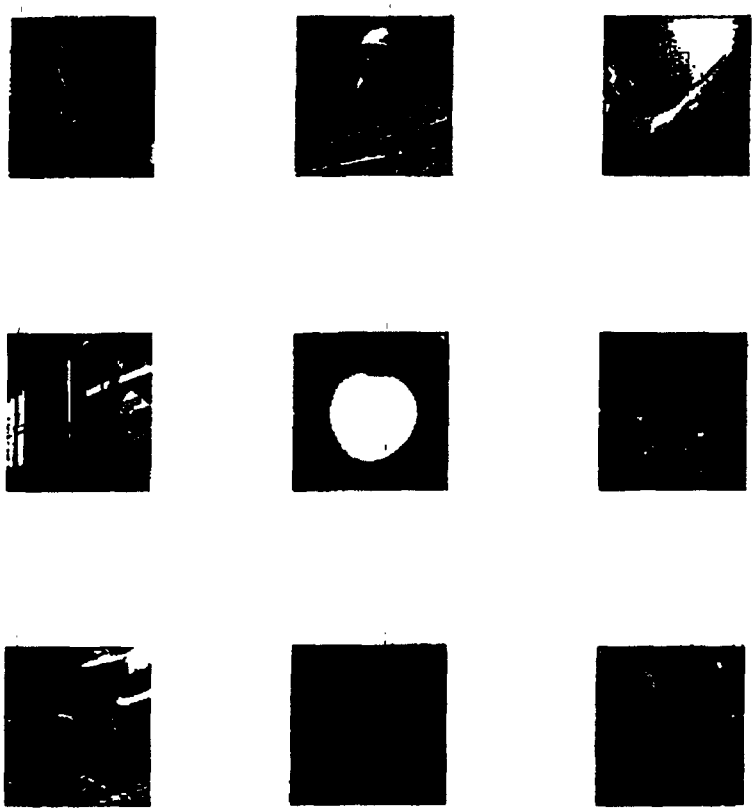
PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Aetna, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

GP-1363



1980 Annual Report

GCHAT 07 1682 F

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Axline, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

In the early 1950s, Georgia-Pacific began investing in its own timberlands knowing the value of such ownership and the need to manage this great renewable resource wisely. Today, in the beginning of the '80s, Georgia-Pacific is still in the market for good timberland, because as important as it was in the past, timber ownership may be even more valuable in the coming decade. But ownership alone is not enough. G-P intensive management and tree improvement programs grow trees faster, healthier and straighter. And in the manufacturing plants, advanced industrial techniques in new "wood-stretching" products get the most out of every board foot of each tree... because wise management and efficient utilization of this precious resource are just as important in Georgia-Pacific plants as in its forests.

In the first four years of the current five-year plan, Georgia-Pacific increased its resource base by investing $478 million in timberlands. At year-end 1980, the company owned approximately 4.6 million acres in North America, with cutting rights on another 600,000 acres. G-P also owns 600,000 acres in Brazil, and has joint ownership of cutting rights on another 1.7 million acres in Indonesia.



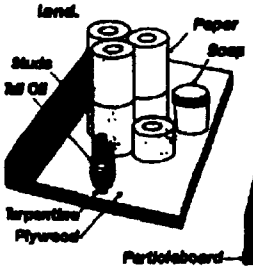
Nothing is wasted in today's wood products industry. A typical log might first be peeled for plywood veneer.

The core is then made into 2x4s.

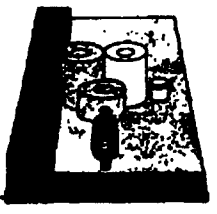
The chips and shavings go to the pulp mill or into manufactured boards.

And finally, the bark and other leftovers are burned to provide steam for manufacturing and sometimes to generate electricity.

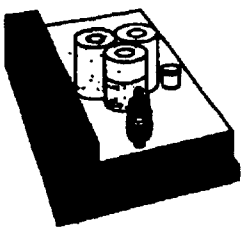
This is the volume of wood, paper and chemical products provided by the annual growth on a typical acre of southern forest land.



However, G-P's managed forest at Crossett, Arkansas, yields this much more production from the added growth on each acre.



Tree improvement programs and even more intensive forest management will provide these added increases in future product yield.



While good forest management increases the timber yield from the forest, efficient manufacturing and product innovation stretch that yield even further at the plant.

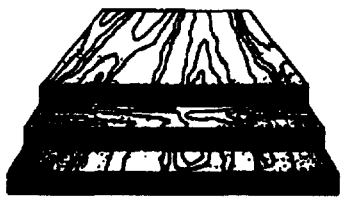
The lush Southern pine forest shown on the opposite page is part of 425,000 acres of Florida timberland acquired with Hudson Pulp & Paper in 1978.

GCHAT 07 1688

SGP 0030522

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Aetna, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

Georgia-Pacific is the world's largest plywood producer. It also pioneered the Southern pine plywood industry in the early 1960s, despite the skeptics who said this product could not be developed. Today, new technologies and increasing demands on the nation's wood supplies have allowed and encouraged Georgia-Pacific to construct facilities to make or develop three new structural panels – waferboard, composite plywood and oriented strand board – all of which use wood fiber even more efficiently than plywood and which hold the prospect for using fiber from trees that were previously regarded as unsuitable for building products.



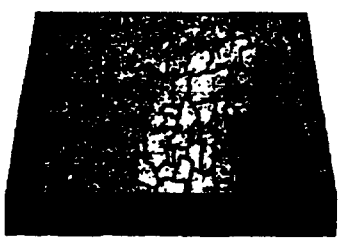
Plywood: This staple of the construction industry is made by peeling logs and laying up the veneers at right angles to each other for rigidity and strength.



Composite plywood: This structural panel closely resembles plywood, except the middle "ply" is a core made of oriented wood fibers.



Oriented strand board: OSB is made of toothpick-size strands of wood laid up in layers at right angles to each other.



Waferboard: This product is made from wood flakes or "wafers" that are bonded into a panel with resin.

By the early 1960s, Georgia-Pacific was America's largest plywood manufacturer. Yet to come was a new pioneering effort on the part of the company... Southern pine plywood...providing a new product to serve a growing market. Today, Georgia-Pacific continues to lead the plywood industry and once again has designs on the future with several wood-efficient construction panels. As demand increases over the coming decade, plywood and the new composite panels which G-P and the industry are developing will work together to meet these needs. The new panels do not rely as much on whole tree veneers and in some cases not at all. They will help stretch our timber supply, utilize former waste wood fiber and provide regionally produced products for use in local markets. The development of these new wood products along with a growing distribution system is a clear indication that building products of all types will continue to play an important role in the future growth of Georgia-Pacific.

G-P began producing its Stable-X brand of composite plywood in 1980 at Dudley, North Carolina. Clearly visible in this photo are the veneer layers separated by oriented fiber cores.

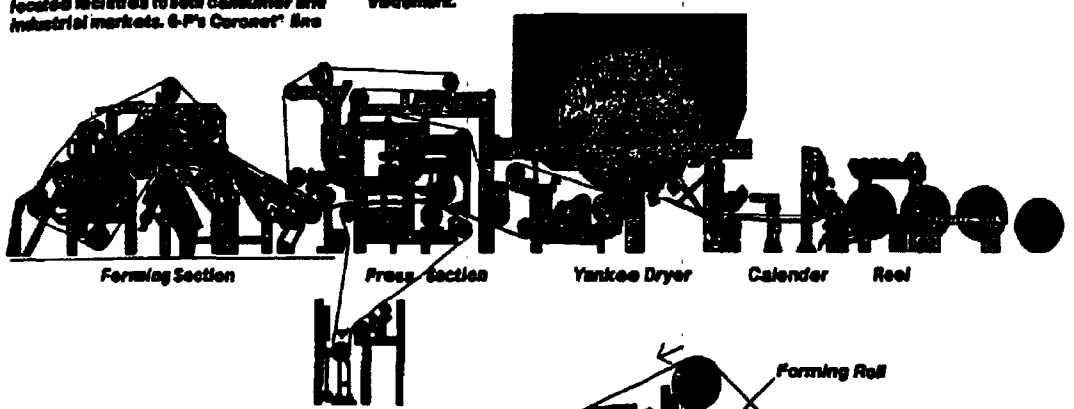
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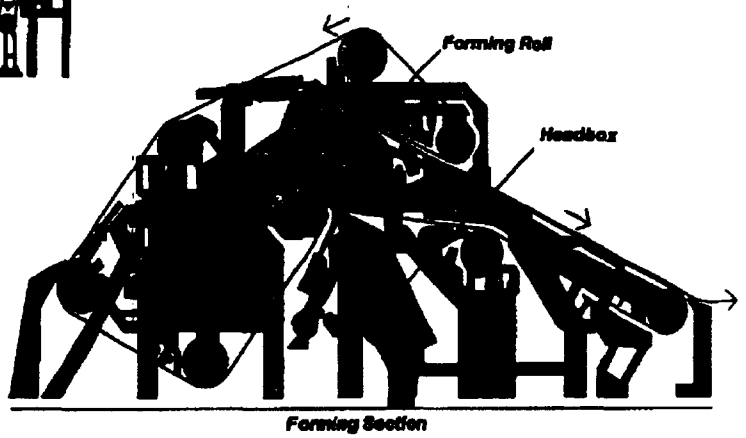
SGP 0030523

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Aetna, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

Georgia-Pacific entered the paper business in 1957 and has grown to be one of the country's top 10 paper producers. In the last few years, G-P's advance in tissue and toweling has brought the company from a regional producer to a leading national supplier in this stable and growing market sector. But tissue is only one of several key thrusts in paper.... Containers, kraft, white papers, market pulp...have all grown in strength. And the recent $630 million pulp and paper investment during the current five-year plan has added significant capacity increases and greatly improved the efficiency of Georgia-Pacific production facilities... which should provide the company with a productivity advantage in an industry that we believe has a very promising future both in domestic and foreign markets.

With a new twin-wire tissue machine currently being installed at Palatka, Florida, G-P's tissue and toweling capacity will exceed a half million tons annually. The company distributes its products from modern, strategically located facilities to both consumer and industrial markets. G-P's Coronet® line of consumer tissue products is well known nationally and the company also serves many private label customers. G-P supplies tissue, toweling and related products to industrial customers under the Cormatic® trademark.





Speed is the major advantage of the twin-wire tissue machine. The tissue sheet is formed by spraying a slurry of water and pulp between the two wire mesh screens where they come together inside the machine. The water is then extracted through both wire screens and recirculated. The sheet leaves the forming section to be dried and finished.

This high-speed, twin-wire tissue machine at Plattsburgh, New York, and a similar machine at Crossett, Arkansas, were installed during the current five-year plan as part of G-P's expansion in the tissue business.

GCHAT 07 1690

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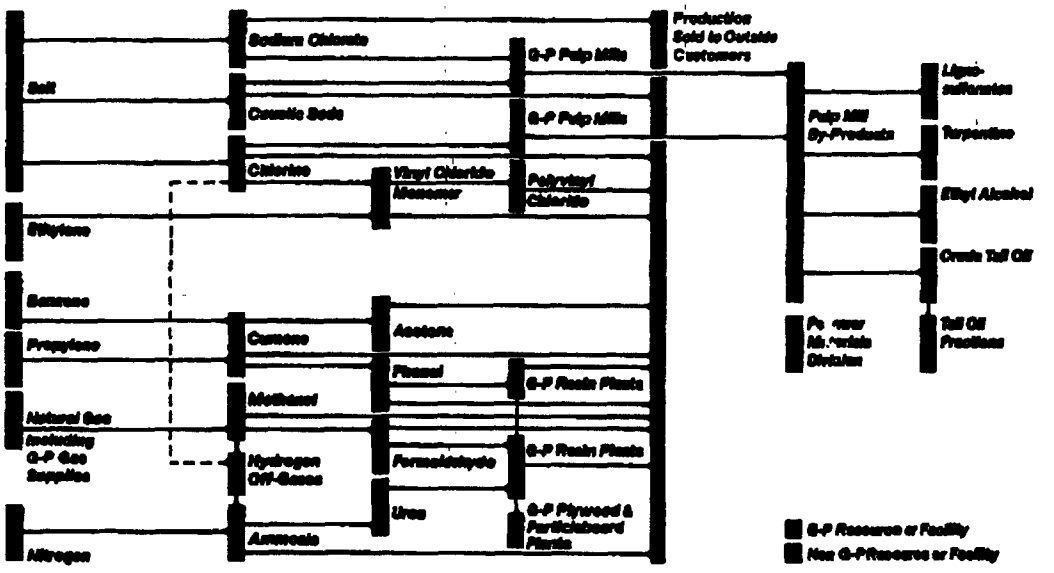
PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Acima, et al.
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GCHAT 07 1691

Georgia-Pacific's chemical business has come a long way since 1959 when it opened the first G-P resin plant to supply its own adhesive needs for plywood and hardboard production. Today, chemicals play a large and vital role in the company's overall integrated operations. For instance, highly specialized resins integrate all the way back to natural gas, through a number of other G-P chemicals. These are used in the manufacture of plywood and particleboard which are then sold through the Georgia-Pacific distribution division. Chlorine and caustic soda made from G-P salt deposits are used extensively by G-P pulp mills and large quantities of chlorine go into vinyl chloride monomer for the manufacture of PVC plastic resin. Georgia-Pacific entered the chemical business by making the products it needed and targeting key marketing areas it knew best. By sticking with this philosophy and expanding that knowledge to best advantage in carefully chosen markets, the chemical division remains an important and growing dimension in Georgia-Pacific's future performance.

Georgia-Pacific's chemical division is highly integrated, as shown in the chart below. Most lines are either produced from other G-P resources or products, or go into the manufacture of other G-P products—or both.

In thermosetting resins, for example, G-P owns reserves of natural gas, some of which is used to make methanol. The methanol is made into formaldehyde, which in turn is used in G-P resins for plywood, paneling and particleboard products which are sold through the company's distribution division.



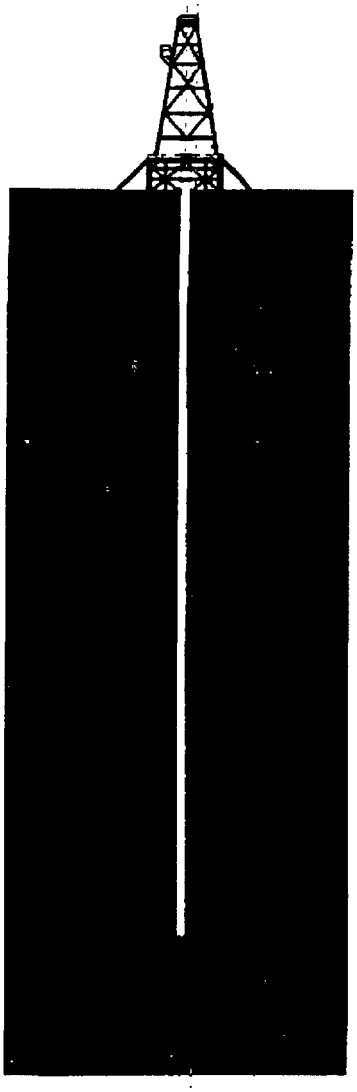
G-P's new vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) plant at Plaquemine, Louisiana, uses a major portion of the company's chlorine output. VCM is the feedstock for polyvinyl chloride at an adjoining plant.

SGP 0030525

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Action, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

Oil and natural gas provide the basic building blocks for many chemicals key to the nation's economy and a number of Georgia-Pacific's chemical products. In 1975, G-P acquired Exchange Oil & Gas–a small but aggressive exploration and development company–to operate as a wholly owned subsidiary. Through Exchange's ambitious and successful programs, G-P has acted to assure continued supplies of these valuable resources. The combination of an accomplished team at Exchange with their excellent leaseholdings and G-P's own landholdings located in some of the most promising gas and oil areas of the country . . . all add up to favorable prospects for future additions to the company's reserves which will be so valuable to Georgia-Pacific in the future.

At year-end 1980, G-P's reserves of natural gas totaled 125.2 billion cubic feet, with oil and condensate reserves of 6.4 million barrels. An aggressive exploration and development program by Exchange Oil & Gas is helping move Georgia-Pacific toward its goal of self-sufficiency in natural gas feedstock at the company's Plaquemine chemical complex.



Deep gas drilling rigs like the one illustrated above are typical of those found in areas like the Tuscaloosa Trend. Deep wells are very expensive because of the complications of penetrating more than 15,000 feet of strata in search of gas-bearing sands in ancient geological formations. High pressures and temperatures require the latest in technological development to successfully bring in these new productive deep wells.



This drilling rig at Lockhart Crossing in Louisiana's gas-rich Tuscaloosa Trend is one of a number of G-P interest wells under way in the area.

Georgia-Pacific has interests in more than 300 natural gas and oil wells, most of them near the Gulf Coast as shown in the map above. A number of new discoveries and prospects are in the gas-rich Tuscaloosa Trend and close to G-P's chemical complex at Plaquemine, Louisiana.

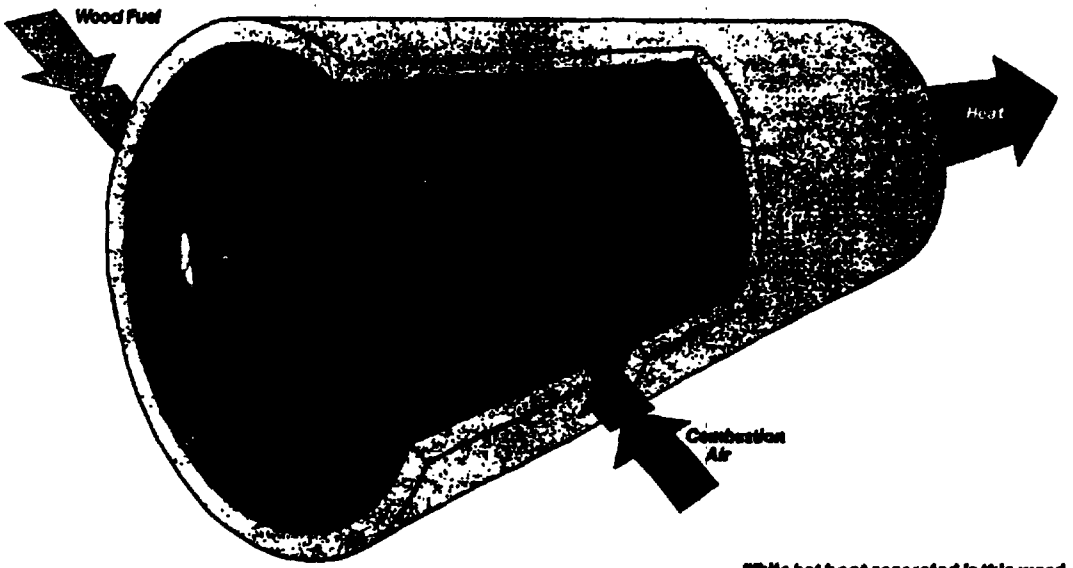
GCHAT 07 1692

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Aetna, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

The cost of energy has quickly emerged as a major manufacturing expense in just a few short years. Georgia-Pacific moved quickly to counter this trend with a variety of energy-saving programs. Since 1974, G-P has significantly cut the energy required for each unit of production and reduced the amount of energy it must purchase from outside sources. In 1980, the forest product and papermaking operations of Georgia-Pacific were 63 percent self-sufficient. This impressive accomplishment came from energy conservation efforts combined with intensive utilization of manufacturing "wastes." Huge new pulp mill recovery boilers can today save more than their high investment cost by more efficiently extracting energy from pulping by-products and spent liquors. Other boilers run on bark and wood scraps. Often, steam goes first to generate electricity for a plant, then is used later in the manufacturing process. While the company has already done much in the energy area, this expertise and Georgia-Pacific dedication to energy management will be even more important as energy prices continue to rise.

In recent years, Georgia-Pacific has made great progress in reducing its energy use and increasing the company's energy self-sufficiency. Since 1974, energy consumed per unit of production has decreased 9 percent, with purchased energy falling a dramatic 16 percent.

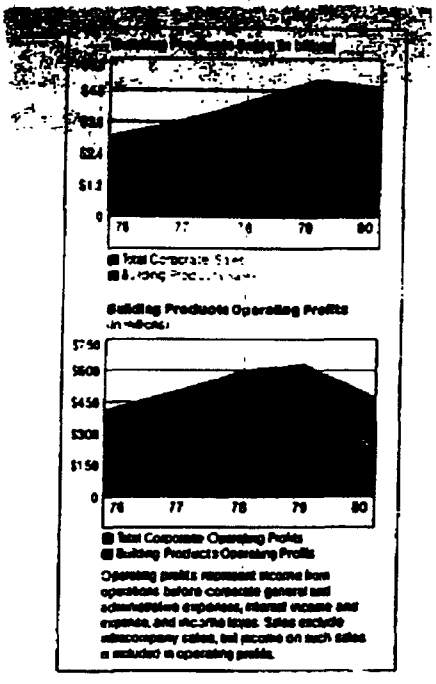
Wood burners like the one diagramed below produce heat by igniting a mixture of air and wood dust. By doing so, they convert wood "waste" to the heat needed to dry products like particleboard and plywood. Innovations like these have been used by G-P to become 63 percent energy self-sufficient in building products and papermaking.



While hot heat generated in this wood waste burner at G-P's Crossett, Arkansas, particleboard plant symbolizes the great advances in energy self-sufficiency which have been achieved there and at other G-P facilities.

GCHAT 07 1693

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Arthur et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)



Building Products

Despite a building cycle downturn, 1980 was a year of progress for G-P's building products business. New plants, products and programs further improved the company's competitive position for the buoyant building markets that will characterize most of the '80s.

Growing demand for lumber led to several key projects in the South. Hardwood sawmills came on line at Bowdens, North Carolina, and Centreville, Mississippi. Construction began on a highly automated Southern pine sawmill at Ellabelle, Georgia.

Georgia-Pacific stayed at the leading edge of product development in 1980 and is now actively involved in all three of the new structural panels—waferboard, composite plywood and oriented strand board.

A waferboard plant started up at the Woodland, Maine, forest products complex to produce panels from "wafers" or flakes of wood bonded together with resin. This new product will result in better use of the company's wood supply in that region and will take advantage of a promising new market opportunity in the northern states.

In the spring, the company opened a composite plywood plant at Dudley, North Carolina, where panels are made by putting face veneers on oriented fiber cores. Georgia-Pacific is marketing this new product under the Stable-X trademark, and these panels are already beginning to find their niche in the marketplace. The Dudley

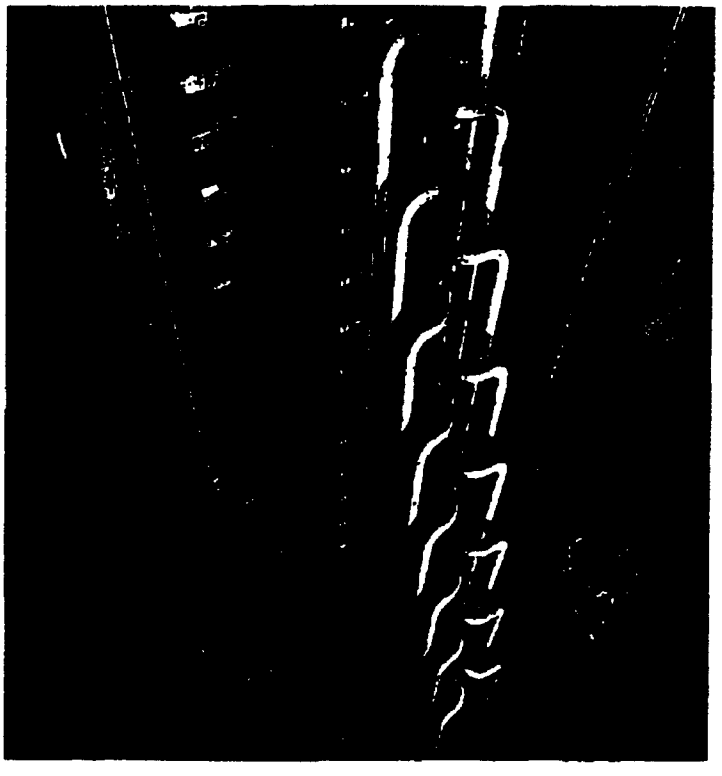
Financial performance in the company's building products business declined in 1980 because of depressed housing markets and labor contract disputes. Sales were off 13 percent to $2.9 billion, while operating profit slipped 51 percent to $160 million.

Housing starts fell 26 percent to 1.3 million, as record interest rates for home mortgages and construction loans seriously affected housing construction in the first half. Business revived sharply when rates began to moderate, reflecting the strong underlying demand for housing.

The company's performance was also held below its potential because of labor contract disputes at five Southern pine plywood plants that continued during the first half lasting until June. These disputes prevented G-P from taking full advantage of its timber resources during that time.

Prices for building materials eroded during the first half but rebounded quickly when the housing market improved. Some products sold at record levels during times of weak demand and low inventories. Low interest rates kept inventories low all year, making for a rapid upturn in orders when markets strengthened.

New waferboard press at Woodland, Maine...part of Georgia-Pacific's ultramodern plant to make this composite construction panel.



GCHAT 07 1694

SGP 0030528

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Actus, et al.
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facility can also make oriented strand board, a promising product that is still in the developmental stage.

In addition to wood building products, Georgia-Pacific is rapidly increasing its position in the roofing business, with construction of roofing plants at Quakertown, Pennsylvania, and Hampton, Georgia, in 1980. These facilities are among the industry's most efficient and modern. Their production provides a segment of the distribution division's roofing sales. Roofing markets have great potential and the distribution division intends to double roofing sales over the next two years.

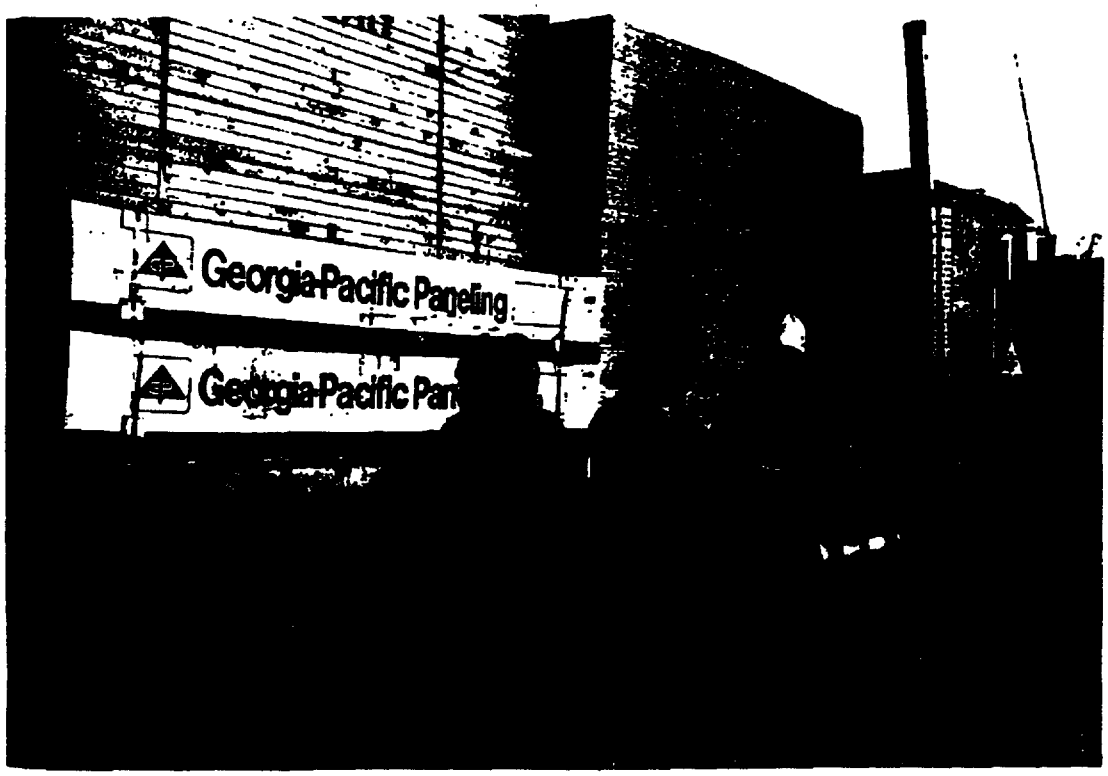
The goal for roofing is part of an ambitious and aggressive marketing program to increase sales of many key product lines. The company anticipates substantial growth in sales of lumber, metal products and paneling over the next few years. G-P derives tremendous benefits from the strength of its distribution division, both in terms of support for the company's manufacturing operations and the ability to move quickly in the marketplace.

In summary, G-P has come through the latest swing of the building cycle in excellent position to benefit from the many good years yet to come in the '80s. It has modern plants making products vital to the building trade and has the industry's most comprehensive distribution network.

In terms of housing starts, the most important indicator of building product activity, 1981 should show substantial improvement over 1980's 1.3 million starts. However, at 1.5 to 1.6 million starts, 1981 will still be below this industry's potential. Further improvement, to at least 1.7 million starts, is foreseen for 1982.

The demand for housing will continue strong throughout the decade, as large numbers of the baby-boom generation enter the prime home-buying years. New forms of mortgage financing are already being established to help house this mass of home buyers. In addition, the remodeling/repair and industrial building markets will continue to grow in importance, adding a measure of balance to this industry and helping assure its long-term prosperity.

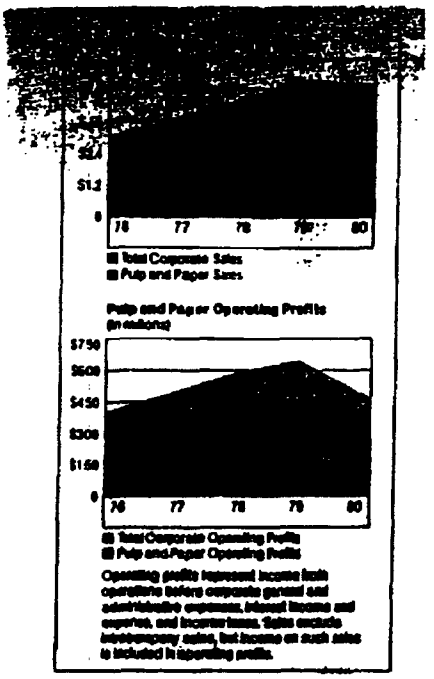
G-P's building products distribution division operates more than 1,000 trucks, moving a myriad of products to customers across the U.S.A.



GCHAT 07 1695

SGP 0030529

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Acimo, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)



Pulp and Paper

During 1980, Georgia-Pacific made substantial progress toward completing a solid foundation for successful future expansion in the pulp and paper sector.

This foundation included rebuilding three of the company's eight printing paper machines—at Kalamazoo, Michigan; Woodland, Maine; and Gilman, Vermont—to improve G-P's performance in this sector with higher-value products, more efficient manufacturing runs and better production volume than with the old equipment.

Major investments in pulpmaking at several locations have also enhanced the company's position in this basic and important product. Production at Port Hudson, Louisiana, has been greatly improved by installation of two batch digesters and hardwood bleach plant improvements. Quality is now excellent, and volume is up, with more improvement to come.

At Woodland, Maine, a major modernization program is beginning to result in substantially upgraded efficiency and reliability. Improvements include cleaners that have brought dramatic quality improvements and closure of the wood room as the mill now runs entirely on chips, resulting in significant cost benefits.

The Crossett, Arkansas, program has been accelerated and includes more energy-saving equipment than originally planned because rising energy costs have made such investment more attractive econom-

Georgia-Pacific's pulp and paper business increased its sales in 1980, while earnings declined because of substantial cost factors and expenses associated with equipment improvements. Sales rose 10 percent to $1.4 billion, while operating profit was $141 million, down 8 percent.

The first half of the year was quite strong, with foreign demand helping to take up any slack in the domestic market. In the second half, however, the general economic weakness began to affect paper markets, leading to competitive pressures. Even so, second half sales were ahead of year-ago levels, although down from [illegible] of the 1980 first half.

Raw material costs o[illegible] ries, reflecting curtailm[illegible] building products secto[illegible] supplies chips for pulp [illegible] facturing by-product. The [illegible] chips established unprecedented levels, particularly on the West Coast. Rising energy and transportation costs also [illegible] Additional [illegible] also [illegible] reliable [illegible]

By [illegible] pulp prices began [illegible] down [illegible] extra costs connected with the paper machine rebuilding [illegible] largely [illegible]

Rebuilt paper machines like this machine at Kalamazoo, Michigan, will provide the company with higher-value white papers and improved running efficiencies.



GCHAT 07 1696

SGP 0030530

ically. The added equipment includes a 25 megawatt cogeneration turbine.

The Palatka, Florida, paper mill that was acquired in 1979 with Hudson Pulp & Paper, continued to run exceptionally well. This facility has significantly strengthened G-P's position by increasing capacity and by allowing the company to realize geographical production and distribution efficiencies in products such as kraft paper, bags and sacks, and tissue. Palatka tissue capacity is currently being increased by 60,000 tons a year with installation of a twin-wire machine and related converting equipment.

G-P's investments in the tissue business have made the company a major national producer and marketer of tissue and toweling. With the new Palatka machine, annual capacity will exceed a half million tons each year. The company is a low-cost producer, with modern, well-located plants, making for an excellent competitive position.

The company's container division shares this favorable position. It outperformed the industry average again in 1980 and has become a solid growth area for G-P. This division is relatively resistant to economic downturns, largely because of a product mix with a substantial proportion of food and drink business. Expansions at several locations during the year will allow continued growth in the container business.

In summary, G-P's pulp and paper business made substantial investments in future performance during 1980 that will further establish the company in its chosen sectors and lead to improved profitability. The paper machine rebuilds, the investments in pulpmaking, the expansion in tissue and production realignments for greater efficiencies are all components of a comprehensive and coordinated program to continue developing G-P's potential in the paper business.

The United States is the world's low-cost producer in this industry, so the long-term outlook is excellent for natural resource companies with the kinds of production and distribution strengths Georgia-Pacific has been developing.

The sophisticated control equipment shown below is part of the extensive upgrade program at the Port Hudson, Louisiana, pulp mill.

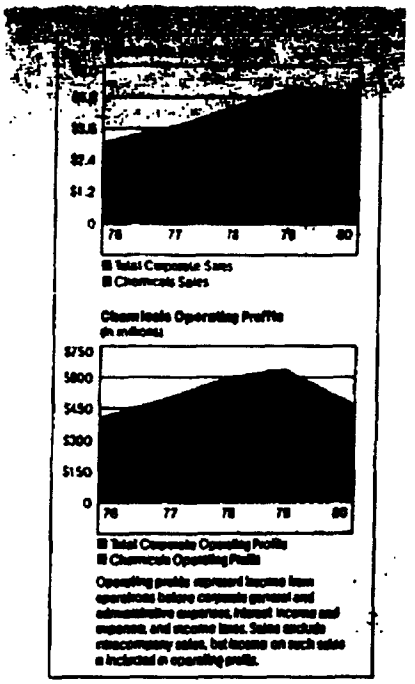


PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Action, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)

GCHAT 07 1691

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PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Acitow, et al.
No. 92-2-21950-6 (King Co. Super. Ct.)



Chemicals

Georgia-Pacific's chemical business had a record year in 1980, providing the balance sought by the corporation's program of integrated diversification for building cycle downturns.

The company added a major component to this business in early fall with start-up of the vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) plant at the Plaquemine, Louisiana, chemical complex. This plant was several months ahead of schedule and significantly under budget.

The billion-pound-per-year facility, now in start-up, uses G-P chlorine as a feedstock. About 75 percent of this VCM production then serves as feedstock for G-P's adjoining polyvinyl chloride plant. This closely connected and integrated pattern of production and large, modern plants help keep production costs down.

With start-up of the VCM plant, chlorine production, which had been weak, ran at capacity to provide feedstock. Caustic soda—chlorine's co-product—was in tight supply all year. Capacity for chlorine and caustic was increased in 1980 with additional expansion scheduled for 1981.

In another Plaquemine expansion, phenol capacity was increased by 70 million pounds to 330 million pounds annually. Formaldehyde is also being expanded, with construction of a 12th formaldehyde plant at Conway, North Carolina, scheduled for completion in early 1981. Thermosetting resin capacity at Conway was increased by 90 million pounds a year.

Georgia-Pacific's chemical business turned in record performance for the second year in a row in 1980. Sales increased 22 percent to $661 million and operating profit was up 12 percent to $153 million despite a slowdown in markets for construction-related chemicals.

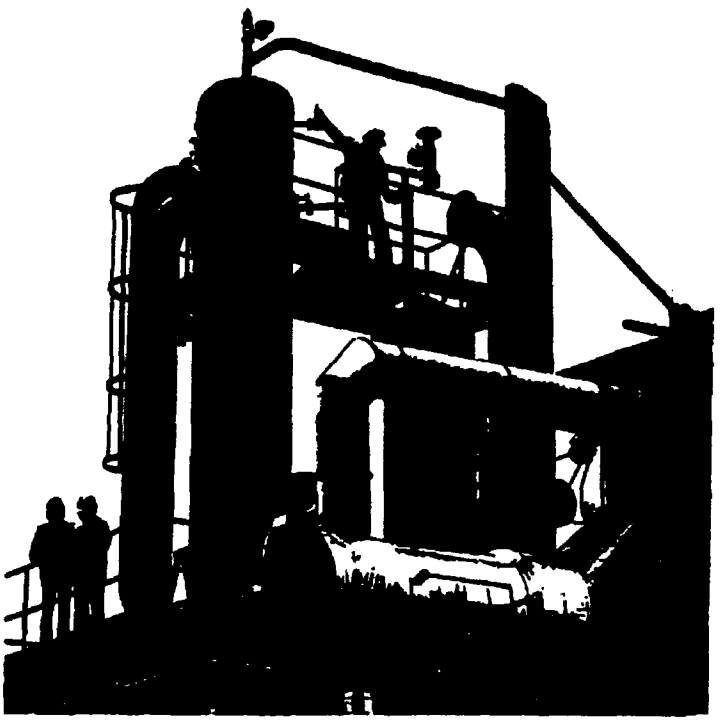
Most seriously affected by the slowdown were the pipe markets served by G-P's polyvinyl chloride output. This also affected chlor- production. The decline in resi- tial construction also weakened the phenol chain of chemicals— cumene, phenol and phenol thermosetting resins— during the year.

Many chemical prod- relatively unaffected by sion and did well durin- supplies tight and price-

Demand for ethanol [illegible] strong because of the tight strength of the gasoline [illegible] Methanol also [illegible] year, partly because MTBE, a gasoline [illegible] that uses methanol [illegible] Acetone and [illegible] tight supply. Ammo- and prices rose [illegible]

Year-end indicators another record year cal division in [illegible]

G-P formaldehyde plant at Conway, North Carolina, will be the company's 12th when it starts up in the first quarter of 1981.



GCHAT 07 1698

SGP 0030532

PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Aetna, et al.
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In wood chemicals, the gasohol market for alcohol remained strong. G-P produces ethyl alcohol as a by-product at its Bellingham, Washington, sulfite pulp mill.

The company went further into the wood chemical business in 1980, with a 35,000-ton-per-year tall oil distillation plant at Crossett, Arkansas, which started up in the fourth quarter.

Georgia-Pacific makes tall oil at Palatka, Florida, and at Crossett, from soap skimmings produced by the pulpmaking process at those two locations and at Port Hudson, Louisiana. The new distillation plant at Crossett further refines the crude tall oil into five fractions—rosin acids, fatty acids, heads, pitch and distilled tall oil. Another new plant will convert some of the rosin acid to rosin size for Georgia-Pacific pulp and paper operations.

Discoveries on the company's own lands and a successful exploration and development program by its Exchange Oil & Gas subsidiary have been helping to move G-P toward self-sufficiency in natural gas feedstock at the Plaquemine chemical complex. G-P is now capable of supplying Plaquemine with 40 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Additions to reserves are expected in future years from promising prospects in the Tuscaloosa Trend area of Louisiana as well as other properties.

In its chemical business, Georgia-Pacific has developed an area that can benefit the company with both rapid growth and stability. The highly integrated nature of G-P's chemical operations themselves and the modern, world-scale plants offer efficiencies not widely enjoyed throughout this industry. The fact that most of these facilities are base-loaded with production that will be used in the manufacture of the company's own paper and building products also contributes to the performance of this business.

The foundation already completed, both in terms of facilities in operation and expertise gained, has firmly established Georgia-Pacific in its chosen chemical markets and has opened excellent opportunities for the future. G-P's chemical business is poised for continued successful expansion.

This new tall oil distillation plant at Crossett, Arkansas, upgrades pulpmaking by-products from several southern G-P pulp mills.



GCHAT 07 1999

SGP 0030533

PROTECTED MATERIAL
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lar traits. These offspring are further tested to assure good long-term results.

Good forest management only begins with the planting, however. Proper site preparation and soil nutrition are important, as are proper thinning of the forest, and weed, pest and blight control.

As the young forest matures, thinning provides wood fiber for products and more space to release the remaining trees for faster growth.

In addition to such forest management programs on its own lands, Georgia-Pacific is also working with many small, independent forest owners to help them cultivate their tree crops for future years.

Improved utilization through innovative new products and advanced manufacturing methods also figures importantly in effective management of the company's timber resource. G-P's new facilities for structural panels like waferboard, composite plywood and oriented strand board offer new ways to derive more use from available wood fiber.

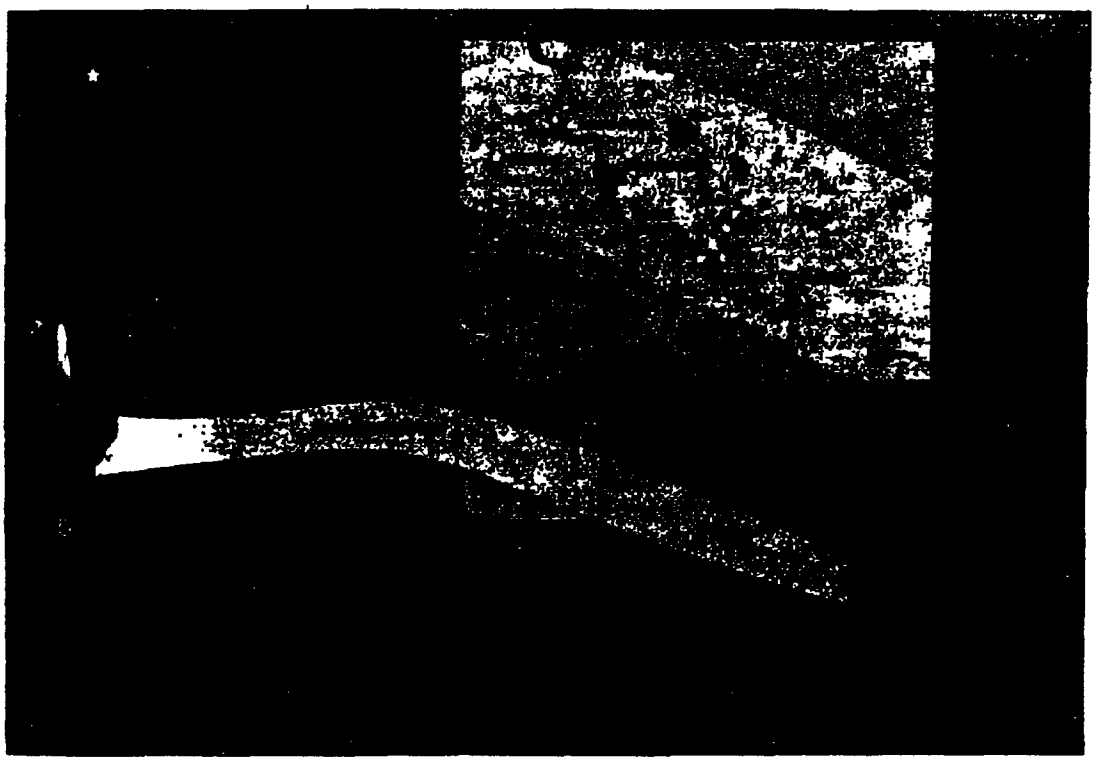
Advanced sawmill technology, like that found at Fort Bragg, California, or the mill under construction at Ellabelle, Georgia, helps get more lumber out of every log. More efficient recovery and wood-waste boilers plus electric cogeneration units extract energy from what used to be considered wood "waste."

The company continued to improve use of its other resources through better product integration and exploration and development.

The new vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) plant at Plaquemine, Louisiana, uses G-P's chlorine, which in turn uses the company's salt as a feedstock. The VCM serves as feedstock for the adjoining polyvinyl chloride plant. This VCM plant, therefore, is an important element in the company's chemical integration.

The company also continued its successful exploration and development program for natural gas to be used as chemical feedstocks. This program has moved the company to the point where it could supply the Plaquemine chemical complex with 40 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Prospects for future additions to oil and natural gas reserves look promising, particularly in the Tuscaloosa Trend area of Louisiana.

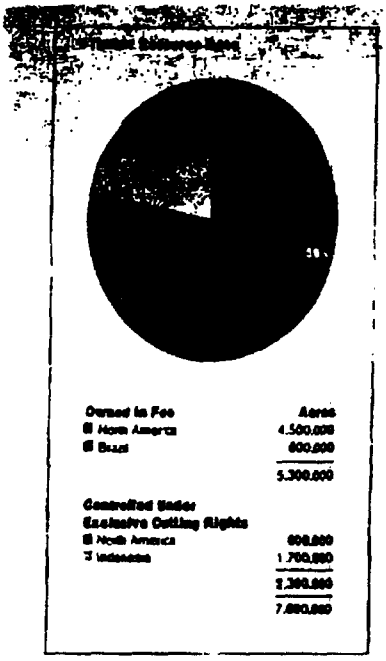
With 65,000 acres of fee and leased lands in the Tuscaloosa Trend, one of America's richest natural gas areas, Exchange Oil & Gas is drilling to provide future G-P gas supplies.



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Owned in Fee	Acres
North America	4,500,000
Brazil	800,000
	5,300,000
Controlled Under Exclusive Cutting Rights	
North America	600,000
Indonesia	1,700,000
	2,300,000
	7,600,000

Resources

During 1980, Georgia-Pacific continued to improve the productivity of the timberlands it manages in the United States and abroad. This program includes all phases of timber growth and use, from seed orchard to final product.

In Florida, for example, the timberlands acquired in 1979 with Hudson Pulp & Paper are being converted from a pulpwood rotation—about 25 years—to a sawtimber rotation—about 40 years. This extra growing time will greatly increase the value of the timber, in terms of return to the company and in terms of value to society.

Instead of providing only chips for pulp, building products will get first priority on the timber growth, with the thinnings going for lumber, plywood and pulp and the residue chips from manufacturing going to the pulp mill. Other residues, of course, will go into manufactured boards, with the remainder burned for energy.

With increasing consumer demands for products using wood fiber, good forest management and intensive utilization are more important than ever. Georgia-Pacific is at the forefront of both management and utilization.

During the most recently completed planting season, the company replanted its harvested timberlands with some 30 million seedlings. An increasing number of these seedlings are "superseedlings," from trees selected for their shape, size, growth and vigor that are mated to produce offspring with simi-

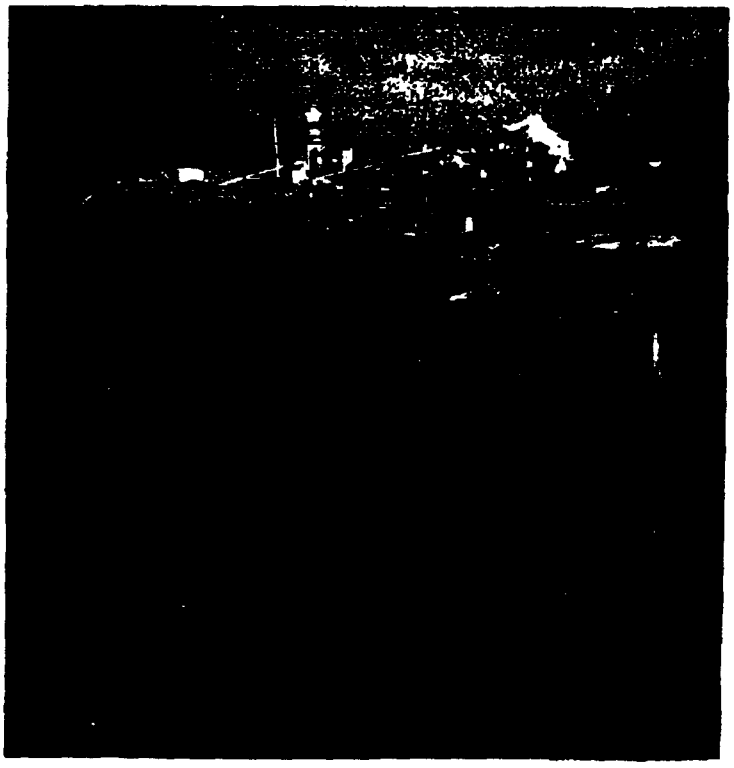
At year-end 1980, Georgia-Pacific owned approximately 4.5 million acres of timberlands in North America and had cutting rights on an additional 600,000 acres. The company owns 800,000 acres in Brazil, with joint ownership of cutting rights on another 1.7 million acres in Indonesia. These holdings provide about half of G-P's roundwood fiber requirements, with the remainder coming from open market purchases.

In its chemical operations, G-P is now capable of supplying 40 million cubic feet of natural gas daily to its Plaquemine, Louisiana, complex. At year-end, G-P's net [illegible] reserves totaled 120.2 billion cubic feet of natural gas and 6.4 [illegible] barrels of oil and condensate.

Georgia-Pacific has reserves of 130 million recoverable tons of gypsum rock, which it uses in the production of gypsum wallboard. These reserves represent more than a 60-year supply at current rates of use.

Other G-P resources include a 200-year supply of salt, which G-P uses in the manufacture of chlorine, caustic soda and sodium chlorate. The company also owns metallurgical coal on its lands in Virginia and West Virginia.

New chip handling equipment at the Palatka pulp/paper complex allows the facility to operate entirely on chips supplied by the southern division.



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Facilities Completed in 1980 (continued)

Sawmills 2	Capacity
Bowdens North Carolina (second quarter)	13 200 000 bd ft
Centreville Mississippi (fourth quarter)	20.800.000 bd ft

Roofing 2	Capacity
Hampton Georgia (fourth quarter)	
Saturated felt	365.000 rolls
Shingles, roll roofing	1 825.000 squares
Quakertown Pennsylvania (first quarter)	
Saturated felt	350.000 rolls
Shingles, roll roofing	1.845.000 squares

Pulp and Paper

Primary Pulp and Paper	Capacity
Kalamazoo, Michigan (expansion, second quarter)	
Printing paper	20.000 tons

Paper Converting	Capacity
Olympia Washington (expansion first quarter)	
Corrugated packaging	185 000 000 sq. ft.

Chemicals

Phenol	Capacity
Plaquemine Louisiana (expansion fourth quarter)	70 000 000 lbs

Thermosetting Resin	Capacity
Conway, North Carolina (expansion fourth quarter)	90 000 000 lbs

Acetone	Capacity
Plaquemine Louisiana (expansion, fourth quarter)	43 300 000 lbs

Vinyl Chloride Monomer 1	Capacity
Plaquemine, Louisiana (fourth quarter)	1 000 000 000 lbs

Tall Oil Distillation 1	Capacity
Crossett, Arkansas (fourth quarter)	77 000 000 lbs

Facilities to be Completed in 1981

Building Products

Sawmills 1	Capacity
Ellabelle, Georgia (fourth quarter)	75,000,000 bd. ft.

Chemicals

Resin Glue 1	Capacity
Crossett, Arkansas (first quarter)	21 000 000 lbs.

Formaldehyde 1	Capacity
Conway, North Carolina (first quarter)	105,000 000 lbs

Facilities to be Completed After 1981

Building Products

Plywood 1	Capacity
Havehome, Florida (first quarter, 1982)	175,000,000 sq. ft.

Sawmill	Capacity
Ft. Bragg, California	
(expansion, second quarter, 1982)	9,900,000 bd ft.

Pulp and Paper

Paper Converting	Capacity
Palatka, Florida (expansion, second quarter, 1982)	60 000 tons

Other Operations

Furniture Plant	Capacity
Sumter, South Carolina	
(expansion, second quarter, 1983)	100.000 pieces

Building Products Distribution Centers

165 Centers 15,400,000 sq. ft. of covered warehouse space

Alabama 5
Alaska 1
Arizona 2
Arkansas 3
California 11
Colorado 2
Connecticut 2
Delaware 1
Florida 8
Georgia 6
Idaho 1
Illinois 5
Indiana 4
Iowa 1
Kansas 2
Kentucky 2
Louisiana 4
Maine 2
Maryland 4
Massachusetts 2
Michigan 4
Minnesota 1
Mississippi 1
Missouri 6
Montana 2
Nebraska 2
Nevada 1
New Hampshire 1
New Jersey 2
New Mexico 1
New York 6
North Carolina 6
North Dakota 1
Ohio 6
Oklahoma 2
Oregon 2
Pennsylvania 5
Rhode Island 1
South Carolina 3
South Dakota 1
Tennessee 5
Texas 15
Utah 1
Vermont 1
Virginia 5
Washington 6
West Virginia 1
Wisconsin 3
Wyoming 1

Canada
Alberta 1
New Brunswick 1
Ontario 1
Quebec 2

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PROTECTED MATERIAL
Georgia-Pacific v. Ashton, et al.
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Building Products

Plywood
Structural
A full range of engineered and appearance grades of plywood products for construction and industrial applications. Composite panels. waterboard cut-to-size
Decorative
Various types hardwood softwood domestic and foreign
Lumber
Softwood
Redwood pressure-treated fir and pine various other domestic species
Hardwood
Domestic and foreign species
Siding
Plywood lumber hardboard in various textures patterns and types
Particleboard
Industrial underlayment mobile home decking cut-to-size
Hardboard
Standard tempered treated perforated. pegged core stock
Insulating sheathing
Extruded polystyrene urethane
Panelboard
Industrial and woodgrained paneling
Prefinished paneling
Decorative hardwood panels full range from particle hardwoods to economy imports Also paper overlaid woodgrained paneling
Moldings
Hardwood and softwood unfinished and vinyl wrapped
Adhesives
Panel drywall and construction adhesives
Doors
Pre-hung exterior interior and factory finished. and bifold doors
Gypsum products
Gypsum board, plaster specialty products sound deadening board Firestop® gypsum board textured ceiling panels tile backerboard for decked gypsum board joint treatment products wall and ceiling textures
Roofing
Asphalt and fiberglass shingles roll roofing felt and accessories
Metal products
Nails, resaw redwood fencing roofing siding other metal products for construction

Paper Products

Corrugated containers
Conventional specialized and water resistant
Paper bags and sacks
Grocery bags grocery sacks liquor bags multiwall bags lunch sacks
Industrial and converting papers
Bleached and unbleached paper multiwall sack variety bag kraft wrapping, extensible paper white and pink butcher grades freezer papers, glassine paper corn wrap base coating stock polycoated multiwall, converting grades
Industrial and converting paperboard
Boxboard containerboard bleached foodboard coated and uncoated carton stock plate and cup stock polycoated foodboard
Printing papers
Cover and text papers uncoated offset papers business forms papers, publishing papers, greeting card papers cut size business papers newsprint technical specialty papers
Safety paper for checks and documents
Wet or dry process
Pulp
Sulfate pulp sulfite pulp hardwood softwood and fluff pulp
Industrial tissue
Bathroom tissue roll towels, folded towels industrial wipes washroom towel and tissue dispensers soap and soap dispensers deodorizers nonwoven fabrics napkins and dispensers, sandwich wrap
Consumer tissue
Bathroom tissue, facial tissue towels napkins

Chemical and Plastic Products

Synthetic resins and adhesives resin and glue mixes formaldehyde wax emulsions sealers coatings
Animal feed binders catalysts cement additives chelated trace elements, concrete admixtures dispersants dried tall oil soap drilling mud additives, lignosulfonates tanning agents
Acetone alpha methyl styrene ammonia caustic soda, chlorine cumene ethyl alcohol, methanol phenol polyvinyl chloride resin sodium chlorate sulfuric acid crude tall oil, sulfate turpentine
Household cleaners, ammonia, bleach wood polish charcoal lighter tile cleaners algicide, swimming pool chemicals, detergents fabric softeners asphalt products
Color concentrate resin compounds natural resin compounds acetate and triacetate film, polyethylene PVC and specialty polymer sheet and film can liners

Specialty Products

Furniture wooden crates and baskets, plastic bottles business binders, photo albums bank stationery supplies personal portfolios printed labels
Industrial gypsum
Agricultural gypsum metal casting plaster pottery plasters tooling plasters

Georgia-Pacific papers used in this report
Cover — Custom Fellowave, Light Gray, 120 lb. cover.
Uncoated text — Sonata® Natural Kidskin, 100 lb. text.

Lithographed in the United States of America

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Capacities are stated as of December 31, 1980

Wood and Specialties

Douglas Fir Plywood Plants: 3

[illegible]

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Dee, Oregon	A	180 000 000
Springfield, Oregon	A	160 000 000
Toledo, Oregon	B	140 400 000

Southern Pine Plywood Plants: 17

3 008 000 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
A. 3/8" plywood basis
B. 3-shift, five day
C. 3-shift, six day
D. Continuous operation
2 877 000 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Chiefland, Florida	A	115,000,000
Crossett, Arkansas (2 plants)	B	400 000 000
Dudley, North Carolina (com-ply)	A	200,000,000
Emporia, Virginia	B	180 000 000
Forayce, Arkansas	B	231 000 000
Gloster, Mississippi	C	230,000,000
Logansport, Louisiana	B	169,000,000
Louisville, Mississippi	B	215 000 000
Monticello, Georgia	A	245 000,000
Peterman, Alabama	A	200,000,000
Prosperity, South Carolina	A	115,000,000
Russellville, South Carolina	B	175 000 000
Talladega, Alabama	B	190 000,000
Taylorsville, Mississippi	B	244 000,000
Warm Springs, Georgia	A	215 000 000
Whiteville, North Carolina	B	180 000,000

Eastern Softwood Plywood Plant: 1

116 900 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
3/8" plywood basis
3-shift, five day
66 000 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
McAdam, New Brunswick, Canada	116 900 000

Softwood Veneer Plants: 4

427 000 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
3/8" plywood basis
3-shift, five day
199 000 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
Coos Bay, Oregon	125 000 000
Eugene, Oregon	107 000 000
Huntsboro, Alabama	110 000 000
Sutherlin, Oregon	85,000,000

Hardwood Veneer Plants: 3

199 300 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
3/8" basis
3-shift, six day
107 300 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
Langa Bay, Philippines	54 000 000
Portel, Brazil	59,000,000
Samarinda, Indonesia	76,300 000

Specialty Plywood Plants: 7

845 600 000 sq. ft. 1 600 000 cu. ft. rated annual capacity
A. Surface measure basis, 3-shift, five day
B. 3/4" plywood basis, 2-shift, five day
C. Surface measure basis, 3-shift, six day
D. Surface measure basis, 2-shift, five day
E. Board measure basis, 2-shift, five day
F. 3/8" plywood basis, 2-shift, five day
388 800 000 sq. ft. 1 600 000 cu. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Eugene, Oregon (2 plants)		
Hardwood plywood	B	200 000 000
Fir siding	F	70 000 000
Langa Bay, Philippines		
Hardwood plywood	D	23 000 000
Portel, Brazil		
Hardwood plywood	C	57 200 000
Samarinda, Indonesia		
Hardwood plywood	D	95 400 000
Savannah, Georgia		
Hardwood plywood	A	100 000 000
Sumter, South Carolina		
Hardwood plywood	E	7 600 000

Particleboard Plants: 5

465 900 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
A. 3/4" basis, continuous operation
B. 3/4" basis, 3-shift, five day
415 000 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Crossett, Arkansas	B	95 100 000
Louisville, Mississippi	B	73 800,000
Russellville, South Carolina	A	108,000 000
Taylorsville, Mississippi	B	84 000,000
Vienna, Georgia	A	105 000,000

Hardboard Plants: 2

438 000 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
1/8" basis, continuous operation
445 000 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
Conway, North Carolina	207 000 000
Jarratt, Virginia	231 000 000

Panelboard Plants: 3

560 300 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
A. 1/8" basis, continuous operation
B. 1/8" basis, 3-shift, five day
439 000 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Monticello, Georgia	A	320 000 000
Taylorsville, Mississippi*	B	44 500 000
Whiteville, North Carolina	A	195 800,000

*Converted to flakeboard core pilot plant

Panelboard Coating and Paper Overlay Plants: 2

473 600 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
A. 1/8" basis, 3-shift, five day
B. 1/8" basis, 2-shift, five day
405 500 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Monticello, Georgia (paper overlay)	A	320 000 000
Whiteville, North Carolina (print coating)	B	153 600 000

Softboard Plant: 1

250 000 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
1/2" basis, continuous operation
231 700 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
Jarratt, Virginia	250 000,000

Waferboard Plant: 1

166 000 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
7/16" basis, continuous operation
169 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
Woodland, Maine	166 000 000

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Lumber

Southern Hardwood Sawmills: 11

	Capacity: bd. ft.
Hodges, South Carolina	25 000 000
Bowdens, North Carolina	13 200 000
Carriere, Mississippi	20 800 000
Conway, South Carolina	16 000 000
Enfield, North Carolina	18 000 000
Forrest, Arkansas	16 000 000
McRae, Georgia	13 200 000
Murfreesboro, North Carolina	12 000 000
Plymouth, North Carolina	18 000 000
Savannah (Port Wentworth), Georgia	13 000 000
Thomasville, Alabama	18 400 000

Appalachian Hardwood Sawmills: 4
82 000 000 bd. ft. rated annual capacity
2-shift, five day
67 000 000 bd. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: bd. ft.
Harlan (Evarts), Kentucky	16 000 000
Jaeger (McDowell), West Virginia	12 000 000
Rainelle, West Virginia	16 000 000
Richwood, West Virginia	18 000 000

Other Hardwood Sawmill: 1
4 800 000 bd. ft. rated annual capacity
3-shift, five day
No 1980 production

	Capacity: bd. ft.
Portel, Brazil	4 800 000

Southern Pine Sawmills: 15
814 400 000 bd. ft. rated annual capacity
2-shift, five day
681 600 000 bd. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: bd. ft.
Ahoskie, North Carolina	47 000 000
Bay Springs, Mississippi	51 000 000
Citronelle, Alabama	46 000 000
Claxton, Georgia	47 000 000
Columbia, Mississippi	51 000 000
Cross City, Florida	42 000 000
Dudley, North Carolina	44 000 000
El Dorado, Arkansas	73 400 000
Fayette, Alabama	69 000 000
Glenwood, Arkansas	105 000 000
Prosperity, South Carolina	44 000 000
Stamps, Arkansas	51 000 000
Varnville, South Carolina	44 000 000
Warrenton, Georgia	50 000 000
Whiteville, North Carolina	50 000 000

Southern Stud Mills: 5
264 600 000 bd. ft. rated annual capacity
A, 1-shift, five day
B, 2-shift, five day
180 900 000 bd. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: bd. ft.
Crossett, Arkansas	B	62 000 000
Monticello, Georgia	B	52 000 000
Roxie, Mississippi	B	41 000 000
Russellville, South Carolina	A	45 000 000
Taylorsville, Mississippi	B	64 600 000

Western Fir Stud Mills: 2
56 000 000 bd. ft. rated annual capacity
1-shift, five day
30 400 000 bd. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: bd. ft.
Coquille, Oregon	28 000 000
Toledo, Oregon	28 000 000

Other Lumber Mills: 3
2-shift, five day

	Capacity: bd. ft.
Fort Bragg, California (2 mills)	
Redwood quadmill	84 500 000
Redwood sawmill	112 300 000
1980 production 188,700,000 bd. ft.	
Woodland, Maine	
Eastern softwood sawmill	73 200 000
1980 production 40,300,000 bd. ft.	

Roofing

Roofing Plants: 4
A, 2-shift, five-day
B, 3-shift, five-day

		Capacity
Franklin, Ohio (2 plants)		
Dry roofing felt		45,000 tons
1980 production 34,900 tons		
Shingles, roll roofing	A	2,120,000 squares
1980 production 1,277,000 squares		
Saturated felt	B	1,330,000 rolls
1980 production 729,700 rolls		
Hampton, Georgia		
Shingles, roll roofing	A	1,825,000 squares
1980 production 69,500 squares		
Saturated felt	B	365,000 rolls
1980 production 31,800 rolls		
Quakertown, Pennsylvania		
Shingles, roll roofing	A	1,845,000 squares
1980 production 681,500 squares		
Saturated felt	B	350,000 rolls
1980 production 87,800 rolls		

Gypsum

Gypsum Wallboard Plants: 9
2,455,135,000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
A, Continuous operation
B, 3-shift, five day
1,834,900,000 sq. ft. 1980 production

		Capacity: sq. ft.
Acme, Texas	A	491,800,000
Blue Rapids, Kansas	A	136,335,000
Brunswick, Georgia	A	375,000,000
Buchanan, New York	A	276,000,000
Fort Dodge, Iowa	A	289,000,000
Grand Rapids, Michigan	B	171,000,000
Lovell, Wyoming	A	246,000,000

SGP 0030539

Gypsum (continued)

Sigurd, Utah	B	160 000 000
Wilmington, Delaware	A	310 000 000

Fire Door Core Plants: 2
[illegible]
[illegible]

	Capacity: cores
Cuba, Missouri	90 000
Tigard, Oregon	65 000

Gypsum Plaster Mills
Plaster mills operation at gypsum wallboard plants
126 500 tons rated annual capacity
Continuous operation

	Capacity: tons
[illegible]	
Blue Rapids, Kansas	74 500
Brunswick, Georgia	34 000
Sigurd, Utah	8 000
Wilmington, Delaware	13 000

Gypsum Joint System Plants: 4
120 900 tons rated annual capacity
97 500 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Acme, Texas (gypsum wallboard plant)	30 500
Akron, New York	19 400
Chicago, Illinois	15 000
Marietta, Georgia	36 000
Milford, Virginia	20 000

Pulp and Paper

Primary Pulp and Paper Plants: 25
Pulp — 3 032 350 tons rated annual capacity
Paper — 2 176 000 tons rated annual capacity
Continuous operation nameplate capacities
Pulp — 2 668 300 tons 1980 production
Paper — 2 017 300 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Bellingham, Washington (4 plants)*	
Bleached sulfite pulp	205 000
Semi-chemical pulp	40 000
Tissue and toweling paper	88 500
Paperboard	18 000
Crossett, Arkansas (4 plants)*	
Kraft pulp	493 700
Kraft paper	167 000
Bleached foodboard bleached pulp	160 000
Tissue and toweling paper	150 000
Delair, New Jersey*	
Gypsum paperboard	73 000
Gary, Indiana*	
Industrial toweling paper	27 000
Gilman, Vermont*	
Printing paper	71 000
Kalamazoo, Michigan*	
Printing paper	140 000
Lyons Falls, New York (1 plant)*	
Semi-chemical pulp	42 000
Printing paper	74 600
Palatka, Florida (2 plants)*	
Kraft pulp	415 200
Kraft paper	230 000
Tissue and toweling paper	82 000
Plattsburgh, New York (1 plant)*	
Semi-chemical pulp	36 000
Tissue and toweling paper	86 000
Port Hudson, Louisiana (1 plant)	
Bleached hardwood kraft pulp	240 000
Bleached softwood kraft pulp	210 000
Pryor, Oklahoma*	
Gypsum paperboard	67 700
Reading, Pennsylvania*	
Fine printing paper	21 200
Taylorville, Illinois	
Fine printing paper	30 000
Thorold, Ontario, Canada*	
Gypsum paperboard	110 000
Toledo, Oregon (1 plant)*	
Kraft pulp	490 000
Semi-chemical medium	118 000
Kraft paper	133 000
Kraft linerboard	272 000
Tomahawk, Wisconsin*	
Industrial tissue paper	7 000
Woodland, Maine (2 plants)	
Kraft pulp	245 000
Printing paper	90 000
*Various locations as noted above	
Recycled pulp fibre	575 150

Paper Converting

Corrugated Packaging: 10
6 810 000 000 sq. ft. rated annual capacity
2-shift, five day
5 741 900 000 sq. ft. 1980 production

	Capacity: sq. ft.
Asheboro, North Carolina	700 000 000
Dallas, Texas	750 000 000
Los Angeles, California	1 100 000 000
Madera, California	700 000 000
Modesto, California	925 000 000
Monticello, Iowa (sheet plant)	130 000 000
Olympia, Washington	900 000 000
Oshkosh, Wisconsin (sheet plant)	130 000 000
San Francisco, California	860 000 000
Sheboygan, Wisconsin	615 000 000

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Paper Converting (continued)

Tissue Products: 6

		Capacity: tons
Bellingham, Washington		
Household and industrial	A	83,000
Crossett, Arkansas		
Household and industrial	A	127,900
Gas, Indiana		
Industrial	B	26,000
Palatka, Florida		
Household	A	79,400
Plattsburgh, New York		
Household	A	83,000
Tomahawk, Wisconsin		
Industrial	C	7,000

Safety Check Paper: 2
34,600 tons rated annual capacity
3-shift, five day
34,300 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Burlington, Iowa	14,600
Warwick, New York	20,000

Label Printing and Cutting: 2
45,000 tons rated annual capacity
3-shift, five day
23,200 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Cincinnati, Ohio	34,300
Lockport, Illinois	10,700

Grocery Bags and Sacks: 3
193,000 tons rated annual capacity
3-shift, five day
176,400 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Palatka, Florida	55,000
Richmond, Virginia	75,000
Toledo, Oregon	63,000

Multiwall: 2
60,000 tons rated annual capacity
3-shift, five day
35,000 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Hamlet, North Carolina	30,000
Pine Bluff, Arkansas	30,000

Other Converting Plants: 2
A Continuous operation
B 3-shift, five day

		Capacity
Ajax, Ontario, Canada		
Chipboard partitions	A	70,000,000 bundles
1980 production 57,500,000 bundles		
Crossett, Arkansas		
Poly coating	B	90,000 tons
1980 production 106,400 tons		

Chemical

Formaldehyde: 11
1,065,000,000 lbs rated annual capacity
Continuous operation
980,800,000 lbs 1980 production

	Capacity: lbs.
Albany, Oregon	120,000,000
Columbus, Ohio (2 plants)	170,000,000
Coos Bay, Oregon (2 plants)	75,000,000
Crossett, Arkansas (2 plants)	160,000,000
Lufkin, Texas	100,000,000
Russellville, South Carolina	220,000,000
Taylorsville, Mississippi	120,000,000
Vienna, Georgia	100,000,000

Wax Emulsion: 3
52,000,000 lbs rated annual capacity
1-shift, five day
20,000,000 lbs 1980 production

	Capacity: lbs.
Crossett, Arkansas	24,000,000
Russellville, South Carolina	15,000,000
Vienna, Georgia	13,000,000

Thermosetting Resin: 12
1,847,000,000 lbs rated annual capacity
Continuous operation
1,008,400,000 lbs 1980 production

	Capacity: lbs.
Albany, Oregon	150,000,000
Columbus, Ohio	130,000,000
Conway, North Carolina	266,000,000
Coos Bay, Oregon	146,000,000
Crossett, Arkansas	190,000,000
Louisville, Mississippi	135,000,000
Lufkin, Texas	140,000,000
Russellville, South Carolina	140,000,000
Savannah (Port Wentworth), Georgia	90,000,000
Taylorsville, Mississippi	120,000,000
Ukiah, California	150,000,000
Vienna, Georgia	190,000,000

Polyvinyl Chloride: 1
700,000,000 lbs rated annual capacity
Continuous operation
390,500,000 lbs 1980 production

	Capacity: lbs.
Plaquemine, Louisiana	700,000,000

Lignin Products: 2
221,000 tons rated annual capacity
A Continuous operation
B 3-shift, five day
190,400 tons 1980 production

		Capacity: tons
Bellingham, Washington		
Lignin	A	210,000
Houston, Texas		
Lignin converting	B	11,000

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Chemical (continued)

Household and Industrial Chemicals: 7

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		Capacity: cases
Auburn, Washington		
Household and plastic bottles	A	1 550 000
City of Commerce, California		
Household and industrial	B	8 770 000
Montebello, California		
Household	A	3 000 000
Phoenix, Arizona		
Household and plastic bottles	B	2 500 000
Rialto, California		
Plastic bottles	B	6 600 000
Tracy, California		
Household and plastic bottles	B	6 600 000
Vernon, California		
Household	A	1 000 000

Chlorine, Caustic Soda and Chlorate: 3

1 100 000 tons rated annual capacity
C Continuous operation
873 200 tons 1980 production

	Capacity: tons
Bellingham, Washington (1 plant)	
Chlorine	90 000
Caustic soda	99 000
Plaquemine, Louisiana (2 plants)	
Chlorine	421 000
Caustic soda	466 000
Sodium chlorate	27 000

Tall Oil and Specialty Chemicals: 2

146 600 000 lbs rated annual capacity
C Continuous operation
B Batch operation
81 809 000 lbs 1980 production

		Capacity: lbs.
Crossett, Arkansas (2 plants)		
Tall oil	A	64 000 000
Tall oil distillation	A	77 000 000
Dried soap	B	3 000 000
Turpentine	B	2 600 000

Other Chemical Plants: 11

C Continuous operation
B Batch five days
D Batch seven days

		Capacity
Bellingham, Washington (2 plants)		
Alcohol	A	6 000 000 gals
1980 production 5 300 000 gals		
Sulphuric acid	A	22 000 tons
1980 production 20 800 tons		
Belvidere, New Jersey		
Acetate film	C	5 900 000 lbs
1980 production 3 000 000 lbs		
Farmingdale, New York		
Compounded plastic materials and concentrates	B	30 000 000 lbs
1980 production 27 400 000 lbs		
Hamlet, North Carolina		
Polyethylene film	A	13 000 000 lbs
1980 production 9 300 000 lbs		
Houston, Texas		
Cumene	A	750 000 000 lbs
1980 production 645 400 000 lbs		
Newark, New Jersey		
Acetate and acrylic film	C	24 400 000 lbs
1980 production 11 400 000 lbs		
Plaquemine, Louisiana (4 plants)		
Methanol	A	126 000 000 gals
1980 production 132 200 000 gals		
Phenol	A	330 000 000 lbs
1980 production 236 800 000 lbs		
Acetone	A	199 300 000 lbs
1980 production 145 800 000 lbs		
Ammonia	A	200 000 tons
1980 production 180 000 tons		
Vinyl chloride monomer	A	1 000 000 000 lbs
1980 production 47 400 000 lbs		

Other Operations

Furniture Plant: 1	Capacity
Sumter, South Carolina	400 000 pieces

Checkbook Covers: 2

St. Louis, Missouri

Ste. Genevieve, Missouri

Wirebound Crate, Wooden Crate and Basket Plants: 2

Murfreesboro, North Carolina

New Bern, North Carolina

Wood Flour Extender Plant: 1

Crossett, Arkansas

Facilities Completed in 1980
Building Products

Composite Plywood: 1	Capacity
Dudley, North Carolina (first quarter)	200 000 000 sq. ft. 3/8"

Waferboard: 1	Capacity
Woodland, Maine (fourth quarter)	166 000 000 sq. ft. 3/8"

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Facilities Completed in 1980 (continued)

Sawmills: 2	Capacity
Statesboro, Georgia (second quarter)	18,000,000 bd. ft.
Dennett, Alabama (fourth quarter)	20,800,000 bd. ft.

Roofing: 2	Capacity
Hampton, Georgia (fourth quarter)	
Saturated felt	365,000 rolls
Shingles for roofing	825,000 squares
Quakertown, Pennsylvania (first quarter)	
Saturated felt	350,000 rolls
Shingles for roofing	845,000 squares

Pulp and Paper

Primary Pulp and Paper	Capacity
Kalamazoo, Michigan (expansion, second quarter)	
Printing paper	20,000 tons

Paper Converting	Capacity
Olympia, Washington (expansion, first quarter)	
Corrugated packaging	186,000,000 sq. ft.

Chemicals

Phenol	Capacity
Plaquemine, Louisiana (expansion, fourth quarter)	70,000,000 lbs.

Thermosetting Resin	Capacity
Conway, North Carolina (expansion, fourth quarter)	30,000,000 lbs.

Acetone	Capacity
Plaquemine, Louisiana (expansion, fourth quarter)	43,300,000 lbs.

Vinyl Chloride Monomer: 1	Capacity
Plaquemine, Louisiana (fourth quarter)	1,000,000,000 lbs.

Tall Oil Distillation: 1	Capacity
Crossett, Arkansas (fourth quarter)	77,000,000 lbs.

Facilities to be Completed in 1981

Building Products

Sawmill: 1	Capacity
Ellabelle, Georgia (fourth quarter)	75,000,000 bd. ft.

Chemicals

Rosin Size: 1	Capacity
Crossett, Arkansas (first quarter)	21,000,000 lbs.

Formaldehyde: 1	Capacity
Conway, North Carolina (first quarter)	105,000,000 lbs.

Facilities to be Completed After 1981

Building Products

Plywood: 1	Capacity
Hawthorne, Florida (first quarter, 1982)	175,000,000 sq. ft.

Sawmill	Capacity
Ft. Bragg, California	
(expansion, second quarter, 1982)	9,900,000 bd. ft.

Pulp and Paper

Paper Converting	Capacity
Palatka, Florida (expansion, second quarter, 1982)	60,000 tons

Other Operations

Furniture Plant	Capacity
Sumter, South Carolina	
(expansion, second quarter, 1983)	100,000 pieces

Building Products Distribution Centers

165 Centers 15,400,000 sq. ft. of covered warehouse space

Alabama 5
Alaska 1
Arizona 2
Arkansas 3
California 11
Colorado 2
Connecticut 2
Delaware 1
Florida 8
Georgia 6
Idaho 1
Illinois 5
Indiana 4
Iowa 1
Kansas 2
Kentucky 2
Louisiana 4
Maine 2
Maryland 4
Massachusetts 2
Michigan 4
Minnesota 1
Mississippi 1
Missouri 6
Montana 2
Nebraska 2
Nevada 1
New Hampshire 1
New Jersey 2
New Mexico 1
New York 6
North Carolina 6
North Dakota 1
Ohio 6
Oklahoma 2
Oregon 2
Pennsylvania 5
Rhode Island 1
South Carolina 3
South Dakota 1
Tennessee 5
Texas 15
Utah 1
Vermont 1
Virginia 5
Washington 6
West Virginia 1
Wisconsin 3
Wyoming 1

Canada
Alberta 1
New Brunswick 1
Ontario 1
Quebec 2

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Building Products

Plywood
Structural
A full range of all-grade and appearance grades of plywood products for construction and industrial applications. Composite panels, waterboard, cut-to-size
Decorative
Various species, hardwood, softwood, domestic and foreign

Lumber
Softwood
Redwood, pressure-treated fir and pine, various other domestic species
Hardwood
Domestic and foreign species

Siding
Plywood, lumber, hardboard in various textures, patterns and types

Particleboard
Industrial, underlayment, mobile home decking, cut-to-size

Hardboard
Standard, tempered, treated, perforated, printed, core stock

Insulating sheathing
Extruded polystyrene, urethane

Paneiboard
Industrial and woodgrained paneling

Prefinished paneling
Decorative hardwood panels, full range from domestic hardwoods to economy imports. Also paper overlaid woodgrained paneling

Moldings
Hardwood and softwood, unfinished and vinyl wrapped

Adhesives
Panel, drywall and construction adhesives

Doors
Pre-hung exterior, interior and factory finished, and bifold doors

Gypsum products
Gypsum board, plaster, specialty products, sound deadening board, Firestop® gypsum board, textured ceiling panels, tile backerboard, foil backed gypsum board, joint treatment products, wall and ceiling textures

Roofing
Asphalt and fiberglass shingles, roll roofing, felt and accessories

Metal products
Nails, repair, remesh, fencing, roofing, siding, other metal products for construction

Paper Products

Corrugated containers
Conventional, specialized and water resistant

Paper bags and sacks
Grocery bags, grocery sacks, liquor bags, multiwall bags, lunch sacks

Industrial and converting papers
Bleached and unbleached paper, multiwall sack, variety bag, kraft wrapping, extensible paper, white and pink butcher grades, freezer papers, giblet paper, coin wrap, base coating stock, polycoated multiwall converting grades

Industrial and converting paperboard
Boxboard, containerboard, bleached foodboard, coated and uncoated carton stock, plate and cup stock, polycoated foodboard

Printing papers
Cover and text papers, uncoated offset papers, business form papers, publishing papers, greeting card papers, cut size business papers, newsprint, technical specialty papers

Safety paper for checks and documents
Wet or dry process

Pulp
Sulfate pulp, sulfite pulp, hardwood, softwood and fluff pulp

Industrial tissue
Bathroom tissue, roll towels, folded towels, industrial wipes, washroom towel and tissue dispensers, soap and soap dispensers, deodorizers, nonwoven fabric napkins and dispensers, sandwich wrap

Consumer tissue
Bathroom tissue, facial tissue, towels, napkins

Chemical and Plastic Products

Synthetic resins and adhesives, resin and glue mixes, formaldehyde, wax emulsions, sealers, coatings

Animal feed binders, catalysts, cement additives, chelated trace elements, concrete admixtures, dispersants, dried tall oil soap, drilling mud additives, lignosulfonates, sizing agents

Acetone, alpha methyl styrene, ammonia, caustic soda, chlorine, cumene, ethyl alcohol, methanol, phenol, polyvinyl chloride resin, sodium chlorate, sulfuric acid, crude tall oil, sulfate, turpentine

Household cleaners, ammonia, bleach, wood polish, charcoal lighter, fire cleaners, algicide, swimming pool chemicals, detergents, fabric softeners, aerosol products

Color concentrate, resin compounds, natural resin compounds, acetate and triacetate film, polyethylene, PVC and specialty polymer sheet and film, containers

Specialty Products

Furniture, wooden crates and baskets, plastic bottles, business binders, photo albums, data storage supplies, personal portfolios, printed labels

Industrial gypsum
Agricultural gypsum, metal casting plaster, pottery, plasters, tooling plasters

Georgia-Pacific papers used in this report:
Cover — Custom Feltweave Light Gray, 120 lb. cover
Uncoated text — Sonata® Natural Kidskin, 100 lb. text

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