Income) | Total Stockholders' Equity |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | Shares | Amount | Shares | Amount | | | | |
| Balance as of December 31, 2021 | 102 | \$ 102 | 17 | \$ (390) | \$ 458 | \$ 1,239 | \$ (174) | \$ 1,235 |
| Net income attributed to LP | — | — | — | — | — | 1,086 | — | 1,086 |
| Cash dividends on common stock paid (\$ 0.22 per share quarterly) | — | — | — | — | — | (69) | — | (69) |
| Issuance of shares under stock plans | — | — | (1) | 18 | (15) | — | — | 3 |
| Taxes paid on net settlement | — | — | — | (16) | — | — | — | (16) |
| Purchase of stock | (14) | (14) | — | — | — | (886) | — | (900) |
| Compensation expense associated with stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 19 | — | — | 19 |
| Other comprehensive loss (income) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 75 | 75 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2022 | 88 | 88 | 16 | (388) | 462 | 1,371 | (99) | 1,433 |
| Net income attributed to LP | — | — | — | — | — | 178 | — | 178 |
| Cash dividends on common stock paid (\$ 0.24 per share quarterly) | — | — | — | — | — | (69) | — | (69) |
| Issuance of shares under stock plans | — | — | (1) | 14 | (10) | — | — | 4 |
| Taxes paid on net settlement | — | — | — | (12) | — | — | — | (12) |
| Purchase of stock | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Compensation expense associated with stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | 13 |
| Other comprehensive loss (income) | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 10 |
| Balance as of December 31, 2023 | 88 | 88 | 16 | (386) | 465 | 1,479 | (89) | 1,557 |
| Net income attributed to LP | — | — | — | — | — | 420 | — | 420 |
| Cash dividends on common stock paid (\$ 0.26 per share quarterly) | — | — | — | — | — | (74) | — | (74) |
| Issuance of shares under stock plans | — | — | — | 12 | (7) | — | — | 5 |
| Taxes paid on net settlement | — | — | — | (11) | — | — | — | (11) |
| Purchase of stock | (2) | (2) | — | — | — | (211) | — | (214) |
| Compensation expense associated with stock-based compensation | — | — | — | — | 20 | — | — | 20 |
| Other comprehensive loss (income) | — | — | — | — | — | — | (33) | (33) |
| Balance as of December 31, 2024 | 86 | \$ 86 | 16 | \$ (386) | \$ 478 | \$ 1,615 | \$ (122) | \$ 1,670 |

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

INDEX TO THE NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and our subsidiaries are a leading provider of high-performance building solutions that meet the demands of builders, remodelers, and homeowners worldwide. Serving the new home construction, repair and remodeling, and outdoor structures markets, we have leveraged our expertise to become an industry leader known for innovation, quality, reliability, and sustainability. The principal customers for our building solutions are retailers, wholesalers, and home building and industrial businesses in North America and South America, and we make limited sales to customers in Asia, Australia, and Europe. The Company operates 22 plants across the U.S., Canada, Chile, and Brazil, in certain cases, through foreign subsidiaries, and operates additional facilities through a joint venture. References to "LP," the "Company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries as a whole.

We routinely evaluate project schedules and market demand to determine when to begin related construction work on Siding Solutions capacity expansion projects.

See "Note 18 - Segment Information" below for further information regarding our products and segments.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of LP and our controlled subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions, profits, and balances have been eliminated. All dollar amounts are in millions except per share.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term investments of three months or less when purchased. These investments are stated at cost, which approximates market value.

Receivables

Receivables consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Trade receivables | \$ 100 | \$ 104 |
| Income tax receivables | 12 | 27 |
| Other receivables | 21 | 26 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts | (1) | (2) |
| Total Receivables | \$ 131 | \$ 155 |

Trade receivables are primarily generated by sales of our products to our wholesale and retail customers. Other receivables at December 31, 2024 and 2023 primarily consisted of sales tax receivables, vendor rebates, and other miscellaneous receivables.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. We are required to classify these financial assets and liabilities into two groups: (1) recurring, measured on a periodic basis, and (2) non-recurring, measured on an as-needed basis.

There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; or valuations based on models where the significant inputs are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Valuations based on models where significant inputs are not observable. Unobservable inputs are used when little or no market data is available and reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term receivables, trade payables, debt instruments, and trading securities. Carrying amounts reported on the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. See "Note 10 - Long Term Debt" below for further information regarding the fair value of long-term debt instruments.

Trading securities consist of rabbi trust financial assets, which are recorded in other assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The rabbi trust holds assets attributable to the elections of certain management employees to defer the receipt of a portion of their compensation. The assets of the rabbi trust are invested in mutual funds and are reported at fair value based on active market quotations, which represent Level 1 inputs.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Inventory costs include materials, labor, and operating overhead. The FIFO (first-in, first-out) or average cost methods are used to value our inventories as of December 31, 2024. Inventories include a lower of cost or market adjustment of \$ 9 million and \$ 7 million as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Inventory consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Logs | \$ 64 | \$ 81 |
| Other raw materials | 41 | 53 |
| Semi-finished inventory | 33 | 27 |
| Finished products | 220 | 217 |
| Total Inventories | \$ 357 | \$ 378 |

Timber and Timberlands

Timber and timberlands are comprised of timber deeds and allocations of the purchase price to Canadian timber harvesting licenses. Timber deeds are transactions in which we purchase timber but not the underlying land. The cost of timber deeds is capitalized in timber and timberlands and charged to the cost of timber harvested as the volume is removed. Timber that has been severed but has not yet been delivered to a facility is included in timber and timberlands. As of December 31, 2024, and 2023, we had timber and timberlands of \$ 6 million and \$ 7 million, respectively.

Timber licenses have a life of 20 to 25 years. These licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the facilities. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we had timber licenses of \$ 23 million and \$ 25 million, respectively. Certain Canadian timber harvesting licenses also include future requirements for reforestation. The fair value of the future estimated reforestation obligation is accrued and recognized in Cost of sales based on the volume of timber harvested; fair value is determined by discounting the estimated future cash flows using a credit adjusted risk-free rate. Subsequent changes to the fair value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to fair value calculations are recognized in earnings as they occur.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment, including capitalized interest, are recorded at cost and consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Land, land improvements, and logging roads, net of road amortization | \$ 217 | \$ 212 |
| Buildings | 504 | 493 |
| Machinery and equipment | 2,472 | 2,352 |
| Construction in progress | 248 | 236 |
| | 3,441 | 3,293 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (1,849) | (1,753) |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | \$ 1,592 | \$ 1,540 |

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which typically range from 5 to 20 years for buildings and land improvements, 3 to 15 years for equipment, and the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful lives for leasehold improvements.

Depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant, and equipment was included in our Consolidated Statements of Income as noted below (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Cost of sales | \$ 120 | \$ 111 | \$ 121 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Total depreciation and amortization | \$ 123 | \$ 115 | \$ 124 |

Logging road construction costs are capitalized and included in land and land improvements. These costs are amortized as the timber volume adjacent to the road system is harvested.

Long-lived assets to be held and used (primarily property, plant, and equipment and timber and timberlands) are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. When impairment is indicated, the book values of the assets are written down to their estimated fair value as calculated by the expected discounted cash flow or estimated net sales price. See "Note 13 - Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" below for a discussion of charges related to impairments of property, plant, and equipment.

Long-lived assets that are held for sale are written down to the estimated sales proceeds less cost to sell unless the estimated net proceeds exceed the carrying value.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets are assessed annually for impairment during the fourth quarter or earlier upon the occurrence of certain events or substantive changes in circumstances. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 350, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other, companies may opt to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. A qualitative assessment includes factors such as financial performance, industry and market metrics, and other factors affecting the reporting unit. If this assessment concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, then goodwill is not considered impaired, and no further impairment testing is required. Conversely, if the qualitative assessment concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we must then compare the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value. Impairment is evaluated by applying a fair value-based test. Impairment losses would be recognized when the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value.

In 2023, we announced the shutdown of our off-site framing operation Entekra Holdings LLC (Entekra), resulting in impairment charges of \$ 9 million related to definite-lived intangible assets. See "Note 5 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" below for further discussion.

Investments in Affiliates

We account for investments in affiliates when we do not have a controlling financial interest using the equity method under which LP's share of earnings and losses of the affiliate is reflected in earnings, and dividends are credited against the investment in the affiliate when declared.

Restricted Cash

Our restricted cash accounts generally secure outstanding letters of credit. There were no restricted cash balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities were as follows (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Trade accounts payable | \$ 139 | \$ 141 |
| Salaries and wages payable | 80 | 57 |
| Accrued customer incentives | 48 | 37 |
| Taxes other than income taxes | 4 | 3 |
| Current portion of operating lease liabilities | 8 | 6 |
| Other accrued liabilities | 9 | 10 |
| Total Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 287 | \$ 254 |

Other accrued liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023, primarily consisted of accrued interest, worker compensation liabilities, warranty reserves, and other items. Additionally, trade accounts payable included \$ 32 million and \$ 15 million related to capital expenditures that had not yet been paid as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities were as follows (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Post-retirement obligations | \$ 7 | \$ 7 |
| Asset retirement obligations | 9 | 8 |
| Uncertain tax positions | 13 | 15 |
| Warranty reserves | 5 | 6 |
| Pension benefit obligation | 2 | 2 |
| Other | 21 | 23 |
| Total Other long-term liabilities | \$ 57 | \$ 61 |

Other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted primarily of workers' compensation liabilities and investment tax incentives associated with property, plant, and equipment.

Asset Retirement Obligations

We record the fair value of the legal and conditional obligations to retire and remove long-lived assets in the periods in which the obligations are incurred. These obligations primarily consist of monitoring costs on closed landfills, timber reforestation obligations associated with our timber licenses in Canada, and site restoration costs. When the related liability is initially recorded, we capitalize the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its settlement value, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, we recognize a gain or loss for any difference between the settlement amount and the liability recorded. The activity in our asset retirement obligation liability for 2024 and 2023 is summarized in the following table (dollars in millions).

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Beginning balance | \$ 8 | \$ 8 |
| Accretion expense | 1 | — |
| Adjusted to expense (cost of sales and other operating credits and charges, net) | 1 | — |
| Ending balance | \$ 9 | \$ 8 |

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our Consolidated Financial Statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, we generally consider all expected future events other than the enactment of changes in tax laws or rates. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates will be recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment date. Additionally, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

We recognize the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not to be sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

We classify interest related to income tax liabilities or uncertain tax positions as interest expense or interest income and, if applicable, penalties are recognized as a component of income tax expense.

We are subject to global intangible low-taxed income, an incremental tax on foreign income. We have made an accounting election to record this tax in the period the tax arises.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have stock award plans covering certain key employees and directors, which provide for awards of restricted stock units, performance stock units, stock-settled stock appreciation rights (SSARS), and stock options. In addition, we offer an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) to employees.

The fair value of our restricted stock and restricted stock units is the closing stock price of LP's common stock the day preceding the grant date. The fair value of our performance stock units is estimated using the Monte Carlo simulation pricing model. The key assumptions used in this model include expected volatility, risk-free rate, and average and grant date stock prices. The estimate of expected volatility for performance stock units is based upon historical stock price volatility and the length of the performance period. The risk-free interest rate is based on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bonds. The beginning average stock price equals the average closing value stock price over the defined period of trading days with the assumption that dividends distributed during the period were reinvested.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for our Canadian subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. The books and records for these subsidiaries are maintained in the Canadian dollar. The financial statements of these foreign subsidiaries are remeasured into U.S. dollars using the historical exchange rate for property, plant, and equipment, timber and timberlands (related depreciation and amortization on both property, plant, and equipment and timber and timberlands), goodwill, and certain other non-monetary assets. We use the exchange rate at the balance sheet date for the remaining assets and liabilities, including deferred taxes. A weighted average exchange rate is used for each period for revenues and expenses. These transaction gains or losses are recorded in Other non-operating items on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The functional currencies of our Chilean, Brazilian, Colombian, Peruvian, Paraguayan, and Mexican subsidiaries are their respective local currencies. Our Argentine subsidiary operates under a highly inflationary economy and uses the Chilean Peso as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars using rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Translation adjustments, which are based upon the exchange rate at the balance sheet date for assets and liabilities and the weighted average rate for the income statement, are recorded in Accumulated comprehensive loss in stockholders' equity on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Transaction gains and losses are recorded in Other non-operating items on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs of \$ 37 million, \$ 25 million, and \$ 28 million in 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively, are principally expensed as incurred and included as part of selling, general, and administrative expenses within our Consolidated Statements of Income. Advertising costs include product displays, media production costs, agency fees, sponsorships, and cooperating advertising.

Other Operating Credits and Charges, Net

We classify amounts unrelated to ongoing core operating activities as other operating credits and charges, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Such items include, but are not limited to, restructuring charges (including severance charges), business exit credits and charges, charges to establish and maintain litigation or environmental reserves, product reserves, gains or losses from settlements with governmental or other organizations, and gains or losses on the sale or disposal of long-lived assets. Due to the nature of these items, amounts in the income statement can fluctuate from year to year. The determination of which items are considered significant and unrelated to core operations is based upon management's judgment.

Retirement Benefits

We are required to use actuarial methods and assumptions in the valuation of defined benefit obligations and the determination of expense. Actuarial gains or losses, curtailments, prior service costs or credits, and transition obligations not previously recognized are recorded as a component of Accumulated comprehensive loss.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of Net income and other gains and losses affecting stockholders' equity that are excluded from Net income, including foreign currency translation adjustments, costs associated with pension or other post-retirement benefits that have not been recognized as components of net periodic benefit costs, and net unrealized gains or losses on securities and is presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

2. PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures

In November 2023, the FASB (Financial Accounting Standards Board) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures. This ASU expands public entities' segment disclosures by requiring disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss, and an amount and description of its composition for other segment items, and interim disclosures of a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. We adopted this ASU for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, and the enhanced disclosures are reflected in the segment reporting information in "Note 18 - Segment Information" below. The adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Recent Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which focuses on the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. ASU No. 2023-09 requires a public business entity (PBE) to disclose, on an annual basis, a tabular rate reconciliation using both percentages and currency amounts, broken out into specified categories with certain reconciling items further broken out by nature and jurisdiction to the extent those items exceed a specified threshold. In addition, all entities are required to disclose income taxes paid, net of refunds received disaggregated by federal, state/local, and foreign and by jurisdiction if the amount is at least 5% of total income tax payments, net of refunds received. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this new guidance to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Income Statement (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40), which requires entities to provide more detailed disaggregation of expenses in the income statement, focusing on the nature of the expenses rather than their function. The new disclosures will require entities to separately present expenses for significant line items, including but not limited to, depreciation, amortization, and employee compensation. Entities will also be required to provide a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively, disclose the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, provide a definition of what constitutes selling expenses. This pronouncement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

3. REVENUE

We disaggregate revenue from contracts with customers into major product lines. We have determined that disaggregating revenue into these categories depicts how the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

As noted in the segment reporting information in "Note 18 - Segment Information" below, our reportable segments are: Siding, OSB, and LPSA. The following table presents our reportable segment revenues, disaggregated by revenue source (dollars in millions):

| Year Ended December 31, 2024 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| By Product type and family: | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Other | Inter-segment | Total |
| <u>Value-add</u> | | | | | | |
| Siding Solutions | \$ 1,549 | \$ — | \$ 21 | \$ — | — | \$ 1,570 |
| OSB - Structural Solutions | — | 650 | 163 | — | — | 813 |
| | 1,549 | 650 | 184 | — | — | 2,383 |
| <u>Commodity</u> | | | | | | |
| OSB - Commodity | — | 514 | — | — | — | 514 |
| <u>Other</u> | | | | | | |
| Other products | 9 | 20 | 6 | 9 | — | 44 |
| | <u>\$ 1,558</u> | <u>\$ 1,184</u> | <u>\$ 190</u> | <u>\$ 9</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ 2,941</u> |
| Year Ended December 31, 2023 | | | | | | |
| By Product type and family: | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Other | Inter-segment | Total |
| <u>Value-add</u> | | | | | | |
| Siding Solutions | \$ 1,319 | \$ — | \$ 24 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,343 |
| OSB - Structural Solutions | — | 565 | 177 | — | — | 742 |
| | 1,319 | 565 | 201 | — | — | 2,086 |
| <u>Commodity</u> | | | | | | |
| OSB - Commodity | — | 446 | — | — | — | 446 |
| <u>Other</u> | | | | | | |
| Other products | 9 | 15 | 4 | 22 | — | 49 |
| | <u>\$ 1,328</u> | <u>\$ 1,026</u> | <u>\$ 205</u> | <u>\$ 22</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ 2,581</u> |
| Year Ended December 31, 2022 | | | | | | |
| By Product type and family: | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Other | Inter-segment | Total |
| <u>Value-add</u> | | | | | | |
| Siding Solutions | \$ 1,463 | \$ — | \$ 23 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,486 |
| OSB - Structural Solutions | — | 1,110 | 215 | — | (2) | 1,323 |
| | 1,463 | 1,110 | 238 | — | (2) | 2,809 |
| <u>Commodity</u> | | | | | | |
| OSB - Commodity | — | 938 | — | — | (1) | 937 |
| <u>Other</u> | | | | | | |
| Other products | 6 | 14 | 3 | 84 | — | 107 |
| | <u>\$ 1,469</u> | <u>\$ 2,062</u> | <u>\$ 241</u> | <u>\$ 84</u> | <u>\$ (2)</u> | <u>\$ 3,854</u> |

Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract (e.g. , purchase orders) with our customers are satisfied; generally, this occurs with the transfer of control of our products at a point in time. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods. The shipping cost incurred by us to deliver products to our customers is recorded in Cost of sales. The expected costs associated with our warranties continue to be recognized as an expense when the products are sold.

During 2024, 2023, and 2022, our top ten customers accounted for approximately 49 %, 50 %, and 48 % of our sales, respectively, in the aggregate. No individual customer exceeded 10% of our sales in 2024, 2023, or 2022.

Our businesses routinely incur customer program costs to obtain favorable product placement, promote sales of products, and maintain competitive pricing. Customer program costs and incentives, including rebates and promotion and volume allowances, are accounted for as a reduction in net sales at the time the program is initiated and/or the revenue is recognized. The costs include, but are not limited to, volume allowances and rebates, promotional allowances, and cooperative advertising programs. These costs are recorded at the later of the time of sale or the implementation of the program based on management's best estimates. Estimates are based on historical and projected experience for each type of program or customer. Volume allowances are accrued based on our estimates of customer volume achievement and other factors incorporated into customer agreements, such as new product purchases, store sell-through, merchandising support, and customer training. Management adjusts accruals when circumstances indicate (typically as a result of a change in volume expectations). As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, we accrued \$ 48 million and \$ 37 million, respectively, for customer rebates recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We ship some of our products to customers' distribution centers on a consignment basis. We retain title to our products stored at the distribution centers. As our products are removed from the distribution centers by retailers and shipped to retailers' stores, title passes from us to the retailers. At that time, we invoice the retailers and recognize revenue for these consignment transactions. We do not offer a right of return for products shipped to the retailers' stores from the distribution centers. The amount of consignment inventory as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, was \$ 23 million and \$ 28 million, respectively.

4. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is based upon the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus all potentially dilutive securities that were assumed to be converted into common shares at the beginning of the period under the treasury stock method. This method requires that the effect of potentially dilutive common stock equivalents (stock options, SSARs, restricted stock or units, and performance stock units) be excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the periods in which losses from continuing operations are reported because the effect is anti-dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (dollars and shares in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 885 |
| Net loss attributed to non-controlling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Income attributed to LP from continuing operations | 420 | 178 | 888 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes | — | — | 198 |
| Net income attributed to LP | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,086 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic | 71 | 72 | 78 |
| Dilutive effect of employee stock plans | — | — | — |
| Shares used for diluted earnings per share | 71 | 72 | 78 |
| Net income attributed to LP per share - basic: | | | |
| Continuing operations | \$ 5.91 | \$ 2.47 | \$ 11.40 |
| Discontinued operations | — | — | 2.54 |
| Net income attributed to LP per share - basic | \$ 5.91 | \$ 2.47 | \$ 13.94 |
| Net income attributed to LP per share – diluted: | | | |
| Continuing operations | \$ 5.89 | \$ 2.46 | \$ 11.34 |
| Discontinued operations | — | — | 2.52 |
| Net income attributed to LP per share - diluted | \$ 5.89 | \$ 2.46 | \$ 13.87 |

5. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in goodwill by segment for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are provided in the following table (dollars in millions):

| | Siding | OSB | Total |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2022 | \$ 4 | \$ 16 | \$ 19 |
| Impairment charges | — | — | — |
| Balance at December 31, 2023 | 4 | 16 | 19 |
| Impairment charges | — | — | — |
| Balance at December 31, 2024 | \$ 4 | \$ 16 | \$ 19 |

Changes in other intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, are provided in the following table (dollars in millions):

| | Timber Licenses ¹ | Developed Technology | Trademarks | Total Other Intangibles |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2022 | \$ 28 | \$ 15 | \$ 2 | \$ 45 |
| Impairment | — | (7) | (2) | (9) |
| Amortization | (3) | (1) | — | (4) |
| Balance at December 31, 2023 | 25 | 7 | — | 32 |
| Additions | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Amortization | (3) | (1) | — | (3) |
| Balance at December 31, 2024 | <u>\$ 23</u> | <u>\$ 7</u> | <u>\$ —</u> | <u>\$ 30</u> |

¹Timber licenses are included in timber and timberlands on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company's goodwill and other intangible assets are evaluated for impairment annually during the fourth quarter or more frequently if events indicate the carrying value of a reporting unit may not be recoverable. For the year ended December 31, 2024, we did not recognize impairment for goodwill or other intangible assets. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded impairment charges of \$ 9 million related to developed technology and trademarks related to Entekra, which is discussed further in "Note 7 - Business Exit Credits and Charges."

Included in the balance of timber licenses are values allocated to Canadian forest licenses whose initial value of \$ 69 million is amortized over the estimated useful life of 20 to 25 years. Amortization expense related to definite-lived intangible assets was \$ 3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 and \$ 4 million and \$ 5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Amortization of the above-described intangible assets will be \$ 3 million per year over the next five years.

6. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Engineered Wood Products (EWP)

In March 2022, the Company sold its 50 % equity interest in two joint ventures that produce I-joists to Resolute Forest Products Inc. for \$ 59 million. The total net carrying value of our equity method investment at the date of sale was \$ 19 million, and the Company recognized a gain associated with the sale of \$ 39 million within Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

On August 1, 2022, the Company completed the sale of the assets related to the EWP segment. As a result of the sale, the Company received \$ 217 million in gross cash proceeds after taking into account working capital adjustments. The Company paid \$ 12 million in direct transaction costs, resulting in net proceeds of \$ 205 million. The net carrying value of the EWP assets at the time of sale was \$ 87 million, which resulted in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$ 118 million within Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Upon closing, the Company entered into a transition services agreement, pursuant to which the Company agreed to support the various activities of the EWP segment, which concluded during the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company has classified the results of its EWP segment as discontinued operations in its Consolidated Statements of Income for the prior periods presented.

The following table presents the financial results of the EWP segment (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, 2022 ¹ |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Net sales | \$ 455 |
| Cost of sales | (355) |
| Gross profit | 101 |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | (10) |
| Other operating credits and charges, net | — |
| Income from operations of discontinued operations | 91 |
| Other non-operating items | — |
| Gain on disposal before income taxes | 158 |
| Income from discontinued operations before income taxes | 249 |
| Provision for income taxes | (51) |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes | \$ 198 |

¹ Reflects operating results through August 1, 2022, when the assets related to the EWP segment were sold.

The following summarizes the total cash provided by operations and total cash used for investing activities related to the EWP segment and included in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (dollars in millions):

| | 2022 |
|--|--------|
| Net cash provided by discontinued operating activities | \$ 16 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued investing activities | \$ 261 |

Net cash provided by discontinued investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022, included \$ 59 million of proceeds from the sale of our 50 % equity interest in two joint ventures that produced I-joists and \$ 205 million of net proceeds from the sale of the EWP segment assets. Capital expenditures for discontinued operations totaled \$ 3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Included in net cash provided by discontinued operating activities is depreciation and amortization of \$ 3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

7. BUSINESS EXIT CREDITS AND CHARGES

During the second quarter of 2023, we ceased the manufacturing operations of Entekra, an off-site framing operation previously reported within our "Other" category, which comprises other products that are not individually significant. During 2024, the equity method investment held by Entekra sold substantially all of its net assets resulting in a \$ 16 million distribution to LP and a gain of \$ 11 million, which was recorded within equity in unconsolidated affiliate on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Business exit credits and charges, net consisted of the following (dollar amounts in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment, operating lease assets, and other intangible assets ¹ | \$ — | \$ (24) |
| Gain on sale of assets from an equity method investment ² | \$ 11 | \$ — |
| Restructuring and other related charges: | | |
| Inventory write-down ³ | — | (7) |
| Other expenses including personnel-related costs such as severance ⁴ | 3 | (1) |
| Total Business exit credits and charges | \$ 14 | \$ (32) |

¹Included within impairment of long-lived assets on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

²Included within equity in unconsolidated affiliate on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

³Included within cost of sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

⁴Included within other operating credits and charges, net on the Consolidated Statements of Income

8. INCOME TAXES

Income Tax Provision

The components of income from continuing operations before income taxes, including equity in unconsolidated affiliates, were (dollars in millions):

| | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Domestic | \$ 469 | \$ 207 | \$ 961 |
| Foreign | 91 | 45 | 198 |
| Total | \$ 560 | \$ 252 | \$ 1,159 |

The components of our income tax provision (benefit) from continuing operations were (dollars in millions):

| | Years Ended December 31, | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| <i>Current tax provision (benefit):</i> | | | |
| U.S. federal | \$ 97 | \$ 17 | \$ 180 |
| State and local | 18 | (1) | 51 |
| Foreign | 29 | 14 | 42 |
| Net current tax provision | 144 | 30 | 273 |
| <i>Deferred tax provision (benefit):</i> | | | |
| U.S. federal | (8) | 22 | (1) |
| State and local | (3) | 1 | (4) |
| Foreign | 2 | 21 | 12 |
| Net valuation allowance increase (decrease) | 5 | — | (6) |
| Net deferred tax provision (benefit) | (4) | 44 | 1 |
| Total income tax provision | \$ 140 | \$ 74 | \$ 274 |

We paid income taxes, net of refunds, of \$ 124 million, \$ 65 million, and \$ 320 million during 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. Included in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2024 is a net income tax receivable of \$ 1 million, compared to a net income tax receivable of \$ 22 million at December 31, 2023.

Deferred Taxes

The tax effects of significant temporary differences creating deferred tax assets and liabilities were (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Accrued liabilities | \$ 22 | \$ 21 |
| Research expenditures | 26 | 19 |
| Inventories | 11 | 14 |
| Benefit relating to capital loss, operating loss, and credit carryforwards | 9 | 10 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 7 | 8 |
| Deferred revenue | 3 | 3 |
| Other deferred tax assets | 13 | 11 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 91 | 86 |
| Valuation allowance | (10) | (4) |
| Total deferred tax asset after valuation allowance | 81 | 82 |
| Deferred tax liabilities: | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | (192) | (194) |
| Unremitted foreign earnings | (19) | (21) |
| Operating lease assets | (7) | (8) |
| Investment in Entekra | — | (7) |
| Other deferred tax liabilities | (4) | (4) |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | (222) | (234) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | \$ (141) | \$ (152) |
| Balance sheet classification: | | |
| Long-term deferred tax asset | \$ 4 | \$ 11 |
| Long-term deferred tax liability | (145) | (162) |
| Net deferred tax liabilities | \$ (141) | \$ (152) |

The benefit relating to capital loss, operating loss, and credit carryforwards included in the above table at December 31, 2024, consisted of (dollars in millions):

| | Operating Loss | Benefit Amount | Valuation Allowance | Expiration Beginning in |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Canadian capital loss carryforwards | — | 4 | (4) | No expiration |
| Mexico operating loss carryforwards | 2 | 1 | (1) | 2033 |
| State credit carryforwards | — | 4 | (2) | 2034 |
| Total | | \$ 9 | \$ (7) | |

We periodically review the need for valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and recognize these deferred tax assets to the extent that their realization is more likely than not. As part of our review, we consider all positive and negative evidence, including earnings history, the future reversal of deferred tax liabilities, and the relevant expirations of carryforwards. We believe that the valuation allowances provided are appropriate. If future years' earnings differ from the estimates used to establish these valuation allowances, or other objective positive or negative evidence arises, we may record an adjustment to the valuation allowance resulting in an impact on tax provision (benefit) for that period.

In 2023 we made the determination that a substantial portion of unremitted foreign earnings was no longer indefinitely reinvested and as of December 31, 2023, we recorded a deferred tax liability of \$ 21 million related to the taxes expected to be imposed upon the repatriation of such foreign earnings to the United States. As of December 31, 2024, the deferred tax liability related to unremitted foreign earnings was \$ 19 million.

Over the last several years, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has developed an Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting including Pillar Two model rules applicable to large multinational corporations which would establish a global per-country minimum tax of 15%. While the United States has not enacted legislation to adopt Pillar Two and it is uncertain if it will do so in the future, certain countries in which we operate have enacted such legislation. Specifically, the Canadian government enacted legislation in 2024 implementing aspects of the OECD's minimum tax rules effective in the 2024 fiscal year and released draft legislation proposed to implement further aspects effective for the 2025 fiscal year. In addition, in 2024, the Brazilian National Congress approved legislation implementing a tax measure to take effect in the 2025 fiscal year that is largely aligned with certain aspects of the OECD's minimum tax rules under the Pillar Two framework. No other jurisdictions in which LP operates have enacted Pillar Two legislation at this time. At this time, we do not expect Pillar Two legislation to have a material impact on our effective tax rate or our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company will continue to monitor future developments to determine any potential impact in the countries in which we operate.

Reconciliation of the U.S. Federal Statutory Rate to the Effective Rate

Reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory tax rate to the total effective tax rates from continuing operations (dollars in millions):

| | Years Ended December 31, | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 2024 | | 2023 | | 2022 | |
| | Amount (\$) | Percent (%) | Amount (\$) | Percent (%) | Amount (\$) | Percent (%) |
| U.S. Federal tax rate | \$ 118 | 21 % | \$ 53 | 21 % | \$ 243 | 21 % |
| State and local income taxes | 13 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 34 | 3 |
| Effect of foreign tax rates | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Uncertain tax positions | (2) | — | 7 | 3 | (2) | — |
| Unremitted foreign earnings | 1 | — | 25 | 10 | — | — |
| Non deductible compensation | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | — |
| Tax credits | (5) | (1) | (5) | (2) | (4) | — |
| Prior year changes in tax laws and positions | 3 | — | (9) | (3) | — | — |
| Revisions to prior year estimates | — | — | (7) | (3) | 2 | — |
| Other items, net | — | — | (7) | (3) | (14) | (1) |
| Provision for income taxes | \$ 140 | 25 % | \$ 74 | 29 % | \$ 274 | 24 % |

We are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income taxes of multiple state jurisdictions. Our foreign subsidiaries are subject to income tax in Canada, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Argentina, Paraguay, and Mexico.

We generally remain subject to U.S. federal and state examinations for tax years 2018 and subsequent. In addition to the U.S., we have tax years that remain open and subject to examination by tax authorities in the following major tax jurisdictions: Brazil and Chile for tax years 2017 and subsequent; and Canada for tax years 2019 and subsequent. Our tax returns are currently under examination by tax authorities in the U.S. for years 2018, 2019, and 2020, and in Chile for years 2016 and 2020.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Tabular reconciliation of the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of the years (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Beginning balance | \$ 13 | \$ 6 | \$ 9 |
| Increases: | | | |
| Tax positions taken in current year | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tax positions taken in prior years | — | 6 | — |
| Decreases: | | | |
| Settlements with taxing authorities in current year | (3) | — | — |
| Lapse of statute in current year | — | — | (4) |
| Ending balance | <u>\$ 11</u> | <u>\$ 13</u> | <u>\$ 6</u> |

Included within other long-term liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2024, are \$ 11 million of tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate. We accrued and paid no interest during 2024. We accrued interest of \$ 2 million and paid no interest during 2023.

9 . LEASES

Our lease portfolio consists primarily of real estate, mobile equipment at our manufacturing facilities, rail cars to transport our products, and a fleet of vehicles. We determine if an arrangement is a lease at contract inception. A lease exists when a contract conveys to the customer the right to control the use of identified property, plant, or equipment for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

As most of our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we used our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The lease term for all our leases includes the non-cancellable period of the lease plus any additional periods covered by either an option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease that we are reasonably certain to exercise, or an option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease controlled by the lessor.

As of December 31, 2024 , our weighted average discount rate was 3 %, and our weighted average remaining lease term was five years for operating leases.

Our operating leases are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Income as follows (dollars in millions):

| Consolidated Balance Sheet | Classification | December 31, | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------|-------|
| | | 2024 | 2023 |
| Assets: | | | |
| Operating lease assets | Operating lease assets, net | \$ 25 | \$ 25 |
| Total lease assets | | \$ 25 | \$ 25 |
| Liabilities: | | | |
| Current | | | |
| Operating | Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | \$ 8 | \$ 6 |
| Non-current | | | |
| Operating | Non-current operating lease liabilities | 24 | 25 |
| Total lease liabilities | | \$ 32 | \$ 32 |

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, we incurred operating lease expenses of \$ 8 million and \$ 10 million, respectively, included within costs of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. We made cash payments of \$ 7 million and \$ 10 million during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, related to our operating leases. We further incurred operating lease expense of \$ 5 million and \$ 4 million related to short-term rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

We obtained right of use (ROU) assets in exchange for new operating lease liabilities of \$ 7 million and \$ 4 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We did not enter into any financing leases during 2024 or 2023.

In connection with the Entekra shutdown described in "Note 7 - Business Exit Credits and Charges," we terminated the related lease arrangements and derecognized the associated operating lease assets and liabilities, resulting in a non-cash pre-tax impairment charge of \$ 3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following table sets forth the minimum lease payments that are expected to be made in each of the years indicated (dollars in millions):

| | Operating Leases |
|---|------------------|
| 2025 | \$ 9 |
| 2026 | 8 |
| 2027 | 5 |
| 2028 | 4 |
| 2029 | 3 |
| 2030 and thereafter | 7 |
| Total lease payments | 35 |
| Less: Interest | (3) |
| Present value of lease liabilities | \$ 32 |

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

| | | December 31, 2024 | | | December 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|--------|
| (Dollars in millions) | Interest Rate | Principal | Unamortized Debt Costs | Total | Principal | Unamortized Debt Costs | Total |
| Debentures: | | | | | | | |
| Senior unsecured notes, maturing 2029, interest rates fixed | 3.625 % | \$ 350 | \$ (2) | \$ 348 | \$ 350 | \$ (3) | \$ 347 |
| Amended Credit Facility, maturing 2028, interest rates variable | varies | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total | | 350 | (2) | 348 | 350 | (3) | 347 |
| Less: current portion | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Long-term portion | | \$ 350 | \$ (2) | \$ 348 | \$ 350 | \$ (3) | \$ 347 |

Senior Notes

In March 2021, we issued \$ 350 million of 3.625 % Senior Notes due in 2029 (2029 Senior Notes). We may redeem the 2029 Senior Notes, in whole or in part, prior to March 15, 2024, at a redemption price equal to 100 % of the principal amount thereof plus a "make-whole" premium set forth in the indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption. Since March 15, 2024, we have had the option, on one or more occasions, to redeem all or any portion of these notes at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture governing the 2029 Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption. The indenture governing the 2029 Senior Notes contains certain covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to grant liens to secure indebtedness, engage in sale and leaseback transactions, merge or consolidate or sell all or substantially all of our assets. If we are subject to a "change of control," as defined in the indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes, we are required to offer to repurchase the 2029 Senior Notes at a purchase price equal to 101 % of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to, but not including, the date of purchase. The indenture governing the 2029 Senior Notes contains customary events of default, including failure to make required payments on the 2029 Senior Notes, failure to comply with certain agreements or covenants contained in the indenture governing our 2029 Senior Notes, failure to pay or acceleration of certain other indebtedness and certain events of bankruptcy and insolvency. An event of default in the indenture allows either the indenture trustee or the holders of at least 25 % in aggregate principal amount of the then-outstanding 2029 Senior Notes to accelerate, or in certain cases, automatically causes the acceleration of, the amounts due under the 2029 Senior Notes.

Deferred debt costs are amortized over the life of the related debt using a straight-line basis which approximates the effective interest method. If the debt is retired early, the related unamortized deferred financing costs are written off in the period the debt is retired to other non-operating items.

Credit Facilities

In November 2022, LP entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with American AgCredit, PCA, as administrative agent and sole lead arranger, CoBank, ACB, as letter of credit issuer, and certain other lender parties (the Credit Agreement), relating to its revolving credit facility (as amended, the Amended Credit Facility). The Credit Agreement provides for a revolving credit facility in the principal amount of up to \$ 550 million, with a \$ 60 million sub-limit for letters of credit. The Credit Agreement amended and restated the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement entered into by the Company and certain other parties dated as of June 27, 2019, as amended prior to the effectiveness of the Credit Agreement (as defined above), in its entirety to, among other things, (i) reflect the release of the collateral that secures the indebtedness evidenced by the Credit Agreement as a result of the Company's obtaining an Investment Grade rating in November 2022 (which collateral may be reinstated from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Credit Agreement), (ii) extend the maturity date to November 29, 2028, (iii) make certain changes to effect a transition from the LIBOR interest rate benchmark to Term SOFR Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) and (iv) provide for certain other modifications (including modifications to certain basket and threshold levels in the negative covenants) as set forth in the Credit Agreement.

There were no outstanding amounts borrowed under the Amended Credit Facility as of December 31, 2024. Revolving borrowings under the Amended Credit Facility accrue interest, at our option, at either (a) a “base rate” plus a margin of 0.500 % to 1.500 % or (b) Adjusted Term SOFR (i.e., Term SOFR Rate plus an adjustment of 0.10 %) plus a margin of 1.500 % to 2.500 %. The Amended Credit Facility also includes an unused commitment fee, due quarterly, ranging from 0.200 % to 0.425 %. The applicable margins and fees within these ranges are based on our ratio of consolidated Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) to cash interest charges. The “base rate” is the highest of (i) the Federal funds rate plus 0.5 %, (ii) the U.S. prime rate, and (iii) one-month Adjusted Term SOFR plus 1.0 %.

The Credit Agreement contains various restrictive covenants and customary events of default, the occurrence of which could result in the acceleration of our obligation to repay the indebtedness outstanding thereunder. The Credit Agreement also contains financial covenants that, among other things, require us and our consolidated subsidiaries to have, as of the end of each fiscal quarter, a capitalization ratio (i.e., funded debt less unrestricted cash to total capitalization) of no more than 57.5 %.

In May 2024, LP entered into a new letter of credit facility agreement, replacing the letter of credit facility agreement dated May 2020. This agreement provides for the funding of letters of credit up to an aggregate outstanding amount of \$ 20 million, which may be secured by certain cash collateral of LP (the Letter of Credit Facility). The Letter of Credit Facility provides for a letter of credit fee, due quarterly, ranging from 1.000 % to 1.875 % of the daily available amount to be drawn on each letter of credit issued under the Letter of Credit Facility. The Letter of Credit Facility is subject to similar affirmative, negative, and financial covenants as those set forth in the Credit Agreement, including the capitalization ratio covenant. All amounts outstanding under the Letter of Credit Facility become due on April 15, 2029.

As of December 31, 2024, we were in compliance with all financial covenants under the 2029 Senior Notes, the Credit Agreement and the Letter of Credit Facility.

Deferred debt costs are amortized over the life of the related debt using a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method. Included in such amortized amounts are deferred debt costs associated with our Amended Credit Facility of \$ 3 million, which are recorded within other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We amortized deferred debt costs of \$ 1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022.

The weighted average interest rate for all long-term debt at both December 31, 2024 and 2023 was approximately 3.6 %. Required repayment of principal for long-term debt is as follows (dollars in millions):

Years ending December 31,

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 2025 | \$ | — |
| 2026 | | — |
| 2027 | | — |
| 2028 | | — |
| 2029 | | 350 |
| Total | \$ | 350 |

We estimated the 2029 Senior Notes to have a fair value of \$ 323 million and \$ 314 million at December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, based upon market quotations. Fair values were based on trading activity among the Company’s lenders and the average bid and ask price as determined using published rates (Level 1 in the U.S. GAAP fair value hierarchy).

11. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock at \$ 1.00 par value. At December 31, 2024, no shares of preferred stock have been issued.

Stock Award Plan

We have a stock-based compensation plan under which stock options, SSARs, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and performance stock units may be granted. At December 31, 2024, approximately four million shares were available under the current plan for these awards.

| (Dollars in millions) | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Total stock-based compensation expense (cost of sales and selling, general and administrative) | \$ 20 | \$ 13 | \$ 19 |
| Income tax benefit related to stock-based compensation | \$ 3 | \$ 2 | \$ 8 |
| Impact on cash flow due to taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards | \$ (11) | \$ (12) | \$ (16) |

We recognize the compensation costs on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, which is generally the vesting term of three years.

SSARs

Prior to January 1, 2018, we granted SSARs to key employees under the Company's then-current stock award plan. On exercise, we generally issue these shares from treasury. The SSARs were granted at market price at the date of grant. The SSARs became exercisable over three years and expire ten years after the date of grant. All outstanding SSARs were vested as of December 31, 2024.

Restricted Stock Units and Performance Stock Units

We grant time-vested restricted stock units (RSUs) and performance stock units (PSUs) to certain key employees and time-vested restricted stock units to non-employee directors under our stock award plan. RSUs generally vest (i) ratably over a three-year vesting period for employees and (ii) in full on the first anniversary of the grant date for non-employee directors. Certain of these awards are eligible to receive dividend equivalent shares. The grant date fair value of these awards approximates market value of the shares. PSUs generally vest based upon the attainment of certain performance and market metrics over a three-year cumulative performance period. Awards based upon the achievement of the performance goals are earned ratably from 0 % to 200 %. If the threshold performance level for the relevant performance goal is met at the end of the performance period, the award may be adjusted based on LP's three-year total shareholder return (TSR) performance relative to a capital market peer group. This TSR modifier can increase or decrease the award by 20 %, although the TSR modifier cannot cause the award to exceed the maximum of 200 %.

Summary of Stock Awards Outstanding

The following table summarizes stock awards as of December 31, 2024, as well as activity during the last year.

| | Stock Options / SSARS | | Restricted Stock Units and Performance Stock Units | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Number of Awards | Weighted Average Exercise Price | Number of Awards | Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2023 | 140,711 | \$ 17.50 | 567,991 | \$ 62.59 |
| Granted | — | — | 286,006 | 72.29 |
| Exercised | (137,561) | 17.54 | (259,964) | 57.12 |
| Vested | — | — | — | — |
| Forfeited/cancelled | — | — | (18,511) | 69.31 |
| Outstanding at December 31, 2024 | 3,150 | \$ 15.90 | 575,522 | \$ 68.87 |
| Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2024 ¹ | 3,150 | \$ 15.90 | | |
| Exercisable at December 31, 2024 | 3,150 | \$ 15.90 | | |
| Unrecognized compensation costs (in millions) | | \$ — | | \$ 10 |
| To be recognized over weighted-average period of years | | 0 | | 1 |

¹ Expected to vest based upon historical forfeiture rate.

The aggregate intrinsic value of the stock options and SSARS is the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between our closing stock price on the last trading day of a fiscal year and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options and SSARS) that would have been received by the holders had all holders exercised their awards on the last day of such fiscal year. This amount changes based on the market value of our stock, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange. The intrinsic value of SSARS and stock options exercised in the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$ 13 million, \$ 3 million, and \$ 4 million, respectively.

The total fair value of awards vested during the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, was \$ 19 million, \$ 31 million, and \$ 42 million, respectively.

Share Repurchases

On May 3, 2022, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program (2022 Share Repurchase Program) under which we may repurchase shares of our common stock totaling up to \$ 600 million.

On May 7, 2024, LP's Board of Directors authorized the 2024 Share Repurchase Program under which we may repurchase shares of its common stock totaling up to \$ 250 million.

During 2024, we paid \$ 212 million to repurchase approximately 2 million shares of our common stock through market purchases at an average price of \$ 87.98 per share. No purchases were made under the 2022 Share Repurchase Program during 2023. During 2022, we paid \$ 900 million to repurchase approximately 14 million shares of our common stock through market purchases at an average price of \$ 62.37 per share.

We had an aggregate of \$ 238 million of repurchase authorization remaining under the 2024 Share Repurchase Program as of December 31, 2024.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our employee stock purchase plan (ESPP) provides our participating employees an opportunity to obtain shares of our common stock at a discount (through payroll deductions over six-month periods). At December 31, 2024, 2 million shares of common stock were reserved for issuance under the ESPP.

12. OTHER OPERATING AND NON-OPERATING INCOME (EXPENSE)

Other operating credits and charges, net

The major components of Other operating credits and charges, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 are reflected in the table below and described in the paragraphs following the table (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Insurance recoveries | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 15 |
| Legal settlement | 3 | (16) | — |
| Reorganization charges | (2) | (8) | (7) |
| Product liability settlement | — | — | 8 |
| Gain (loss) on asset sales | (2) | 6 | (1) |
| Other | (3) | (1) | — |
| | <u>\$ (4)</u> | <u>\$ (19)</u> | <u>\$ 16</u> |

During 2024, we received \$ 3 million related to legal settlements, incurred severance and other charges of \$ 2 million related to certain reorganizations, and recognized a \$ 2 million loss on the sale of assets.

During 2023, we agreed to pay \$ 16 million to resolve certain patent-related claims and to obtain certain patent rights. We incurred severance and other charges of \$ 8 million related to certain reorganizations and recognized a \$ 6 million gain on the sale of assets.

During 2022, we received \$ 15 million in insurance recoveries related to business interruption claims for weather-related downtime sustained in the prior year. We incurred severance and other charges of \$ 7 million related to certain reorganizations and we recognized a charge of \$ 2 million related to additional estimated environmental costs associated with a non-operating site.

Non-operating income (expense)

Non-operating income (expense) is comprised of the following components (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Interest expense | \$ (14) | \$ (17) | \$ (14) |
| Amortization of debt charges | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Capitalized interest | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Interest expense, net of capitalized interest | <u>\$ (14)</u> | <u>\$ (14)</u> | <u>\$ (11)</u> |
| Interest income | \$ 22 | \$ 18 | \$ 14 |
| Investment income | <u>\$ 22</u> | <u>\$ 18</u> | <u>\$ 14</u> |
| Net periodic pension cost, excluding service cost | \$ — | \$ — | \$ (6) |
| Foreign currency gain (loss), net | 9 | (40) | (11) |
| Pension settlement charges | — | (4) | (82) |
| Other | — | 1 | 2 |
| Other non-operating items | <u>\$ 9</u> | <u>\$ (43)</u> | <u>\$ (97)</u> |

During 2024, we recognized \$ 9 million of foreign currency gains primarily driven by \$ 4 million and \$ 5 million of transactional gains on Canadian and South American exchange rates, respectively.

During 2023, we completed the termination of our U.S. and Canadian defined benefit pension plans resulting in the recognition of non-cash, pre-tax charges of \$ 4 million. Additionally, we recognized \$ 40 million of foreign currency losses primarily driven by \$ 32 million of transactional losses on the Argentine peso.

During 2022, we recognized \$ 82 million of pension settlement expense related to a portion of the unrecognized actuarial loss that was included in accumulated comprehensive loss.

13. IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

We review the carrying values of our long-lived assets for potential impairments and believe we have adequate support for the carrying value of each of these assets based upon the anticipated cash flows that result from our estimates of future demand, pricing, and production costs, assuming certain levels of planned capital expenditures. However, if demand and pricing for our products fall to levels significantly below cycle average demand and pricing, should we decide to invest capital in alternative projects, or should changes occur related to our wood supply for our mills, it is possible that future impairment charges will be required.

We also review from time to time possible dispositions of various assets in light of current and anticipated economic and industry conditions, our strategic plan, and other relevant factors. Because a determination to dispose of particular assets can require management to make assumptions regarding the transaction structure of the disposition and to estimate the net sales proceeds, which may be less than previous estimates of undiscounted future net cash flows, we may be required to record impairment charges in connection with decisions to dispose of assets.

During 2024, we recorded \$ 5 million of pre-tax impairment charges, related to property, plant, and equipment at our Wawa facility. The impairment charge recognized during the period pertains to equipment acquired that will not be utilized in future operations. During 2023, we recorded \$ 30 million of non-cash, pre-tax impairment charges, \$ 24 million of which was related to the shutdown of Entekra, including \$ 13 million of property, plant, and equipment, \$ 9 million of intangible assets, and \$ 3 million related to operating lease assets. See further discussion in "Note 7 - Business Exit Credit and Charges". Further, \$ 6 million of non-cash, pre-tax impairment charges were recognized related to the Granite City, Illinois facility which subsequently closed in 2024, including \$ 4 million of property, plant, and equipment and \$ 2 million related to operating lease assets. During 2022, we recognized \$ 1 million of pre-tax impairment charges. These assets were written down to fair value based on Level 2 inputs under ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, using quoted market prices.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

We maintain reserves for various contingent liabilities as follows (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Environmental reserves | \$ 28 | \$ 26 |
| Other reserves | — | — |
| Total contingencies | 28 | 26 |
| Current portion ¹ | (1) | (1) |
| Long-term portion | \$ 27 | \$ 25 |

¹The current portion of the contingency reserve is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Estimates of our loss contingencies are based on various assumptions and judgments. Due to the numerous uncertainties and variables associated with these assumptions and judgments, both the precision and reliability of the resulting estimates of the related contingencies are subject to substantial uncertainties. We regularly monitor our estimated exposure to contingencies and, as additional information becomes known, may change our estimates significantly. While no estimate of the range of any such change can be made at this time, the amount that we may ultimately pay in connection with these matters could materially exceed, in either the near term or the longer term, the amounts accrued to date. Our estimates of our loss contingencies do not reflect potential future recoveries from insurance carriers except to the extent that recovery may, from time to time, be deemed probable as a result of an insurer's agreement to payment terms.

Environmental Matters

We maintain a reserve for undiscounted estimated environmental loss contingencies. This reserve is primarily for estimated future costs of remediation of hazardous or toxic substances at numerous sites currently or previously owned by the Company. Our estimates of our environmental loss contingencies are based on various assumptions and judgments, the specific nature of which varies considering the particular facts and circumstances surrounding each environmental loss contingency. These estimates typically reflect assumptions and judgments as to the probable nature, magnitude, and timing of the required investigation, remediation and/or monitoring activities and the probable cost of these activities, and in some cases reflect assumptions and judgments as to the obligation or willingness and ability of third parties to bear a proportionate or allocated share of the cost of these activities. Due to the numerous uncertainties and variables associated with these assumptions and judgments, and the effects of changes in governmental regulation and environmental technologies, both the precision and reliability of the resulting estimates of the related contingencies are subject to substantial uncertainties. We regularly monitor our estimated exposure to environmental loss contingencies and, as additional information becomes known, may change our estimates significantly.

The activity in our reserve for estimated environmental loss contingency reserves is summarized in the following table (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Beginning balance | \$ 26 | \$ 27 |
| Adjustments to expense during the year (other operating credits charges, net and cost of sales) | 2 | — |
| Payments made | (1) | (1) |
| Ending balance | \$ 28 | \$ 26 |

During 2024 and 2023, we adjusted our reserves at several sites to reflect current estimates of remediation costs and environmental settlements.

Other Proceedings

We are party to other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business. Based on the information currently available, we do not believe that the resolution of such proceedings could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or liquidity.

Self-Insurance

We are primarily self-insured for workers' compensation and employee health care liability costs. Self-insurance liabilities for workers' compensation are determined based upon a valuation performed by an actuarial firm. The estimate of future workers' compensation liabilities incorporates loss development and an estimate associated with incurred but not yet reported claims. These claims are discounted. Self-insurance liabilities for employee health costs are determined actuarially based upon claims filed and estimated claims incurred but not yet reported. These claims are discounted.

Indemnities and Guarantees

We are a party to certain contracts in which we agree to indemnify third parties for certain liabilities that arise out of or relate to the subject matter of the contract. In some cases, this indemnity extends to related liabilities arising out of the negligence of the indemnified parties, but usually excludes any liabilities caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct of the indemnified parties. We cannot estimate the potential amount of future payments under these agreements until events arise that would trigger the liability.

Additionally, in connection with certain sales of assets and divestitures of businesses, we have agreed to indemnify the applicable buyer and certain related parties for certain losses or liabilities incurred by the buyer or such related parties with respect to (1) the representations and warranties made to the buyer by us in connection with the applicable sale or divestiture and (2) liabilities related to the pre-closing operations of the assets or businesses sold. Indemnities related to pre-closing operations generally include environmental liabilities, tax liabilities, and other liabilities not assumed by the buyer.

Indemnities related to the pre-closing operations of sold assets or divested businesses typically do not represent added liabilities for us, but simply serve to protect the buyer from potential liability associated with the obligations that existed (known and unknown) at the time of the sale. We record accruals for those pre-closing obligations that are considered probable and estimable. We have not accrued any additional amounts as a result of the indemnity agreements summarized below, as we believe the fair value of the guarantees is not material.

- In connection with various sales of our timberlands, we have agreed to indemnify the relevant buyers with respect to losses resulting from breaches of limited representations and warranties contained in the related agreements. These indemnities generally are capped at a maximum potential liability and have an unspecified duration.

We also have various other indemnities that are individually and in the aggregate immaterial.

We record a liability related to specific indemnification when future payment is probable, and the amount is estimable.

15. PRODUCT WARRANTIES

We offer warranties on the sale of most of our products and record an accrual for estimated future claims. Such accruals are based upon historical experience and management's estimate of the level of future claims. The activity in warranty reserves is summarized in the following table (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Beginning balance | \$ 8 | \$ 8 |
| Changes in warranty provision | — | 1 |
| Payments made | (1) | (2) |
| Total warranty reserves | 6 | 8 |
| Current portion of warranty reserves | (2) | (2) |
| Long-term portion of warranty reserves | \$ 5 | \$ 6 |

The current portion of the warranty reserve is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and the long-term portion is included in other long-term liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

We believe that the warranty reserve balances at December 31, 2024 are adequate to cover future warranty payments. However, it is possible that additional charges may be required.

16. RETIREMENT PLANS AND POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

We sponsor various defined contribution retirement plans and benefit pension plans that provide retirement benefits to substantially all our employees. Most regularly scheduled employees are eligible to participate in the defined contribution retirement plans except those covered by a collective bargaining agreement unless the collective bargaining agreement explicitly allows for participation in our plans. We contribute to a multiemployer plan for certain employees covered by collective bargaining agreements. We also provide other post-retirement benefits consisting primarily of healthcare benefits to certain retirees who meet age and service requirements. The defined benefit pension plans were limited to active and retired employees that were eligible prior to the plans being frozen. The defined benefit pension plans were substantially settled through lump sum distributions and purchase of third-party annuity contracts in 2022.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company initiated the termination of our frozen U.S. and Canadian defined benefit pension plans (collectively, the Plan). Plan participants were provided the opportunity to receive their full accrued benefits from Plan assets by either electing immediate lump sum distributions or annuity contracts with a qualifying third-party annuity provider. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we contributed \$ 5 million to fund the liquidation of the Plan. Plan assets of \$ 247 million were liquidated to fund lump sum distributions to participants and purchase annuity contracts. As a result, a substantial portion of the Plan was settled during the year ended December 31, 2022, resulting in recognition of non-cash, pre-tax charges of \$ 82 million from Accumulated comprehensive loss to Other non-operating items in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Upon final termination of the Plan in 2023, we recognized \$ 6 million of non-cash, pre-tax charges from Accumulated comprehensive loss and realized pre-tax gains of \$ 2 million related to refunds from the annuity provider to the Plan associated with the final reconciliation of participant data. The remaining Plan asset balance of \$ 2 million was refunded in 2023.

We incurred actuarial gains of \$ 47 million in 2022 primarily related to a change in interest rates from prior year-end to those effective for settling the benefit plan obligations and actual return on Plan assets of \$ 33 million primarily related to market returns realized prior to the pension settlement dates.

The changes recognized in other comprehensive loss were as follows (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Pension settlements, net of tax | \$ — | \$ 4 | \$ 62 |
| Net actuarial gain (loss) and prior service (cost) arising during the period, net of tax | — | — | 5 |
| Amortization of actuarial loss, prior service cost, net of tax | — | — | 4 |
| Total amounts recognized in other comprehensive income | \$ — | \$ 4 | \$ 71 |

The following table sets forth the net periodic pension cost for our defined benefit pension plans. The components of our net periodic pension costs consisted of the following (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Service cost | \$ — | \$ 1 | \$ 3 |
| Other components of net periodic pension cost: | | | |
| Interest cost | — | — | 7 |
| Expected return on plan assets | — | — | (7) |
| Amortization of prior service cost and net transition asset | — | — | 1 |
| Amortization of net actuarial loss | — | — | 5 |
| Net periodic pension cost before loss due to settlement | — | 1 | 8 |
| Loss due to pension settlement | — | 4 | 82 |
| Total net periodic pension cost | \$ — | \$ 4 | \$ 91 |
| Net periodic pension cost included in cost of sales | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Net periodic pension cost included in selling, general, and administrative expenses | — | 1 | 3 |
| Net periodic pension cost included in other non-operating items | — | 4 | 88 |
| | \$ — | \$ 4 | \$ 91 |

The weighted average assumptions used to calculate our net periodic pension costs for the year ended December 31, 2022, included a discount rate of 2.6 % for both Canada and the U.S. Additionally, the expected return on plan assets was 3.0 % for the U.S. and 2.0 % for Canada.

The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets reflects the weighted average expected long-term rates of return for the broad categories of investments currently held in the plans (adjusted for expected changes), based on historical rates of return for each broad category, as well as factors that may constrain or enhance returns in the broad categories in the future. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is adjusted when there are fundamental changes in expected returns in one or more broad asset categories and when the weighted average mix of assets in the plans changes significantly.

Defined Contribution Plans

We also sponsor defined contribution plans in the U.S. and Canada. In the U.S., these plans are primarily 401(k) plans for hourly and salaried employees that allow for pre-tax employee deferrals and a Company match of up to 5 % of an employee's eligible wages (subject to certain limits). Under the profit-sharing feature of these plans, we may elect to contribute a discretionary amount as a percentage of eligible wages. Included in the assets of the 401(k) and profit-sharing plans are 0.4 million shares of LP common stock that represented approximately 8 % of the total market value of plan assets at December 31, 2024.

In Canada, we sponsor both defined contribution plans and Registered Retirement Savings Plans for hourly and salaried employees that allow for employee tax deferrals. We provide a 100 % match for employee contributions up to 4 % and provide a 50 % match of employee's contributions from 4 % to 6 % (subject to certain limits).

Expenses related to the U.S. and Canadian defined contribution plans and the Registered Retirement Savings Plans, including the profit-sharing feature, were \$ 20 million, \$ 15 million, and \$ 23 million in 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

Other Benefit Plans

We have several plans that provide post-retirement benefits other than pensions, primarily for salaried employees in the U.S. and certain groups of Canadian employees. The obligation at December 31, 2024 and 2023 for these post-retirement benefits was \$ 8 million and \$ 8 million, respectively. The net expense related to these plans was not significant in 2024, 2023, or 2022.

In 2004, we adopted the Louisiana-Pacific Corporation 2004 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (the Deferred Compensation Plan). Pursuant to the Deferred Compensation Plan, participants are eligible to defer up to 90 % of their base salary and annual cash incentives that exceed the limitation as set forth by the Internal Revenue Service and receive a 5 % match on their contributions. Each Deferred Compensation Plan participant is fully vested in all employee deferred compensation and earnings credited associated with employee contributions. Employer contributions and associated earnings vest over periods not exceeding five years. The liability under the Deferred Compensation Plan amounted to \$ 3 million as of December 31, 2024, and 2023, and is included in other long-term liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

17. ACCUMULATED COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Accumulated comprehensive loss includes cumulative translation adjustments, unrealized gains (losses) on certain financial instruments, and pension and post-retirement adjustments. Other comprehensive income activity, net of tax, is provided in the following table (dollars in millions):

| | Pension | Translation Adjustments | Other | Total |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2021 | \$ (76) | \$ (96) | \$ (1) | \$ (174) |
| Reclassified to income statement, net of taxes ¹ | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pension settlement loss, net of taxes | 71 | — | — | 71 |
| Translation adjustments | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Balance at December 31, 2022 | (5) | (94) | — | (99) |
| Reclassified to income statement, net of taxes ¹ | — | — | — | — |
| Pension settlement loss, net of taxes | 4 | — | — | 4 |
| Translation adjustments | — | 6 | — | 6 |
| Balance at December 31, 2023 | — | (89) | — | (89) |
| Reclassified to income statement, net of taxes ¹ | — | — | — | — |
| Pension settlement loss, net of taxes | — | — | — | — |
| Translation adjustments | — | (33) | — | (33) |
| Balance at December 31, 2024 | \$ — | \$ (122) | \$ — | \$ (122) |

¹ Amounts of actuarial loss and prior service cost are components of net periodic benefit cost. See "Note 16 - Retirement Plans and Post-Retirement Benefits" above for additional details.

Foreign translation adjustments exclude income tax expense (benefit) given that there are no deferred tax assets or liabilities recorded on outside basis differences on the foreign subsidiaries to which the currency translation losses relates and consequently the translation adjustments will not trigger an incremental U.S. tax effect. The pension amounts reclassified from Accumulated comprehensive loss included an income tax provision of \$ 1 million, and \$ 23 million in 2023, and 2022, respectively. There was no impact to the income tax provision in 2024.

18. SEGMENT INFORMATION

We operate in three segments: Siding, OSB, and LPSA. Our business units have been aggregated into these three segments based upon the similarity of economic characteristics, customers, and distribution methods. Our results of operations are summarized below for each of these segments separately as well as for the "Other" category, which comprises other products that are not individually significant.

- The Siding segment serves diverse end markets with a broad product portfolio of engineered wood siding, trim, soffit, and fascia, including LP[®] SmartSide[®] Trim & Siding, LP[®] SmartSide[®] ExpertFinish[®] Trim & Siding, LP BuilderSeries[®] Lap Siding, and LP[®] Outdoor Building Solutions[®] (collectively referred to as Siding Solutions).
- The OSB segment manufactures and distributes OSB structural panel products, including the innovative value-added OSB product portfolio known as LP[®] Structural Solutions (which includes LP[®] TechShield[®] Radiant Barrier, LP WeatherLogic[®] Air & Water Barrier, LP Legacy[®] Premium Sub-Flooring, LP NovaCore[®] Thermal Insulated Sheathing, LP[®] FlameBlock[®] Fire-Rated Sheathing, and LP[®] TopNotch[®] 350 Durable Sub-Flooring).
- The LPSA segment manufactures and distributes OSB structural panel and Siding Solutions products in South America and certain export markets. This segment also sells and distributes a variety of companion products to support the region's transition to wood frame construction. The LPSA segment carries out manufacturing operations in Chile and Brazil and operates sales offices in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, and Peru.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the Company's summary of significant accounting policies. We evaluate the performance of our business segments based on net sales and segment Adjusted EBITDA. Accordingly, our chief operating decision maker, the chief executive officer, evaluates performance and allocates resources based primarily on net sales and segment Adjusted EBITDA for our business segments.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA is defined as income attributed to LP before interest expense, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and excludes stock-based compensation expense, loss on impairment attributed to LP, product-line discontinuance charges, other operating credits and charges, net, loss on early debt extinguishment, investment income, pension settlement charges, and other non-operating items.

The chief operating decision maker uses both net sales and segment Adjusted EBITDA for each segment predominantly in the annual budget and forecasting process. The chief operating decision maker considers budget-to-actual variances on a quarterly basis for both measures when making decisions about the allocation of operating and capital resources to each segment. The chief operating decision maker also uses segment Adjusted EBITDA to assess the relative performance of each segment and to determine the compensation of certain employees.

Information about our product segments is as follows (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, 2024 | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Segment Total | Other | Consolidated |
| Net sales | \$ 1,558 | \$ 1,184 | \$ 190 | \$ 2,932 | \$ 9 | \$ 2,941 |
| Cost of sales | (1,092) | (872) | (134) | (2,098) | (12) | (2,110) |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | (155) | (62) | (20) | (238) | (54) | (291) |
| Adjustments to Adjusted EBITDA: | | | | | | |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 74 | 45 | 6 | 126 | — | 126 |
| Other charges ¹ | 5 | 3 | — | 8 | 14 | 22 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 390 | \$ 298 | \$ 42 | \$ 730 | \$ (42) | \$ 688 |

¹Other charges includes stock compensation, income (loss) non-controlling interest and income from equity in unconsolidated affiliates.

Year Ended December 31, 2023

| | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Segment Total | Other | Consolidated |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Net sales | \$ 1,328 | \$ 1,026 | \$ 205 | \$ 2,559 | \$ 22 | \$ 2,581 |
| Cost of sales | (1,005) | (789) | (151) | (1,945) | (42) | (1,988) |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | (125) | (61) | (20) | (206) | (52) | (257) |
| Adjustments to Adjusted EBITDA: | | | | | | |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 67 | 43 | 7 | 118 | 1 | 119 |
| Other charges ¹ | 3 | 2 | — | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 269 | \$ 220 | \$ 42 | \$ 531 | \$ (53) | \$ 478 |

¹Other charges includes stock compensation, income (loss) non-controlling interest and income from equity in unconsolidated affiliates.

Year Ended December 31, 2022

| | Siding | OSB | LPSA | Segment Total | Other | Consolidated |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Net sales | \$ 1,469 | \$ 2,062 | \$ 241 | \$ 3,772 | \$ 81 | \$ 3,854 |
| Cost of sales | (1,061) | (1,035) | (153) | (2,249) | (106) | (2,355) |
| Selling, general, and administrative expenses | (120) | (65) | (20) | (205) | (59) | (264) |
| Adjustments to Adjusted EBITDA: | | | | | | |
| Depreciation and Amortization | 46 | 71 | 8 | 125 | 4 | 129 |
| Other charges ¹ | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 19 | 25 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 339 | \$ 1,034 | \$ 77 | \$ 1,450 | \$ (61) | \$ 1,389 |

¹Other charges includes stock compensation, income (loss) non-controlling interest and income from equity in unconsolidated affiliates.

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| NET INCOME TO ADJUSTED EBITDA RECONCILIATION | | | |
| Net income | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 1,083 |
| Add (deduct): | | | |
| Net loss attributed to non-controlling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes | — | — | (198) |
| Income attributed to LP from continuing operations | 420 | 178 | 888 |
| Provision for income taxes | 140 | 74 | 274 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 126 | 119 | 129 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 20 | 13 | 19 |
| Loss on impairment attributed to LP | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Other operating credits and charges, net | 8 | 18 | (16) |
| Business exit credits and charges | (14) | 32 | — |
| Pension settlement charges | — | 4 | 82 |
| Interest expense | 14 | 14 | 11 |
| Investment income | (22) | (18) | (14) |
| Other non-operating items | (9) | 39 | 15 |
| Adjusted EBITDA | \$ 688 | \$ 478 | \$ 1,389 |

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Capital Expenditures | | | |
| Siding | \$ 108 | \$ 212 | \$ 316 |
| OSB | 63 | 59 | 53 |
| LPSA | 9 | 19 | 20 |
| Other | 3 | 10 | 22 |
| Total capital expenditures | \$ 183 | \$ 300 | \$ 412 |

Information concerning identifiable assets by segment is as follows (dollars in millions):

| | December 31, | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 |
| Identifiable Assets | | |
| Siding | \$ 1,319 | \$ 1,291 |
| OSB | 554 | 526 |
| LPSA | 145 | 165 |
| Other | 551 | 455 |
| Total assets | \$ 2,569 | \$ 2,437 |

Other segment related assets include cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments, corporate assets, and other items.

Information concerning our geographic segments is as follows (dollars in millions):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 2024 | 2023 | 2022 |
| GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS | | | |
| <i>Total Sales—Point of origin</i> | | | |
| U.S. | \$ 2,611 | \$ 2,265 | \$ 3,329 |
| Canada | 675 | 610 | 827 |
| LPSA | 214 | 241 | 273 |
| Inter-segment sales | (559) | (535) | (575) |
| Total Sales | \$ 2,941 | \$ 2,581 | \$ 3,854 |
| <i>Operating profit (loss)</i> | | | |
| U.S. | \$ 502 | \$ 304 | \$ 1,084 |
| Canada | 48 | 40 | 129 |
| LPSA | 36 | 35 | 70 |
| Other operating credits and charges, net and loss on impairments of assets | (10) | (49) | 15 |
| General corporate expense, loss on early debt extinguishment, other income (expense), interest, net and equity in unconsolidated affiliates | (16) | (78) | (139) |
| Income before income taxes, including equity in unconsolidated affiliates | 560 | 252 | 1,159 |
| Provision for income taxes | (140) | (74) | (274) |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 885 |
| Loss attributed to noncontrolling interest | — | — | 3 |
| Income attributed to LP from continuing operations | \$ 420 | \$ 178 | \$ 888 |
| IDENTIFIABLE TANGIBLE LONG LIVED ASSETS | | | |
| U.S. | \$ 1,063 | \$ 996 | \$ 939 |
| Canada | 468 | 472 | 356 |
| South America | 93 | 104 | 87 |
| Total identifiable tangible long lived assets | \$ 1,624 | \$ 1,572 | \$ 1,382 |

ITEM 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None.

ITEM 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2024, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out, with the participation of the Company's management, a review and evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Our management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as of the end of the period covered by this report, based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on this assessment, our management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective. Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has audited our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this report, as stated in their report included herein.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control— Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control— Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024 of the Company and our report dated February 19, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
February 19, 2025

ITEM 9B. Other Information

None of our directors or officers adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement during the quarter ended December 31, 2024.

ITEM 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

DIRECTORS

Information regarding our directors is incorporated herein by reference to the material included under the caption "Proposal 1: Election of Directors" in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which we expect to file with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our 2024 fiscal year (2025 Proxy Statement).

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Information regarding our executive officers is included under the caption "Information About Our Executive Officers" in Part I of this annual report on Form 10-K.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Information regarding our Finance and Audit Committee is incorporated herein by reference to the material included under the captions "Committees of the Board" and "Finance and Audit Committee" in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and a Financial Leadership Code of Ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer. Each of these documents, as well as the charters of the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, the Finance and Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Executive Committee are available on our website at <http://investor.lpcorp.com> under the "Corporate Governance" tab under the section "Governance Documents".

A description of any substantive amendment or waiver of our Financial Leadership Code of Ethics or our Code of Business Conduct applicable to our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer and our principal accounting officer will be disclosed on our website at <http://investor.lpcorp.com> under the "Corporate Governance" tab, in the "Governance Documents" section. Any such description will be located on our website for a period of 12 months following the amendment or waiver.

The information provided on our website is not a part of this annual report on Form 10-K and therefore is not incorporated herein by reference.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

The Company has insider trading policies and procedures that govern the purchase, sale and other dispositions of its securities by directors, officers and employees. We believe these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and applicable listing standards. A copy of our Insider Trading Policy is filed with this annual report on Form 10-K as [Exhibit 19](#).

ITEM 11. *Executive Compensation*

Information regarding executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference to the material under the captions "Compensation of Executive Officers" and "Director Compensation" in our 2025 Proxy Statement. Information regarding our Compensation Committee is incorporated herein by reference to the material under the captions "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation" and "Compensation Committee Report" in our 2025 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and securities authorized for issuance under our existing equity compensation plans and arrangements is incorporated herein by reference to the material under the captions "Holders of Common Stock" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in the 2025 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

There are no transactions of the type required to be disclosed by Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K. Information regarding transactions with related persons and director independence is incorporated herein by reference to the material under the captions "Nominees for Director," "Continuing Directors," "Principles of Corporate Governance," and "Related Person Transactions" in the 2025 Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

Information regarding fees and services provided by our principal accountant and the LP Finance and Audit Committee's pre-approval policies and procedures relating thereto is incorporated herein by reference to the material under the caption "Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the 2025 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

A. Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

The following financial statements of LP are included in this annual report on Form 10-K:

Consolidated Balance Sheets—December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Consolidated Statements of Income—years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income—years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, 2022.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity—years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. (PCAOB ID No. 34)

No other financial statement schedules are required to be filed.

B. Exhibits

The exhibits filed or furnished, as applicable, as part of this annual report on Form 10-K or incorporated by reference herein are listed below. Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement is identified by an asterisk (*). Each prior LP filing, which contains an exhibit incorporated by reference herein, is filed under SEC File No. 001-07107.

| Exhibit Number | Exhibit |
|----------------|---|
| 3.1 | Restated Certificate of Incorporation of LP. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007. |
| 3.2 | Amended Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. |
| 3.3 | Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of LP. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to LP's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on February 14, 2025. |
| 4.1 | Indenture, dated as of March 11, 2021, between LP and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to LP's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 11, 2021. |
| 4.2 | Description of Securities. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020. |
| 10.1 | Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated November 29, 2022, among the Company, as borrower, American AgCredit PCA, as administrative agent, CoBank, ACB, as letter of credit issuer and lenders and voting participants party thereto. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to LP's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 29, 2022. |
| 10.2 | Annual Cash Incentive Award Plan, Amended and Restated as of February 12, 2009. Incorporated herein by reference to Appendix B to LP's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed on March 23, 2009.* |
| 10.3 | 2004 Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, Amended and Restated, Effective January 1, 2024. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.* |
| 10.4 | 2008 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, Amended and Restated, Effective January 1, 2008. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011.* |
| 10.5 | 2013 Omnibus Stock Award Plan, Effective May 3, 2013. Incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to LP's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed on March 20, 2013.* |

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| 10.6 | <u>Amendment No 1 to Louisiana-Pacific Corporation 2013 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.*</u> |
| 10.7 | <u>Louisiana-Pacific Corporation 2019 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to LP's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed on March 26, 2019.*</u> |
| 10.8 | <u>First Amendment to Louisiana-Pacific 2019 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022.*</u> |
| 10.9 | <u>Form of Severance Agreement between Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and Chief Executive Officer. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to LP's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 14, 2019.*</u> |
| 10.10 | <u>Form of Severance Agreement between Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and Certain Officers other than Chief Executive Officer. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to LP's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 14, 2019.*</u> |
| 10.11 | <u>Amended and Restated Louisiana-Pacific Corporation Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2020.*</u> |
| 10.12 | <u>Amended and Restated Louisiana-Pacific Corporation Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2022.*</u> |
| 10.13 | <u>2022 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to LP's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed on March 18, 2022.*</u> |
| 10.14 | <u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2022 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022.*</u> |
| 10.15 | <u>Form of Performance Shares Award Agreement under the 2022 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Form of Performance Shares Award Agreement under the 2022 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022.*</u> |
| 10.16 | <u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for directors under the 2022 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10. 2 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.*</u> |
| 10.17 | <u>Form of Performance Shares Award Agreement under the 2022 Omnibus Stock Award Plan. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to LP's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.*</u> |
| 10.18 | <u>Form of Change of Control Employment Agreement. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022.*</u> |
| 19 | <u>LP Insider Trading Policy.+</u> |
| 21 | <u>List of LP's subsidiaries. +</u> |
| 23 | <u>Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP. +</u> |
| 31.1 | <u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. +</u> |
| 31.2 | <u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. +</u> |
| 32 | <u>Certifications pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. ++</u> |
| 97 | <u>Louisiana-Pacific Corporation NYSE Clawback Policy. Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to LP's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.*</u> |
| 101.INS | Inline XBRL Instance Document. + |

| | |
|---------|--|
| 101.SCH | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. + |
| 101.CAL | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. + |
| 101.LAB | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document. + |
| 101.PRE | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. + |
| 101.DEF | Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document. + |
| 104 | Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded with Inline XBRL document and contained in Exhibit 101). +* |

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

+ Filed herewith.

++ Furnished herewith.

ITEM 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 19, 2025

LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
(Registrant)

/s/ ALAN J.M. HAUGHIE

Alan J.M. Haughie
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Signature and Title</u> |
|-------------------|--|
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ W. BRADLEY SOUTHERN <hr/> W. Bradley Southern <i>Chairperson of the Board</i> <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> <i>(Principal Executive Officer)</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ ALAN J.M. HAUGHIE <hr/> Alan J.M. Haughie <i>Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer</i> <i>(Principal Financial Officer)</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ LESLIE E. DAVIS <hr/> Leslie E. Davis <i>Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer</i> <i>(Principal Accounting Officer)</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ JOSE A. BAYARDO <hr/> Jose A. Bayardo <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ TRACY A. EMBREE <hr/> Tracy A. Embree <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ LIZANNE C. GOTTUNG <hr/> Lizanne C. Gottung <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ F. NICHOLAS GRASBERGER III <hr/> F. Nicholas Grasberger III <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ OZEY K. HORTON, Jr. <hr/> Ozey K. Horton <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ STEPHEN E. MACADAM <hr/> Stephen E. Macadam <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ DUSTAN E. MCCOY <hr/> Dustan E. McCoy <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ JEAN-MICHEL RIBIÉRAS <hr/> Jean-Michel Ribiéras <i>Director</i> </div> |
| February 19, 2025 | <div style="text-align: center;"> <hr/> /s/ TY R. SILBERHORN <hr/> Ty R. Silberhorn <i>Director</i> </div> |

LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

INTRODUCTION

This Insider Trading Policy (this “Policy”) governs the exercise of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation (“LP” or the “Company”) options and the purchase and sale of Company securities by those who are affiliated with the Company. This Policy is intended to ensure compliance with applicable laws and ethical business practices.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE

Compliance with this Policy is ultimately an individual’s responsibility. Any person having any questions about this Policy or its applicability to such person or in respect of a particular transaction should contact the Company’s General Counsel.

APPLICABILITY

This Policy applies to directors, officers and employees of LP and its subsidiaries. All of these people are referred to in this Policy as “Company Personnel.”

This Policy also applies to the spouses and minor children of, and anyone living in the same household as, Company Personnel; family members of Company Personnel whose transactions in Company securities Company Personnel influence or control; partnerships in which any Company Personnel is a general partner; trusts for which any Company Personnel is the trustee; estates for which any Company Personnel is the executor; and entities controlled by Company Personnel (collectively, “Related Persons”). In most circumstances, these individuals and entities will be deemed to be the same as Company Personnel for purposes of analyzing transactions in LP securities. That means that if Company Personnel would be prohibited from purchasing or selling LP securities, these individuals and entities would also be prohibited. It is the responsibility of Company Personnel to ensure that such other individuals or entities are aware of and comply with this Policy.

Although this Policy does not apply to Company Personnel who leave the Company (for any reason), such individuals should only transact in LP securities (or the securities of other public companies that are suppliers, customers, or other third parties that do business with the Company) in compliance with applicable laws (*i.e.*, former Company Personnel and their Related Persons should not purchase or sell LP securities, including in connection with the exercise of stock options, or the securities of such other public companies, while in possession of Material Non-Public Information (defined below) about LP or its subsidiaries or such other public companies). The foregoing is particularly true with respect to those individuals who were previously identified as “Insiders” (defined below). Despite the fact that this Policy does not expressly apply to former Company Personnel, the principles set forth in this Policy

should nonetheless serve as a guide for such individuals and may be used to assist them in their efforts to comply with applicable laws.

Finally, for purposes of this Policy, gifts, pledges and other transfers of LP securities are treated the same as "sales."

INSIDERS

Certain portions of the Policy apply only to Company Personnel who are "Insiders." Other portions apply to all Company Personnel. It is the individual responsibility of all Company Personnel to know whether he or she is an Insider.

An "Insider" means the following people:

1. All directors and officers of LP under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Section 16," and such individuals, "Section 16 Persons," respectively).

2. All individuals who occupy the positions specified on the "Insider Identification List" maintained by the General Counsel. These are positions within LP or its subsidiaries that are more likely to have access to Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries (e.g., positions of senior management or within the finance group at LP). The Insider Identification List will be amended from time to time by the General Counsel as new businesses are added or divested, as the Company grows, and as titles and responsibilities change. A current copy of the Insider Identification List is available to all Company Personnel through the office of the General Counsel, and individuals on the Insider Identification List will be notified in writing from time to time by the General Counsel as being included on that List.

Finally, the General Counsel may designate any Company Personnel as an Insider on a temporary or permanent basis if the General Counsel determines that the circumstances so warrant. (This may occur, for example, while the Company is pursuing or negotiating an important acquisition or transaction, and the General Counsel believes that it is prudent to deem additional corporate employees as being Insiders until the acquisition or transaction is announced publicly.)

Once again, any Company Personnel having any question as to whether they are an Insider should contact the General Counsel.

CONSEQUENCES

This Policy may require Company Personnel to forgo a proposed transaction in LP securities, which may result in economic loss, the failure to realize profit and/or the unintended expiration of stock options. It also may require Company Personnel to forgo a transaction, even if the transaction seems fair, reasonable or independently justifiable (such as a need to raise money in a personal emergency or to prevent stock options from expiring). All Company Personnel should be aware that in addition to losing

employment with the Company, *individuals* who trade while in possession of Material Non-Public Information may be subject to severe civil and criminal penalties, including:

- A civil penalty of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided;
- A criminal fine of up to \$5 million (no matter how small the profit); and
- A jail term of up to 20 years.

For a *company* (and possibly any supervisory person) that fails to take appropriate steps to prevent illegal trading, penalties may include:

- A civil penalty of up to the greater of \$5 million or three times the profit gained; or loss avoided as a result of the violation; and
- A criminal fine of up to \$25 million.

MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

A critical term used throughout this Policy is "Material Non-Public Information."

Material: Information is considered **material** if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider that information important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell a company's securities or if the information would have been viewed by a reasonable investor as having significantly altered the "total mix" of information publicly available about the company. There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is measured on a case-by-case basis, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight.

Non-Public: Information is **non-public** unless it is: (1) broadly available to the general marketplace, and (2) the investing public has had sufficient time to "digest" the information (one full business day is a safe guideline for this purpose). LP keeps the public informed of significant information by filing periodic and current reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and by issuing press releases. Even after a filing or press release has been made, however, Company Personnel still must wait until the market has had a reasonable time to "digest" the information before it is considered "public." Although there is no exact rule, Company practice is generally to wait until the second full business day after the Company makes a filing with the SEC or issues a press release before considering the information to be public. For example, if the Company issues a press release before markets open on a Tuesday, Company Personnel could feel comfortable trading on Wednesday.

While it is not possible to compile an exhaustive list, information concerning any of the following items should be reviewed carefully to determine whether such information is material:

1. Annual or quarterly financial results;

2. Projections of future earnings or losses and other financial information, including whether the Company will or will not meet expectations or guidance;
3. Changes to previously announced earnings guidance;
4. Pending or proposed mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs, divestitures, tender offers, joint ventures or changes in assets;
5. Changes in senior management;
6. Changes in compensation policy;
7. Financings and other events regarding the Company's securities or financial condition (e.g., defaults on outstanding debt, calls of securities for redemption, repurchase plans, stock splits or public or private sales of additional securities);
8. Changes in the Company's auditors or auditor notification that the Company may no longer rely on an audit report;
9. Changes in the Company's dividend policy;
10. Significant new products, contracts with vendors or developments regarding significant customers or vendors;
11. Significant product problems or recalls;
12. Major labor disputes, including strikes or lockouts;
13. Cybersecurity breaches, such as a hack or a data breach, or ransomware attacks;
14. Significant litigation or governmental regulatory investigations or proceedings; or
15. Bankruptcy, corporate restructuring or receivership.

These examples may relate either to LP's business or the business of a publicly traded supplier, customer or other third party that does business with LP.

It is often difficult to determine whether one possesses Material Non-Public Information. This is especially true when the information applies only to a particular subsidiary of LP and it is difficult to assess the materiality of this information to the Company as a whole. Information regarding a small subsidiary may not constitute Material Non-Public Information, while the same information about a larger subsidiary might constitute Material Non-Public Information. Any Company Personnel who are unsure about whether they possess Material Non-Public Information in a given instance *SHOULD NOT* buy or sell LP securities (including in connection with stock option exercises) or the securities of public companies that are suppliers, customers or other

third parties that do business with LP without first contacting the General Counsel for guidance.

PROHIBITED ACTIONS AND TRANSACTIONS

1. ***Trading While in Possession of Material Non-Public Information.*** If an individual possesses Material Non-Public Information relating to LP or its subsidiaries (or if, during the course of employment or service to LP, Material Non-Public Information is learned about another public company that is a supplier, customer or other third party that does business with LP), that individual may not, directly or indirectly, buy, sell, transfer, pledge, gift, contribute, effect any employee stock purchase plan election, effect any LP equity plan transaction or effect other transactions (other than transactions executed under a 10b5-1 Plan (defined below) in compliance with this Policy and applicable law and the cash exercise of a stock option acquired pursuant to LP equity plans) in LP common stock (including equity incentive awards and publicly traded securities of LP held in employee plans, retirement plans and managed accounts), or other publicly traded or derivative securities of LP or in the securities of such other public company, or engage in any other action to take personal advantage of that information, or pass it on to others or assist anyone engaged in the above activities.

Company Personnel must also assure that none of their Related Persons engage in such trading. When viewed after-the-fact, it may be difficult to convince the SEC that Company Personnel did not provide information to a family member who traded at a time when such Company Personnel was in possession of Material Non-Public Information.

2. ***Disclosure of Inside Information.*** Company Personnel are not permitted to disclose (or "tip") any Material Non-Public Information to others who do not need to know the information as part of their work or service for LP. Any Company Personnel who tip Material Non-Public Information to others may be subject to the consequences noted above even if the party sharing information does not derive any benefit from the other person's trades. The SEC has imposed large financial penalties on tippers even though they did not profit from their tippees' trading.

Care should be taken not to discuss Material Non-Public Information in public places such as elevators, restaurants, taxis and airplanes. This includes supposedly "anonymous" communications such as Internet chat rooms, blog posts or social media communications. To avoid even the appearance of impropriety, Company Personnel should not give advice or recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of LP securities.

3. ***Prohibition on Trading in Options, Hedging and Other Speculative Transactions.*** Insiders may not engage in any transaction in which they may profit from short-term speculative swings in the value of LP shares. This includes

engaging in “short sales” (*i.e.*, selling borrowed securities that the seller hopes can be purchased at a lower price in the future) and, using “put” or “call” options or other similar products. In addition, while not prohibited, the Company discourages Insiders from placing standing or limit orders on Company securities.

In addition, hedging or monetization transactions can be accomplished through a number of possible mechanisms, including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds. Such hedging or monetization transactions may permit an Insider to continue to own securities of the Company obtained through employee benefit plans or otherwise, but without the full risks associated with ownership. When that occurs, the person may no longer have the same objectives as the Company’s other stockholders. Therefore, Insiders are prohibited from engaging in any such hedging or monetization transactions.

4. ***Restrictions on Margin Accounts and Pledged Securities.*** Securities held in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan may be sold by the broker without the customer’s consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor possesses Material Non-Public Information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities (*i.e.*, during a Blackout Period (defined below) for Insiders), Insiders may not hold Company securities in a margin account. Insiders may not pledge LP securities as collateral for margin and other loans.

EXEMPT TRANSACTIONS

There are certain transactions that may occur *even if* a person possesses Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries, including the following:

1. Award payouts to Company Personnel under LP equity-based compensation plans (*e.g.*, awards or the vesting of stock options, restricted stock or restricted stock units).
2. Automatic payroll deductions to purchase LP shares under an LP benefit plan, such as an employee stock purchase plan, if done pursuant to a contribution election made when an individual did not possess Material Non-Public Information. However, please note that (a) Company Personnel may not change their investment decisions while they possess Material Non-Public Information, and (b) elections that result in the transfer of funds held in LP 401(k) plan accounts into or out of the LP stock fund of the plan and elections to increase the percentage of future contributions to be allocated to the LP stock fund are subject to the insider trading restrictions.

3. Reinvestments of dividends paid on Company securities under a dividend reinvestment plan, so long as the individual was not in possession of Material Non-Public Information at the time he or she elected to participate in the plan. But Company Personnel may not change their reinvestment decisions (for example, increase or decrease the amount of dividends that are reinvested) while they possess Material Non-Public Information.
4. Any purchase or sale of LP shares made pursuant to a plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 promulgated by the SEC ("SEC Rule 10b5-1") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (a "10b5-1 Plan") (this exception only applies to Insiders who entered into the plan when they did not possess any Material Non-Public Information).
5. Stock option exercises where (i) the exercising person pays the exercise price and taxes in cash, and (ii) the exercising person does not sell any of the shares that he or she acquires until a later Window Period as further described below (and subject to the rules regarding such sales set forth in this Policy).
6. Any transaction specifically approved in writing in advance by LP's General Counsel or Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") or, in their absence or unavailability, LP's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

RESTRICTED TRADING PERIODS FOR INSIDERS

Insiders may not trade in LP securities during a "Blackout Period" commencing fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the end of each fiscal quarter or year and concluding one full business day after the public announcement of financial results for the same fiscal quarter or year. In other words, Insiders may only conduct transactions in Company securities during the "Window Period" beginning on the second full business day following the public release of the Company's quarterly or annual earnings and ending fifteen (15) calendar days prior to the close of the next fiscal quarter or year.

From time to time, LP or Insiders may become aware of a transaction or other event that may be material and has not yet been disclosed to the public. As a result, LP's Compliance Officer (defined below) may impose a "Special Blackout Period" after discussions with Insiders and upon advice of counsel that would preclude trading in LP securities by Insiders even during a Window Period (except pursuant to a validly created 10b5-1 Plan). Notice of such a Special Blackout Period may be provided on a case-by-case basis. Please keep in mind that it is difficult, if not impossible, to predict if and when a Special Blackout Period may be imposed. Accordingly, Insiders are encouraged to plan any personal transactions involving LP securities well in advance. The existence of event-specific trading restrictions or the imposition of a Special Blackout Period will not typically be announced to LP as a whole. Any individual who is aware of such event-specific trading restrictions or the imposition of a Special Blackout Period should not communicate it to any other person.

Any trade proposed to be made outside of a restricted trading period by a member of LP's executive team or certain designated employees must be approved in advance in writing (including via e-mail) by the General Counsel or the CFO or, in their absence or unavailability, the CEO.

Any trade proposed to be made outside of a restricted trading period by a member of the Board of Directors must be approved in advance in writing (including via e-mail) by the Chairperson of the Board or the General Counsel.

Any other exceptions to restrictions on trading must be submitted for approval in advance in writing to the General Counsel or the CFO or, in their absence or unavailability, the CEO, and will be granted only in cases of hardship or emergency upon a determination by the General Counsel, CFO or CEO that no circumstances exist that make, or appear to make, the trade improper.

INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE OFFICER

LP has designated its General Counsel as its insider trading compliance officer (the "Compliance Officer"). Except as otherwise provided in this Policy, the Compliance Officer will review and either approve or prohibit all proposed trades by Insiders in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Policy. The duties of the Compliance Officer include the following:

1. Administering this Policy and monitoring and enforcing compliance therewith;
2. Responding to all inquiries relating to this Policy and its procedures;
3. Designating and announcing Special Blackout Periods during which no Insiders may trade in LP securities, except pursuant to a validly created and approved 10b5-1 Plan;
4. Providing copies of this Policy and other appropriate materials to all current and new directors, officers and employees, and such other persons who the Compliance Officer determines may have access to Material Non-Public Information concerning LP or its subsidiaries;
5. Administering, monitoring and enforcing compliance with all federal and state insider trading laws and regulations and assisting in the preparation and filing of all required reports with the SEC relating to permissible insider trading in LP securities;
6. Revising this Policy as necessary to reflect changes in federal or state insider trading laws and regulations;
7. Maintaining as LP records originals or copies of all documents required by the provisions of this Policy or the procedures set forth herein, and copies of all required SEC reports relating to insider trading;

8. Maintaining and updating the Insider Identification List and a list of Section 16 Persons, as necessary; and

9. Reviewing and approving 10b5-1 Plans and any amendments thereto.

The Compliance Officer may designate one or more individuals, which may include outside counsel, to assist in performance of the foregoing.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

This remainder of this Policy is presented in question and answer format, and is divided between those other than Insiders ("Non-Insiders") and Insiders. All questions and concerns about this Policy should be directed to the Compliance Officer.

1. **Non-Insiders.**

When may Non-Insiders buy or sell LP shares?

Non-Insiders may buy or sell LP shares at any time (irrespective of any Blackout Period), unless: (1) the person possesses Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries; or (2) the trade is prohibited by law.

When may Non-Insiders exercise options for LP shares?

Non-Insiders may exercise their options at any time, and all exercises are subject to the terms of applicable equity incentive plans of LP and the terms of the applicable option grant agreements.

How does the possession of Material Non-Public Information affect Non-Insiders regarding option exercises?

Non-Insiders may exercise options even if they possess Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries; however, they may not sell any of the shares that they acquire if and while they possess Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries. This includes selling shares to cover the exercise or strike price or to pay taxes associated with the exercise (which is the way that most people exercise their options).

Therefore, as a practical matter, the only way that Non-Insiders may exercise options while in possession of Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries is when they pay the exercise price and taxes in cash. Even then, they must retain the acquired option shares until they no longer possess Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries.

If a Non-Insider leaves LP, will he or she still be bound by the restrictions of this Policy?

No. However, applicable law will still restrict such person's ability to purchase or sell LP securities while in possession of Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries, and it is incumbent upon such person to comply with such laws.

2. **Insiders.**

When may Insiders buy or sell LP shares?

Other than purchases or sales made under a validly adopted 10b5-1 Plan (defined below), Insiders may buy or sell LP shares only when LP is not in a Blackout Period or Special Blackout Period. But even during a Window Period, Insiders may not buy or sell LP shares if: (1) they possess Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries; or (2) the trade is prohibited by law.

In addition, if an Insider is a Section 16 Person, he or she may not buy or sell LP shares unless the trade is pre-cleared by the Company's General Counsel or the CFO, or in their absence or unavailability, the CEO, or if such Section 16 Person is a member of the Board of Directors, by the Chairperson of the Board or the General Counsel. If an Insider has any questions about whether he or she is a Section 16 Person, please contact the Compliance Officer.

If an Insider is a Section 16 Person, he or she must also comply with the short-swing trading liability and reporting obligations under Section 16 (*i.e.*, the timely filing of Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the SEC) and Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Rule 144").

What about transactions made pursuant to a 10b5-1 Plan?

If an Insider adopts a valid 10b5-1 Plan, he or she may buy or sell LP shares pursuant to such 10b5-1 Plan without regard to the existence of a Window Period or his or her possession of Material Non-Public Information at the time of the trade. All 10b5-1 Plans and the structure, initiation, operation, amendment and termination thereof must (i) comply with applicable law and LP's internal policies governing such plans and (ii) be approved in writing by the Compliance Officer. The Compliance Officer shall be entitled to enact, modify and terminate LP's internal policies governing 10b5-1 Plans.

Even if an Insider adopts a 10b5-1 Plan, if he or she is a Section 16 Person, he or she must still comply with the short-swing trading liability and reporting obligations under Section 16 (*i.e.*, the timely filing of Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the SEC) and Rule 144. Section 16 Persons are required to mark a checkbox on Form 4 to indicate that the reported transaction was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of SEC Rule 10b5-1, if applicable.

When may Insiders exercise options for LP shares?

Insiders may exercise options during a Blackout Period or during a Window Period, as provided for below.

During a Blackout Period or Special Blackout Period. Insiders may exercise options during a Blackout Period or Special Blackout Period, provided that they clear the exercise with LP's General Counsel or the CFO, or in their absence or unavailability, the CEO, first. However, they may not sell any LP shares in connection with the option exercise (e.g., to cover the exercise or strike price or to pay taxes) and they may not sell any LP shares that they obtain as a result of the exercise until a subsequent Window Period.

As a practical matter, therefore, the only way that Insiders may exercise stock options during a Blackout Period or Special Blackout Period is when they pay the exercise price and taxes in cash. They must hold the shares that they obtain until a later Window Period, and any sale of these shares must be in accordance with the rules related to an Insider's purchase or sale of LP shares set forth above (i.e., without possessing Material Non-Public Information).

During a Window Period. Insiders may exercise stock options inside of a Window Period, and, as long as no Special Blackout Period is imposed and they do not possess Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries, they may sell some or all of the shares that they acquire, including to cover the exercise or strike price or to pay taxes associated with the exercise. However, if Insiders do possess Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries, they may not sell any of the shares that they acquire. This includes selling shares to cover the exercise or strike price or to pay taxes associated with the exercise.

As a practical matter, therefore, the only way that Insiders may exercise options during a Window Period while in possession of Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries is when they pay the exercise price and taxes in cash. Even then, any subsequent sale of the acquired option shares must also be in accordance with the rules above related to an Insider's purchase or sale of LP shares set forth above (i.e., during a Window Period that has not been suspended in connection with a Special Blackout Period and without possessing Material Non-Public Information).

If an Insider leaves LP, will he or she still be bound by the restrictions of this Policy?

No, and such person will no longer be considered an Insider. However, applicable laws will still restrict such person's ability to purchase or sell LP securities while in possession of Material Non-Public Information about LP or its subsidiaries, and it is incumbent on such person to comply with such laws.

Do Section 16 Persons have special reporting obligations?

Yes. Section 16 imposes various reporting obligations (including the timely filing of Forms 3, 4 and 5 with the SEC) and additional trading restrictions on Section 16

Persons. Section 16 Persons are responsible for understanding these obligations and restrictions. All trades in LP securities by directors and officers of LP who are reporting persons under Section 16, must be reported in writing to the General Counsel or the CFO, immediately following the trade. The report must include the date of the trade, the number of shares purchased or sold and the per share price or prices at which the trade was made.

In addition, profits made by Section 16 Persons from short-swing transactions—transactions involving a purchase and a sale or a sale and a purchase within a six-month period, excluding certain exempt transactions—belong to LP pursuant to Section 16. In computing the amount of profit, the highest sale price and the lowest purchase price are matched, regardless of whether the same shares were traded or if the Section 16 Person suffered a net loss from trades within the period. The recovery of short-swing profits belongs to LP and cannot be waived and, under certain circumstances, stockholders may bring these actions.

Moreover, Section 16 Persons may not sell any equity security of LP (other than an exempted security) if they do not own the security (a “short sale”) or if they fail to timely deliver a security that they do own.

APPROVAL AND ADOPTION

This Policy supersedes the Company’s Policy on Insider Trading adopted February 6, 2020. This Policy is effective as of its approval by LP’s Board of Directors on November 6, 2024 and may be amended by resolution of LP’s Board of Directors, a majority of the independent directors thereof, or any other validly authorized committee or subcommittee thereof. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the General Counsel, the CFO or the CEO may, by written approval, grant waivers of this Policy to Insiders (other than to himself or herself) in specific instances, so long as such waivers do not purport to authorize an action prohibited by law. Any requirement under this Policy that approvals be given in writing may be made by electronic mail or other electronic transmission, provided that evidence thereof is maintained by the individuals to whom such approvals are granted.

37875984.5

Domestic Subsidiaries

Ketchikan Pulp Company

Entekra Holdings, LLC

Entekra, LLC

Entekra Truss, LLC

Foreign Subsidiaries

Louisiana-Pacific Canada Holdings Ltd.

Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd.

Louisiana-Pacific South America S.A.

Louisiana-Pacific Mexico

LP Brasil OSB Industria E. Comercio S.A.

Louisiana-Pacific Chile S.A.

Louisiana-Pacific del Perú S.A.C.

Louisiana-Pacific Argentina S.R.L.

Louisiana-Pacific Colombia S.A.S.

Louisiana-Pacific Paraguay S.A.

Entekra Ltd

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-228608, 333-156144, 333-153080, 333-118269, 333-87775, 333-188447, 333-110243, 333-264538, and 333-49106 on Form S-8 of our reports dated February 19, 2025, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company"), and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
February 19, 2025

CERTIFICATIONS

I, W. Bradley Southern, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2025

/S/ W. BRADLEY SOUTHERN

W. Bradley Southern
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Alan J.M. Haughie, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 19, 2025

/s/ ALAN J.M. HAUGHIE

Alan J.M. Haughie
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

LOUISIANA-PACIFIC CORPORATION
1610 West End Ave, Suite 200
Nashville, TN 37203
(615) 986-5600

February 19, 2025

Securities and Exchange Commission
Judiciary Plaza
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Re: Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, in connection with the annual report on Form 10-K of Louisiana-Pacific Corporation (the "Company") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies, that, to such officer's knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company as of the dates and for the periods expressed in the Report.

/s/ W. BRADLEY SOUTHERN

Name: W. Bradley Southern

Title: Chief Executive Officer

/s/ ALAN J.M. HAUGHIE

Name: Alan J.M. Haughie

Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and will be retained by Louisiana-Pacific Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.