



building technology has progressively allowed the use of wood in a wide range of non-residential and multi-story buildings. Construction codes have been evolving to realize the benefits of wood construction and allow for higher buildings to be built with wood. Advances in building technology has also progressively allowed the use of wood in a wide range of non-residential and multi-story buildings.

### Wood Stores CO<sub>2</sub>

Growing trees capture CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and store it as carbon. If the trees are harvested and turned into wood products, such as timber, the carbon stays locked in the wood. The wood used to build homes, buildings, and other wood products, like furniture, can store carbon for decades. Wood products have the additional benefit of being used as an alternate material to products made from concrete or steel, which have a greater impact on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than wood. They also do not absorb and store CO<sub>2</sub> like wood ones.

A **wood-framed** home stores the same amount of **carbon** that is emitted by running the family car for five years.



### Mass Timber

Wood has been used to build houses for thousands of years, but more recently with the development of engineered structural timber, mass timber has allowed wood to be used in major construction projects to create higher buildings. Mass timber involves attaching pieces of wood together to form panes or structural elements such as beams. This results in wood that is strong, fire-resistant, lightweight, versatile, and aesthetically pleasing.

Building with wood is **quick and quiet.**



### Did you know?

Provincial and territorial forest laws, regulations and policies address and govern a variety of environmental, social, and economic considerations, which includes the importance of sustainable forest management. Ensuring that every harvested area is regenerated and there is a continuous cycle of growing, harvesting, and renewing, so that forests remain healthy for many years to come.