Steelcase - Climate Change 2020

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

For over 108 years, Steelcase Inc. has helped create great experiences for the world's leading organizations, across industries. We demonstrate this through our family of brands – including Steelcase®, Coalesse®, Designtex®, Turnstone®, Smith System®, Orangebox® and AMQ®. Together, they offer a comprehensive portfolio of architecture, furniture and technology products and services designed to unlock human promise and support social, economic, and environmental sustainability. We are globally accessible through a network of channels, including over 800 Steelcase dealer locations. Steelcase is a global, industry-leading, and publicly traded company with fiscal 2020 revenue of $3.7 billion.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	March 1 2019	February 29 2020	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Belgium
China
Czechia
France
Germany
India
Malaysia
Mexico
Saudi Arabia
Spain
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

USD

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for the decision to approve Steelcase's carbon strategy that includes setting new agressive emissions reduction goals, and becoming operationally climate positive by 2030. The CEO oversees the implementation of Steelcase climate change strategy, coordinates multi-functional efforts, and allocates capital.
Board-level committee	The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Steelcase Inc. Board of Directors oversees Steelcase's strategy and policies with respect to environmental, social and governance matters, including sustainability.

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues	<Not Applicable>	During quarterly scheduled meetings with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committe, discussions were had on setting science-based targets, becoming operationally carbon neutral in 2020 and setting a goal of becoming carbon negative/climate positive across our operations by 2030. Guiding strategy, risk, plans of action, annual budget, responsibilities and oversight structure were discussed during the meetings. Additional meetings will be set to establish structure for overseeing capital allocation, monitoring progress against target, and more specific action plans.

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly
Sustainability committee	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	As important matters arise

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

The Supervisor of the Energy, Climate and Renewables team is on the sustainability team and reports directly to the Sustainability Director, who ultimately reports to the Senior VP, Chief Administrative Officer, general counsel and secretary. The Energy, Climate and Renewables Supervisor is responsible for creating the company's climate change strategy and point of view, and approval for the strategy and associated initiatives is directly sought from the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). The CEO is ultimately responsible for overseeing and monitoring progress against the strategy. The sustainability comittee comprised of senior executive officers across business units is responsible for assessing, priorizing and approving emission reduction projects. For example, Chief Financial Officer oversees the financial planning and budgeting and is responsible for allocating capital to favorable projects. The Vice President, Global Operations is responsible for implementing projects and initiatives to reduce emissions from our operations and facilities and for overseeing emission reduction initiatives relating to our value chain emissions and supply chain engagement. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Steelcase Inc. Board of Directors has oversight of Steelcase's ESG strategies and policies, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	All employees participate in profit-sharing bonus based on the organization's performance. When we reduce energy consumption, we simultaneously lower operating cost and this contributes to increased profitability and a positive impact on bonus outcome.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity inventivized	Comment
All employees	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Energy reduction project Efficiency project	All employees participate in profit-sharing bonus based on the organization's performance. When we reduce energy consumption, we simultaneously lower operating cost and this contributes to increased profitability and a positvie impact on bonus outcome.
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	Senior management and leaders have an incentive program that is based on both short-term and long-term operational performance targets, which include financial efficiency targets and others.
Other, please specify (Operations employees)	Monetary reward	Energy reduction project	Operations employees have a suggestion incentive program that recognizes and rewards employees for process and product improvement suggestions that reduce energy consumption, waste, improve efficiency, and contribute to increased productivity.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	5	
Medium-term	5	10	
Long-term	10	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

We do not ascribe to a single definition of substantive financial or strategic impact. We consider risks and opportunities on a case-by-case basis and use several indicators as guidelines to define substantive financial or strategic impact on our business. We closely monitor substantive financial and strategic impact to our business as they relate to regulatory changes, our people, property, and the market. For example, any risk (climate-related and others) that could have a 10% impact on regional operation income is considered a substantive financial impact. Other quantifiable financial indicators including direct and indirect costs, revenue, etc. are used to identify substantive financial impact, and strategic indicators from the materiality assessments are used to further define substantive strategic impact.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered
Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process
A specific climate-related risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered
Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process
Our Energy, Climate and Renewables team is responsible for assessing climate related risks on all time horizons and updating senior leadership. The sustainability team closely monitors trends and transitions in the market to assess potential climate risk and opportunities that could impact our revenue streams through customer engagement. The sustainability team conducts materiality assessment to qualify and prioritize these risks and opportunities. In addition, potential environmental policies and regulations changes are closely monitored in every region we operate in, and the sustainability team assesses them depending on their potential impact, for example, to our operating costs on all time horizons. Through this process, we are able to quantify the potential increase in operating cost for our direct operations should there be a carbon tax in regions where we operate in. These processes also allows us to identify transitional risks and opportunities related to climate change, for example, customer expectations, corporate reputation and also the potential increase in upstream material cost (steel, etc.). In addition, Enterprise Risk Management team conducts quarterly reviews for each of our geographical regions for our direct operations(Americas, EMEA and APAC). All perceived climate-related risks and elevate imminent risks to senior leadership. For climate related physical risks, the risk team identifies weather-related risks in the regions where we operate through the quarterly reviews, which we realize could be further intensified due to climate change, and how that could affect our sales, operations and assets. Any risk that could have a 10% impact on regional operating income is considered a substantive risk. Climate-related risks will continue to be considered in our financial planning and risk management processes. Case study - Physical risk Because we are a global company with presence in regions that are more subject to physical risks of climate change, we recognize the risk of shifting climate patterns, both acute and chronic. In recent years, we have experienced natural disasters, for example, hurricanes in Mexico, that have major disruptions to our operations, our property and most importantly, our people. Steelcase has a long-lasting legacy of protecting the health and safety of our employees, and these disastrous events have prompted us to further invest in infrastructure and practices that allow us to better protect our facilities and our employees. For example, we have made improvements in fire protection systems and tornado shelters, and we continue to prioritize training and practices such as tornado drills. Case study – Transitional risk The trend to price carbon is growing as a means of curbing emissions and transitioning to a low carbon economy. At Steelcase, we have been monitoring and assessing the financial impact should there be a regulatory carbon tax in regions where we operate in. We have not yet introduced an internal price on carbon, and we historically had aggressive ROI expectations, that sometimes prevent us from pursuing emission reduction opportunities. The transitional risk of a regulatory carbon tax would have a significant impact on our operating cost, and we recognize the need to reduce our emissions in effort to mitigate this risk. Our sustainability team quantified the financial impact of a regulatory carbon tax at our current level of emissions, which along with many other factors, led to the decision from senior leaders to set ambitious emission reduction targets. We have also adjusted the ROI expectation on emission reduction projects which allows us to realize more opportunities over the next decade.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Climate change poses a risk to our company and we are committed to complying with current regulatory requirements. Example of risks from current regulation including reputational risk and cost of non-compliances have always been included in our assessments. We have been ensuring compliance with regulations in all regions where we operate. For example, disclosing relevant data to the regulatory agencies on our air emissions, greenhouse gas emissions and conducting quarterly audits at our facilities.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	We include emerging regulations in our assessment. One example of emerging regulations that we include in our risk assessment is potential regulatory carbon tax. We closely monitor trend in regulatory languages and potential emerging regulations, and prepare and adapt our processes in advance of possible future taxes or regulations which could impact our business, e.g carbon tax.
Technology	Relevant, sometimes included	Technology/renewable energy and changing energy markets are included in our risk assessments. We consider the changing landscape when we consider opportunities for additional renewable energy investments, when we contract for physical energy, when we consider new markets, and when we engage with policymakers. We strive to make energy affordable, reliable and renewable and technology is paramount to those goals.
Legal	Relevant, always included	We take our legal obligations seriously. The European Union and Asia-Pacific countries have adopted regulations to restrict the use of certain chemicals (e.g. REACH), limit packing (e.g. the packaging directive), encourage end of life services and other laws designed to limit hazardous materials and to reduce waste.
Market	Relevant, always included	Markets are included in our risk assessments. In terms of renewable enegy market, we consider the changing landscape when we consider opportunities for additional renewable energy investments, when we contract for physical energy, when we consider new markets, and when we engage with policymakers. We both respond to changing markets and influence markets through our work with engaging policymakers. In terms of office furniture market, we take into consideration the risks of shifting market demand in product offerings and customer expectations, for example, demand for low carbon product offerings.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	We take our brand equity and reputation seriously. Damages or the risk of damages to our reputation could lead to loss of customers/potential customers, unfavorable treatment by regulators/investors/insurance companies, and other unwanted consequences.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Our risk management team and insurers take these risks into consideration and continually invest in mitigating these acute physical risks. For example, tornado and hurricanes in certain regions are closely monitored and mitigated. Other examples include investing in our facilities and infrastructure such as replacing roofs, adding tornado shelters and investing in improved fire protection systems.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	The impacts of chronic physical risks are consistently included in risk assessment work. Shifts in chronic climate patterns such as sea level rise, water availability, heat waves are risks that affect our people, operations and facilties. In addition, chronic physical risks also affect our supply chain and material procurement and are considered.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Upstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Market	Increased cost of raw materials

Primary potential financial impact
Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As a global manufacturer of office furniture, we have a diverse supply chain in all regions including North America, Europe, Middle East and Asia Pacific. We also have a high demand for raw materials. Many of these raw materials are emission intensive (for example, steel and plastics), and the risk of increased cost of these raw materials have been identified to have a potential financial impact on our business. In addition, we have observed increased material cost and disrupted supply of raw materials with the Covid-19 pandemic and natural disasters. We understand that shifts in market, acute and chronic physical risks associated with climate change poses a risk on our raw material supply.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We have been monitoring different emerging languages on carbon pricing and have begun to estimate a range of potential increase in cost by applying a shadow carbon price value to our emissions. It is still yet to be determined how the price on carbon will affect our supply chain and our material cost.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We are working to understand this risk through modeling and considering setting an internal price on carbon. Once we better understand the impact, we can then begin working on changing our sourcing practices to procure less-energy intensive inputs (thereby, potentially less costly inputs in the future).

Comment
NA

Identifier
Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology

Primary potential financial impact
Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
The cost of some renewable energy technology is steadily decreasing; however, the cost of new technology (e.g. electric vehicles and battery storage) which have the potential to drastically disrupt the energy market are still quite high. We will continue to evaluate the return on investment for these cutting edge technologies to understand if it makes sense for us to pursue. Much of our scope 1 and 2 emissions are concentrated in North America where we highly depend on fossil fuel. We also have the potential to pursue renewable energy supply and onsite renewable energy at some of our larger offices and manufacturing sites in west Michigan. This will take significant

capital investment and will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. We also have to adjust our expectations for ROI as it relates specifically to our work on addressing climate change. This includes increase capital investment in energy efficiency projects in our buildings, especially owned offices and manufacturing facilities in west Michigan where our energy consumption is high.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
1000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
There may be short-term loss from substantial upfront investment, however we also predict with potential changing policies and compliance expectations this investment would help us avoid long-term financial impacts. We're working to develop the financial metrics for this as we adjust our existing expectations (e.g. ROI). We estimated that the net returns of energy efficiency opportunities over the next decade will be 3-8million. We hope to use the net return from energy efficiency to invest in renewable energy supply, which under the current assumption, is an incremental cost to us. The cost of renewable energy supply is uncertain, but we estimate that the net financial impact overall from pursuing energy efficiency opportunities and renewable energy supply is 0-1 million over the next decade.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We manage these risks on a case-by-case basis due to their site-specific nature. Because the long term benefit from the energy efficiency improvements outweighs the short term investment needed, we do not anticipate a cost of responding to this risk over the next decade.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms

Primary potential financial impact
Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
As we predict potential changes in policies and compliance expectations the cost of traditional energy procurement may increase during the transition to a low carbon economy. These cost changes may have an effect on our operating expenses prior to transitioning to low carbon energy alternatives. We are a global company with presence in North America, Europe, Middle East and Asia Pacific regions. We have direct operations in more than 10 countries, and a regulatory carbon tax from any of the regions can have an impact on our operating cost. Depending on the specific regulatory language and the region, the impact would be different. Because we have the largest presence in west Michigan, we have been monitoring emerging regulations through engagement efforts with policymakers in the west Michigan more closely.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
More likely than not

Magnitude of impact
Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
6500000

Explanation of financial impact figure
We are working to understand how markets will react to policies and expectations for low carbon energy and from this analysis can begin to develop financial metrics and

adjust existing expectations in making the transition before costs increase drastically. The recent federal bill language in the American Opportunity Carbon Fee Act suggested setting a $52/mtCO2e price on carbon. Under the current level of emissions, we estimated that the maximum financial impact could be approximately $6.5million, should there be a regulatory carbon price of $52/mtCO2e. However this figure is estimated and highly uncertain.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We have set a target to drastically reduce our emissions which mitigates the cost to respond to this risk. Through the management of our energy portfolio throughout the world we understand the market variables and the associated real costs. We invest in renewable energy through the procurement of environmental attribute certificates and RECs from our vPPA, and are considering investing in on-site renewable energy as we continue to monitor and protect against the uncertainty in fossil fuel markets. This portfolio approach to manage our energy and emissions allows us to harnest the net benefits from our energy reductions and re-invest in further emission reductions. Therefore, we anticipate that the net cost of response to this risk is 0.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Risk 4

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?
Downstream

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Reputation	Shifts in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification
<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description
We believe that our climate change strategy may lead to reputational benefits for our company and therefore, lead to in increased demand for goods and services. We have actively engaged with our customers to learn about their preferences in many sustainability topics, including sustainable product offerings, material health and Steelcase's strategy and performance related to climate change. We have been closely monitoring and adapting to the growing customer awareness and expectations on our products and services, specifically related to our climate change strategies and performances. We anticipate a strong shift in consumer preferences towards companies and products that are less carbon-intensive. And we have various programs to make sure that we continue to meet customer expectations. Examples of this engagement include disclosing product-related data such as EPDs, product certification schemes, our continued commitment in reducing waste and emissions, and our investment in procuring renewable energy equivalent to 100% of our global electric power consumption.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Very likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
While we observe a growing trend in customer expectations, we are not able to predict a financial impact on our revenues from this single factor.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
We will be evaluating this on a case by case basis.

Comment
NA

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?
Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
While we currently already commit to procuring renewable energy equivalent to 100% of our global electric power consumption, we are also seriously exploring investing in onsite renewable energy at some of our larger sites, in west Michigan and other regions. The investment would allow us to continue our commitment and would allow us to avoid future emissions which could have a financial impact in the future. This investment will also contribute to emission reductions, and helps us reach our science-based target to reduce 50% of scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We track the fluctuations of the renewable energy market closely but we are unable to provide a financial impact figure due to the volatility of the market.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We are looking to understand the regulatory landscape, the incentives that exist today and those that may in the future to invest in the locations where our consumption (in other words, our potential impact) is greatest.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced direct costs

Company-specific description
Scope 3 emissions represent around 80% of our scope 1, 2, and 3 total emissions. Purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution are the two of largest categories by emissions out of the 15 scope 3 activities.Given that emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution fall outside of our control by definition, we opted for a supplier engagement target that requires a subset of suppliers to set their own science-based targets in the next five years. We plan to run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change – whether through direct engagement, an online platform, a webinar series, or open events, we can create opportunities to provide technical guidance and to promote knowledge sharing. We also plan to collect climate change and carbon information from suppliers and include climate change performance in a supplier awards scheme.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
we are not able to estimate the financial impacts on our suppliers and inherently our purchased goods due to the expansive nature of our supply chain.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We will be working closely with our suppliers to set their emission reduction targets. The engagement strategy with our suppliers will rely heavily on low to no cost options, such as virtual events, webinars and educational share-outs. Therefore, there are very low to no cost to realize this opportunity.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
We have set ambitious science-based target to drastically reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions to reduce 50% by 2030. We recognize that improving energy efficiency at our buildings not only will help us reach the target, but also reduce our energy spend. Because our emissions are highly concentrated in the US, we are prioritizing the absolute reduction of emissions by facilitating energy efficiency opportunities identified through a series of audits performed at its top emitting facilities that includes our manufacturing sites and large offices in west Michigan.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
3000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
8000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
Over the next ten years, we are investing in around 20 energy efficiency projects, which in total will yield a net return of 3-8 million dollars.

Cost to realize opportunity
9000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We have begun to identify a broad range of energy efficiency opportunities through both internal and external expertise, and will be implementing projects on an annual basis over the next ten years, targeting two projects per year. We estimated the total capital cost to implement these 20 projects to be 8-10 million USD, based on project estimations.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Opp4

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of lower-emission sources of energy

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (Increase investment in physical renewable energy will lead to increased operating cost in the short to medium time frame)

Company-specific description
We have set ambitious science-based target to drastically reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions to reduce 50% by 2030. In addition to energy efficiency improvements, we are taking a portfolio approach to reduce our emissions, and we will be investing in physical renewable energy in markets where available as one of the instruments to help us reach the target.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
No, we do not have this figure

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure
We are working on understanding the energy market landscape in the regions where we operate, and evaluating opportunities to procure direct renewable energy sources. We do not have indicative pricing yet at this moment to estimate the financial impact.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
We are working on understanding the energy market landscape in the regions where we operate, and evaluating opportunities to procure direct renewable energy sources. We do not have indicative pricing yet at this moment to estimate the financial impact.

Comment
NA

Identifier
Opp5

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Direct operations

Opportunity type
Resilience

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

Primary potential financial impact
Other, please specify (We do not anticipate financial impact from this opportunity)

Company-specific description
Steelcase has a long-lasting culture of prioritizing sustainability, and we have made great progress with the help of our employees. We realize that employees are our biggest asset, and we hope to engage and empower our employees to champion the effort of transitioning to a low carbon economy in each of their respective roles. Each of our employees have the opportunity to contribute to the advancement of Steelcase carbon strategy that relates to our science-based targets, from reducing waste generation, building relationship with our suppliers, reducing business travel, to improving energy use at our facilities. For example, we will encourage our employees to reduce energy consumption in our facilities by adopting energy efficiency measures and offering project ideas to reduce energy consumption. This is possible with the visibility of the support from senior leadership as well as a company wide stance to acknowledge the importance of climate change.

Time horizon
Long-term

Likelihood
Likely

Magnitude of impact
Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?
Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)
0

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We do not anticipate a fianancial impact from this opportunity. We will be engaging our employees to contribute to the strategy and further build upon our long-lasting culture of prioritizing sustainability. There will likely be a positive financial impact from employee engagement, i.e. reducing energy use at our facilities. However, these financial impact will ilkely to be minor to negligible. The primary objective of this opportunity is to build corporate culture and resiliency.

Cost to realize opportunity

0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We will be lauching employee engagement programs at Steelcase to educate and engage our employees on our carbon strategy, and employees will be encouraged at all regions to contribute ideas and projects to reduce emissions. We do not anticipate significant cost to realize this opportunity.

Comment

NA

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning?

Yes, and we have developed a low-carbon transition plan

C3.1a

(C3.1a) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.1b

(C3.1b) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenarios and models applied	Details
Other, please specify (Our quantitative scenario analysis is focused on potential changes to our future regulatory framework in the United States and worldwide.)	This year, we launched a comprehensive carbon strategy with board level oversight. The multi-pronged strategy includes becoming carbon neutral this year for our owned and controlled operations, having set science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 degree Celsius scenario and committing to become carbon negative by 2030. The latest IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathway, greatly influenced our decision to pursue this strategy. Beyond the science and urgency of climate change, we understand that as strategies are implemented by external stakeholders to adapt and mitigate, pressure will increase from regulatory, investor and customer perspectives. Specifically regarding regulatory uncertainty, we conducted a quantitative scenario analysis. We considered the financial impacts climate legislation would have on our business in regions where we operate and specifically in the United States and in Michigan, where the majority of our operations and therefore emissions are concentrated. Our main inputs for the scenario analysis included scope 1 and scope 2 emissions; however, we also recently improved our scope 3 calculation methodologies for our largest scope 3 activities including purchased goods and services. We now have better confidence on the impacts changes to legislation could have on all of our operations. By identifying the risks through quantitative anlaysis, we hoped to also find opportunities, which we believe are represented in the comprehensive carbon strategy we launched this year.
Other, please specify (Our qualitative scenario analysis also evaluates changes to consumer perceptions affecting corporate reputation.)	This year, we launched a comprehensive carbon strategy with board level oversight. The multi-pronged strategy includes becoming carbon neutral this year for our owned and controlled operations, having set science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 degree Celsius scenario and committing to become carbon negative by 2030. The latest IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathway, greatly influenced our decision to pursue this strategy. Beyond the science and urgency of climate change, we understand that as strategies are implemented by external stakeholders to adapt and mitigate, pressure will increase from regulatory, investor and customer perspectives. Specifically regarding customer expectations and a changing market, we recognize our customers are also working to evaluate and mitigate climate-related risks and uncertainty. Our main inputs have been direct conversations with leading customers and recognizing a general growing interest from the market to address climate. We also are in the process of going through a materiality assessment conducted by an external firm that will provide additional insights to influence our strategy even more. By identifying the risks from our qualitative analysis, we hoped to also find opportunities, which we believe are represented in the comprehensive carbon strategy we launched this year.

C3.1d

(C3.1d) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	This year, we launched a comprehensive carbon strategy with board level oversight. The multi-pronged strategy includes becoming carbon neutral this year for our owned and controlled operations, setting science-based targets aligned to a 1.5 degree Celsius scenario and committing to become carbon negative by 2030. The growing demand from customers for transparency and carbon neutral products have influenced our strategy in product and service offerings. We have been evaluating and disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities in our products and through environmental product declarations (EPDs) and we are applying the life cycle approach to our product management, and analyze climate-risks associated with our materials, packaging, end of life management and internal processes. We plant to prioritize materials, processes, and practices based on climate-related risks and opportunities. We expect to continuing the evaluation of our products on an annual basis, and begin in implement product-related strategies in 2021.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Evaluation in progress	As part of our newly launched strategy in 2020, we have set a target to engage with our supply chain--more specifically, purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution suppliers. This engagement effort is aimed to better understand and evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities in our supply chain. We have conducted a supplier screening analysis to identify suppliers that represent the biggest contribution to our scope 3 emissions and/or biggest opportunity to reduce their emissions. We are working on developing supply chain engagement platforms/tools that will allow us to gather data from our suppliers, and to educate, engage and empower our supply chain. These platforms/tools are expected to be launched in fall 2020.
Investment in R&D	Not evaluated	Climate-related risks and opportunities have not yet influenced our investment in R&D. At the current stage, we are focused on the evaluation of risks and opportunities, and implementation of changes as relates to our existing products, supply chain, and operations. We do expect to begin evaluating climate risks and opportunities in our R&D processes in the future.
Operations	Yes	We have evaluated the risk of increased operational costs for our company. One example is examining what it will mean to our business if there is a carbon fee implemented. For example, a carbon price of $52/ton would mean an incremental operational cost of $6.5 million/year for direct operations within Steelcase. This has led to our strategic decision to commit to reducing our absolute scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030 through the setting of science-based targets, and becoming operationally carbon neutral in 2020, and committing to become operationally carbon negative by 2030. As part of this commitment, we have a green governance committee comprised of senior leadership to provide oversight, expanded ROI expectations to better fit anticipated energy efficient project schedules and longer term investment profiles, begun actively pursuing physical procurement of renewable energy, as well as onsite renewable solutions for our top emitting facilities.

C3.1e

(C3.1e) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation	Climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our revenue streams with growing customer awareness and demand around this topic area. For example, we have evaluated how climate-related risks and opportunities would impact our revenue, which influenced our strategy to setting science-based targets to reduce emissions by half by 2030. In addition, as we consider the financial implications of higher operating costs associated with a dependence on fossil fuels, and a potential carbon fee from regulatory agencies, this would have the potential to impact our direct operating costs. We have completed a study that quantitatively evaluated the impact of a carbon fee on our operating costs from 2020 and 2030 (as disclosed in C3.1d). As a result, we are committed to emission reductions that will better protect us from the potential increase in operating costs, and allocated more capital resources to emission reduction opportunities in our financial planning process. Our commitment to aggressively reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions has impacted our capital allocation. From 2020 to 2030, we will increase investment in energy efficiency projects in our processes and our buildings, invest in energy efficient equipment and seek renewable energy opportunities.

C3.1f

(C3.1f) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

Our approach to addressing climate change is now a strategic priority for the company. First, we are taking responsibility for all of our emissions, and we are bringing our suppliers with us on the journey. In 2020, we committed to science-based targets in line with a 1.5C scenario and will reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by half by 2030. We have also set targets around our primary scope 3 activities (purchased goods, transportation + distribution, waste generated in operations and business travel). This strategy incorporates thinking based on the framework of now, near and far. Through this framework, we are managing immediate, near future and long-term risks, opportunities and benefits. For example, we continue to purchase energy attribute certificates ("EACs") equivalent to 100% of our global electricity consumption. In 2020, we have also made the decision to additionally finance carbon removal projects equivalent to 100% of our scope 1 emissions. Furthermore, we continue to pursue projects and initiatives that work to reduce our energy consumption. Additionally, we continue to pursue alternative energy production scenarios, such as solar, wind, hyrdoelectric, and onsite opportunities that will fit our business needs. As part of our journey, we have evolved our business model to more systemically incorporate sustainability, so that it is less about environment-focused projects and is instead based on holistic business decisions. This model allows us to seamlessly incorporate sustainability criteria for making business decisions in both the short and long term. The primary drivers of our strategic climate-related decisions have been impacting reduction, opportunities for cost savings, and opportunities for sustainable business development. These drivers include our core values, customer expectations, enhanced reputation, access to certain customers with green purchasing requirements, and other related factors. Due to the changing market, integrating climate-related issues into our business objectives and strategy is increasingly a necessary part of market entry and participation for office furniture companies. The analysis has largely focused on potential financial impact. Physical risks are also considered, and especially through our risk team's work; however, climate-related physical risks are more difficult to project and quantify and so we have predominately used financial analysis for both quantitative and qualitative scenario analyses.

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?
Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number
Abs 1

Year target was set
2010

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year
2010

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
187035

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
140276.25

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
123562.97

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
135.743641564413

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain (including target coverage)
We track fuel and electric power usage and associated emissions on a monthly basis by location.

Target reference number
Abs 2

Year target was set
2010

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (market-based)

Base year
2010

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
163972

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2020

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
25

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
122979

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
47048.45

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
285.228087722294

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this a science-based target?
No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Please explain (including target coverage)
Our commitment to procuring energy attribute certificates equivalent to 100% of our global electric power consumption each year assist us in meeting this target year-over-year.

Target reference number
Abs 3

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 1+2 (location-based)

Base year
2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
123562.97

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
50

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
61781.485

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
123562.97

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
This target was approved as science-based under the 1.5C trajectory by the Science-Based Targets initiative in Aug, 2020. The target base year is Fiscal Year 2020, which covers Mar 2019 to Feb 2020. Target year is Fiscal Year 2031, which covers Mar 2030 to Feb 2031.

Target reference number
Abs 4

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

Base year
2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
23134.38

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
14

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
19895.5668

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
23134.38

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]

0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
This target was approved as science-based under the 1.5C trajectory by the Science-Based Targets initiative in Aug, 2020. The target base year is Fiscal Year 2020, which covers Mar 2019 to Feb 2020. Target year is Fiscal Year 2031, which covers Mar 2030 to Feb 2031.

Target reference number
Abs 5

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
Scope 3: Business travel

Base year
2019

Covered emissions in base year (metric tons CO2e)
13724.13

Covered emissions in base year as % of total base year emissions in selected Scope(s) (or Scope 3 category)
100

Target year
2030

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
14

Covered emissions in target year (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
11802.7518

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
13724.13

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this a science-based target?
Yes, this target has been approved as science-based by the Science-Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
This target was approved as science-based under the 1.5C trajectory by the Science-Based Targets initiative in Aug, 2020. The target base year is Fiscal Year 2020, which covers Mar 2019 to Feb 2020. Target year is Fiscal Year 2031, which covers Mar 2030 to Feb 2031.

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?
Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production
Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number
Low 1

Year target was set
2014

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: energy carrier
Electricity

Target type: activity
Consumption

Target type: energy source
Renewable energy source(s) only

Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)
Percentage

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2014

Figure or percentage in base year
100

Target year
2014

Figure or percentage in target year
100

Figure or percentage in reporting year
100

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
RE100

Please explain (including target coverage)
The target is to procure renewable energy equivalent to 100% of our global electric power consumption. We have met this target consistently since 2014.

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number
Oth 1

Year target was set
2020

Target coverage
Company-wide

Target type: absolute or intensity
Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers	Percentage of suppliers with a science-based target

Target denominator (intensity targets only)
<Not Applicable>

Base year
2019

Figure or percentage in base year
0

Target year
2030

Figure or percentage in target year
80

Figure or percentage in reporting year
0

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
0

Target status in reporting year
New

Is this target part of an emissions target?
No

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?
Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain (including target coverage)
We aim to have suppliers representing 80% of emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportaion to set science-based targets. This target was approved as science-based under the 1.5C trajectory by the Science-Based Targets initiative in Aug, 2020. The target base year is Fiscal Year 2020, which covers Mar 2019 to Feb 2020, and the target year for this supplier engagement target is FY2026.

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.
Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	1	47
To be implemented*	1	1930
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	8	711.93
Not to be implemented	4	62.7

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material reuse

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
80.53

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
1802

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Sending veneer wood waste to a landscaping company for compost

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Initiative category & Initiative type

Waste reduction and material circularity	Product/component/material reuse

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3.4

Scope(s)
Scope 3

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
190

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment
Donating fabric to various non profits and small businesses for reuse.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
52

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
6878

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
50

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment
Kitchenette HVAC

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
123

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
20275

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
13760

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
OA Ventilation Scheduling & Operation.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
315

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
42588

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
5600

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Air Distribution Scheduling

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
3

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
425

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Electric Unit Heaters Temperature Setpoint Adjustment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
63

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10384

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
61720

Payback period
4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Existing Building Commissioning (EBCx)

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
72

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
24243

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
16-20 years

Comment
Installation of energy management system in Rosenheim

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	Our company follows the ISO 14001 standard and complies with the ANSI/BIFMA e3 Furniture Sustainability Standard for furniture manufacturers. BIFMA's Standard directs the company to follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for reporting emissions.
Employee engagement	We use an employee suggestion program, whereby there is a monetary reward available to those who submit viable ideas that lead to emissions reductions. We also drive investments through showing employee interest and participation in ride-sharing and alternative transportation programs.
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	We have a margin improvements team that has dedicated budget for investing in energy efficiency opportunities for our global manufacturing sites. Additionally, we are looking to explore the possibility of a revolving green fund to assist with dedicated budget creation and sustainability.
Financial optimization calculations	We are in the process of using qualitative scenario analysis modelling to further inform the financial optimization calculations we use to analyze potential energy efficiency investment or improved energy strategy opportunities.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products or do they enable a third party to avoid GHG emissions?
No

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2).

Scope 1

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
77210

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
109825

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
January 1 2010

Base year end
December 31 2010

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
86762

Comment

C5.2

(C5.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.
The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
47048.45

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based
We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based
76514.52

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)
0

Start date
<Not Applicable>

End date
<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?
No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
539569

Emissions calculation methodology
We use a combination of average data method and spend-based calculation methodology. Average data method is used for purchased goods and services when Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is available, specifically for our seating category and desking/other category in EMEA region. When no primary data is available through LCAs, we supplement with spend-based calculation. For spend-based calculations, we have also made the switch from WRI scope 3 evaluator to EORA database. This allowed us to more accurately represent the industry and the emission factor for our purchased goods.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
44355.19

Emissions calculation methodology
Capital expenditures were sourced from our internal Finance department for our worldwide operations. A spend-based calculation method was used to calculate associated emissions by using the WRI Scope 3 Evaluator Tool.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
28442.2

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel consumption was obtained from our energy tracking software and for sites where we didn't have primary data, an average data method was used to calculate associated emissions by using the WRI Scope 3 Evaluator Tool.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
61556.68

Emissions calculation methodology
We use a combination of distance-based calculation and spend-based calculation methodology. Distance-based calculation is applied whenever distance data is available, and we use spend-based calculation when distance data is not available. For distance-based calculation, WRI transportation emission factors are used based on mode of travel. For spend-based calculation, similar to purchased goods and services, we have switched to EORA database which allowed us to more accurately represent the industry and emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
23134.38

Emissions calculation methodology
We used primary waste tonnage data from internal database and applied emission factors based on the material type.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
13724.13

Emissions calculation methodology
Data for business travel was collected from an internal database with assistance provided by business travel representatives. We use a combination of distance-based calculation and spend-based calculation methodology. Distance-based calculation is applied whenever distance data is available, and we use spend-based calculation when distance data is not available. For distance-based calculation, WRI transportation emission factors are used based on mode of travel. For spend-based calculation, similar to purchased goods and services, we have switched to EORA database which allowed us to more accurately represent the industry and emission factors.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
20804.6

Emissions calculation methodology
We use WRI scope 3 evaluator tool to calculate emissions based on total number of employees globally.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
17768.78

Emissions calculation methodology
Primary data was gathered from our internal data system and corporate emission factors were applied for both electric power and natural gas. The same emission factors that were used for our Scope 1 and 2 boundaries were applied for this particular Scope 3 activity.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We understand downstream transportation and distribution to be the leg of transport not covered by Steelcase. We do not have this type of transportation and distribution in our business as we typically deliver directly to the customer.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We sell only finished products.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
Our products do not produce emissions through normal use. Our portfolio containing integrated technology, which consumes electricity in use, is increasing; however, it still constitutes a relatively negligible portion of our Scope 3 emissions. we will continue to evaluate our product portfolio as it develops and make changes to our reporting as necessary.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We work with clients requesting our consulting service to find either: 1) brokers to resell furniture, 2) Non-profits to donate furniture, 3) Appropriate methods of recycling or waste disposal to avoid the landfill.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
191.88

Emissions calculation methodology
Primary data was gathered from our internal data system and corporate emission factors were applied for both electric power and natural gas. The same emission factors that were used for our Scope 1 and 2 boundaries were applied for this particular Scope 3 activity

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
100

Please explain

Franchises

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We do not franchise; therefore, this activity is not relevant nor is it calculated.

Investments

Evaluation status
Not relevant, explanation provided

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain
We do not directly control our investments; therefore, this activity is not relevant nor is it calculated.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status
Not evaluated

Metric tonnes CO2e
<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology
<Not Applicable>

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
<Not Applicable>

Please explain

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?
No

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure
0.0334

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
123562.97

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
3700000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
8.2

Direction of change
Decreased

Reason for change
We have implemented several emissions reduction initiatives at our facilities which resulted in an absolute reduction in gross scope 1 and 2 emissions. For example, we have implemented energy efficiency improvement projects at our global business center that includes improving scheduling of our HVAC system, and installing building energy management systems. Increased revenue for the year also resulted in reduced greenhouse gas revenue intensity.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?
Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	46983.656	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	29.302	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	35.494	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Belgium	1579.059
China	324.249
Czechia	435.375
France	982.356
Germany	650.408
India	3.351
Malaysia	236.996
Mexico	2151.334
Spain	1647.527
United States of America	38604.374
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	217.104
Saudi Arabia	216.315

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.3b

(C7.3b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Latitude	Longitude
Athens Plant	7232.804	34.76	-86.97
Barcelona Showroom	6.54	41.4	2.18
Caledonia Wood Plant	4829.152	42.84	-85.56
Dong Guan Plant	324.249	25	105.85
Genk Plant	1579.059	50.94	5.5
Grand Rapids GBC and LINC	2172.847	42.88	-85.64
Hangar- GRR Aviation	4147.897	42.88	-85.53
Kentwood Energy Center	8625.163	42.86	-85.55
Kentwood Fleet Operations	2615.485	42.86	-85.55
Kentwood Plant	5072.298	42.86	-85.55
Madrid Plant	1640.987	40.38	-3.69
Meyer May House	19.623	42.95	-85.65
Okmulgee Plant	3579.606	38.23	-85.62
Puchong Plant	236.996	3	101.61
Pune Plant	3.351	18.75	73.78
Residence 2	0	42.94	-85.6
Reynosa Plant	1879.408	26.01	-98.21
Rosenheim Plant	650.408	47.84	12.08
Sarrebourg Plant	982.356	48.74	7.07
Stribro Plant	435.375	49.7	13.03
Tijuana (AMEX) Plant	271.926	32.53	-116.91
Wallen House	14.354	42.95	-85.65
Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)	217.104	51.57	-3.28
Riyadh Plant	216.315	24.53	46.92
Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)	173.187	32.95	-96.92
Plano Warehouse 2	121.958	33.01	-96.7

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)	Purchased and consumed electricity, heat, steam or cooling (MWh)	Purchased and consumed low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling accounted for in Scope 2 market-based approach (MWh)
Belgium	669.565	0	3898	3898
China	1758.217	0	2810	2810
Czechia	2854.719	0	5689	5689
France	335.793	0	4840	4840
Germany	2155.832	0	5150	5150
India	286.718	0	397	397
Malaysia	1349.194	0	2068	2068
Mexico	8555.57	0	17875	17875
Spain	1380.128	0	4765	4765
United States of America	54908.987	0	97420	97420
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	403.512	0	1634	1634
Saudi Arabia	1856.288	0	2613	2613

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By facility

C7.6b

(C7.6b) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Athens Plant	10694.969	0
Barcelona Showroom	30.048	0
Caledonia Wood Plant	15197.267	0
Dong Guan Plant	1758.217	0
Genk Plant	669.565	0
Grand Rapids GBC and LINC	9059.438	0
Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)	459.417	0
Kentwood Energy Center	2053.473	0
Kentwood Fleet Operations	528.468	0
Kentwood Plant	11423.63	0
Kentwood RDC	3422.455	0
Madrid Plant	1350.08	0
Meyer May House	54.755	0
Okmulgee Plant	1620.292	0
Puchong Plant	1349.194	0
Pune Plant	286.718	0
Residence 2	6.516	0
Reynosa Plant	5330.85	0
Rosenheim Plant	2155.832	0
Sarrebourg Plant	335.793	0
Stribro Plant	2854.719	0
Tijuana (AMEX) Plant	3224.72	0
Wallen House	13.146	0
Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)	403.512	0
Plano Warehouse 2	375.161	0
Riyadh Plant	1856.288	0

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	0	No change	0	The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of Steelcase for this reporting year are 123562.97 metric tons of CO2e. The gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 125143.03 metric tons of CO2e. This means a total decrease of 1580.06 metric tons of CO2e, which equals to a 1.3% decrease. We did not experience any change in renewable energy consumption in the reporting year, therefore the change in emissions is 0.
Other emissions reduction activities	711.93	Decreased	0.57	The gross global emissions (Scope 1 + 2) of Steelcase for this reporting year are 123562.97 metric tons of CO2e. The gross global emissions for the previous reporting year were 125143.03 metric tons of CO2e. This means a total decrease of 1580.06 metric tons of CO2e, which equals to a 1.3% decrease. The emission reduction activities (as reported in C4.3b) during this reporting year resulted in a 711.93 metric ton decrease, which is 0.57% decrease from the previous reporting year. Calculation is conducted as follows: (711.93/125143.03)*100=0.57.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change on divestment during the reporting year.
Acquisitions	1253.22	Increased	1	We included acquisitions of Smith System and Orangebox in the emissions data in the reporting year. Carrollton Smith System Plant and Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox) sites are included in the emissions breakdown by facility, which resulted in a 1% overall increase from previous year's emissions.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No change on mergers during the reporting year.
Change in output	0	No change	0	No significant change in output during the reporting year.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	Our methodology did not change.
Change in boundary	3004.046	Increased	2.4	This year, we took a closer look at our organization boundary to be inclusive of our joint venture in Saudi Arabia and our manufacturing assets using the financial control approach, which resulted in a overall 2.4% increase.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions during the reporting year.
Unidentified	5125.78	Decreased	4.1	We are working on improving tracking of our emission reduction initiatives globally which will help us further identify changes in emissions.
Other	0	No change	0	NA

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Location-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	No

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	Unable to confirm heating value	0	269392.24	269392.24
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	181175.83	181175.83
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	450568.08	450568.08

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)

Diesel

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
8315.64

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
74.203

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment
The majority of our diesel is consumed by backup generators and transportation fleet

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Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Jet Kerosene

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
16775.84

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
72.463

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Commercial Sector 2013

Comment
Jet kerosene is purchased and consumed by our corporate jets

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1849.37

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1849.37

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor

61.953

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment
NA

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Motor Gasoline

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
628.82

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
70.463

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment
NA

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
239742.34

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
239742.34

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
53.115

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment
NA

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Propane Liquid

Heating value
Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2080.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity
<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
2080.21

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling
0

MWh fuel consumed for self-cogeneration or self-trigeneration
<Not Applicable>

Emission factor
63.113

Unit
kg CO2e per million Btu

Emissions factor source
US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) - Industrial Sector 2013

Comment
NA

C8.2e

(C8.2e) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in C6.3.

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Belgium

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
3898

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
China

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2810

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Czechia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
5689

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
France

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor

4840

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Germany

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
5150

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
India

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
397

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Malaysia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2068

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Mexico

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
17875

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Spain

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4765

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
7069

Comment

Sourcing method
Other, please specify (Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (vPPA) with green-e certified renewable energy certificates)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United States of America

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
90351

Comment
Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (vPPA) with green-e certified renewable energy certificates

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Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1634

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

Country/region of consumption of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling
Saudi Arabia

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2613

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description
Waste

Metric value
44914

Metric numerator
44,914.00

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
1.01

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Reuse opportunities for waste streams

Description
Other, please specify (Water)

Metric value
101254376.9

Metric numerator
101,254,376.9

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
5.2

Direction of change
Increased

Please explain
Increase in manufacturing volumes

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	No third-party verification or assurance

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Steelcase_EY2019_VerificationReport_082120_s.pdf

Page/ section reference
Section "Final Emissions Summary" on Page 2 of 7

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Annual process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Steelcase_EY2019_VerificationReport_082120_s.pdf

Page/ section reference
Section "Final Emissions Summary" on Page 2 of 7

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place
Biennial process

Status in the current reporting year
Complete

Type of verification or assurance
Limited assurance

Attach the statement
Steelcase_EY2019_VerificationReport_082120_s.pdf

Page/ section reference
Section "Final Emissions Summary" on Page 2 of 7

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?
No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?
No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?
Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Mississippi Valley Reforestation, USA project, United States

Verified to which standard
ACR (American Carbon Registry)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
2310

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
2310

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Sustainable Teak Afforestation/Reforestation, Mexico project, Mexico

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
26261

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
26261

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Community Reforestation, East Africa project, East Africa

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
18478

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
18478

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
No, but we anticipate doing so in the next two years

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers
Yes, our customers

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement
Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Collect climate change and carbon information at least annually from suppliers

% of suppliers by number
0.2

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
6.2

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
9

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
The suppliers included are those of BIFMA level certified products, where their facility is considered the final point of manufacture/assembly.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
This engagement effort will help us earn more BIFMA level certification points. Through this engagement effort, we are able to collect more supplier specific emission data, which helps us improve our data collection and calculation methodology for purchased goods and services. This is an important impact for Steelcase because we have a supplier engagement target for purchased goods and services. Success is measured by the allotment of two points in the BIFMA e3 Sustainability Standard certification, the points are awarded for having an inventory of Energy and GHG emissions for the facility.

Comment

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change

% of suppliers by number
100

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)
100

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement
We will run several education and engagement webinars that covers all of our upstream suppliers about climate change and setting science based targets. Because we have a supplier engagement target for purchased goods, services and upstream transportation and distribution in our science based targets, the scope of this engagement strategy will include all our suppliers in those categories.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We will work with our suppliers through this engagement strategy that will help our suppliers to set their own science based targets. Impact of this engagement strategy will include providing educational materials to all of our upstream suppliers, better understanding of our suppliers' climate related strategy and building more robust collaboration between Steelcase and key suppliers, etc. This engagement is very important for Steelcase to reach our supplier engagement target for purchased goods and services, and upstream transportation and distribution. By FY2026, we aim to have 80% of upstream suppliers by emissions set science-based target, and this engagement effort is the first step towards that goal. Success will be measured by number of suppliers participating in the campaign webinars and number of suppliers who set science-based targets in the next five years.

Comment
We have launched the engagement strategy and will be hosting these webinars very soon.

C12.1b

(C12.1b) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with your customers.

Type of engagement
Education/information sharing

Details of engagement
Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes (i.e. Energy STAR)

% of customers by number
100

% of customer - related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5
100

Portfolio coverage (total or outstanding)
<Not Applicable>

Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement
We share relevant data and certification about our products publicly on our website. Customers have requested engagement in the form of providing information regarding our products' performance in the context of relevant certification schemes.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Through these certifications schemes we are able to provide more transparency and clarity into how we address climate-related issues at a product level. For example, we've begun to share more climate-related data through our EPDs for client LEED certification and participation in BIFMA level certification. In addition, we recognize a need to improve our internal data systems in order to improve transparency and reduce lag time to respond to customer requests. This will also allow us to further unlock insights on our product sustainability performances. Success will be measured by building stronger relationships through increased transparency and helping our customers to reach their sustainability goals.

C12.3

(C12.3) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on climate-related issues through any of the following?
Direct engagement with policy makers
Trade associations

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what issues have you been engaging directly with policy makers?

Focus of legislation	Corporate position	Details of engagement	Proposed legislative solution
Energy efficiency	Support	Directly and through our corporate lobbyists, we have engaged in efforts to influence energy policy to promote new energy technologies, conservation programs, open access to energy markets, and fairly and accurately price energy.	We have worked extensively in Michigan where our global headquarters is located to influence policy and more recently have begun engaging at the federal level.
Clean energy generation	Support	Directly and through our corporate lobbyists, we have engaged in efforts to influence energy policy to promote new energy technologies, conservation programs, open access to energy markets, and fairly and accurately price energy.	We have worked extensively in Michigan where our global headquarters is located to influence policy and more recently have begun engaging at the federal level.
Climate finance	Support with minor exceptions	Directly and through our corporate lobbyists, we have engaged in efforts to influence energy policy to promote new energy technologies, conservation programs, open access to energy markets, and fairly and accurately price energy.	We have worked extensively in Michigan where our global headquarters is located to influence policy and more recently have begun engaging at the federal level.

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Are you on the board of any trade associations or do you provide funding beyond membership?
Yes

C12.3c

(C12.3c) Enter the details of those trade associations that are likely to take a position on climate change legislation.

Trade association
BIFMA

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association ("BIFMA") seeks to meet societal needs and customer expectations, while creating business value. The BIFMA approach is predicated upon cooperative and constructive input as policy is developed. For instance, in the ANSI/BIFMA e3 Furniture Sustainability Standard, addressing climate change (through gaining efficiencies, renewable energy, etc.) is part of product sustainability certifications. The sustainability standard and resulting certification is a point-based system in which certification levels 1,2, or 3 are achieved based on the number of points attained. In the energy section of the standard, there are points awarded for having an energy conservation plan, as well as performance points. In this way, the association encourages action around mitigation climate change impacts.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

We are an active member within BIFMA, its committees, working groups and interest groups. Currently, the director of Sustainability leads as a chair of the BIFMA Sustainability Committee. BIFMA is a member-driven organization and therefore, its positions are determined through membership. At present, Steelcase is involved with numerous committees through the association and was responsible for advocating for the current climate-related standards. We are leaders within the organization and encourage action around climate change issues. We continue to promote discussing climate change-related issues as an industry to draw on expertise of the other industry members and share the work we have been doing to develop a corporate climate change strategy.

Trade association
The University of Michigan's Center for Sustainable System ("CSS")

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
CSS advances concepts of sustainability through interdisciplinary research and education. CSS collaborates with diverse stakeholders to develop and apply life cycle based models and sustainability through interdisciplinary research and education. CSS collaborates with diverse stakeholders to develop and apply life cycle based models and sustainability metrics for systems that meet societal needs. CSS promotes tools and knowledge that support the design, evaluation and improvement of complex systems.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Our involvement with this organization is intended to be part of a non-biased educational organization and to provide fact-based knowledge so participants can draw their own conclusions.

Trade association
West Michigan Clean Air Coalition

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The West Michigan Clean Air Coalition is a partnership of businesses, academic institutions, government agencies, industry and non-profit organizations in Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon and Kalamazoo counties in Michigan. These entities work together to improve regional clean air through their education and promotion of voluntary emission reduction activities.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Our involvement in this organization is intended to be part of a non-biased educational organization and to provide fact-based knowledge so participants can draw their own conclusions.

Trade association
Grand Rapids City Commission Storm Water Oversight Committee

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Commission is charged with understanding the current state of Grand Rapids, Michigan's stormwater system and developing countermeasures to improve the level of service of this critical asset. The Commission reports on stormwater performance, reviews expenditures and makes recommendations to the City Manger and the City Commission regarding policies for continuous improvement.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Our involvement in this organization is intended to be part of a non-biased educational organization and to provide fact-based knowledge so participants can draw their own conclusions.

Trade association
West Michigan Sustainable Business Forum ("WMSBF")

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The flagship Forum program hosts monthly meetings and annual conferences. These events are for professional development and educate thousands of individuals on best practices, emerging issues, and innovative thinking, playing host to a who's who of national scale. The Forum's impact was felt through West Michigan's industrial cultures, especially in the fields of sustainable design and green building. The Forum deserves credit for making it acceptable, even mainstream, for local businesses and government to pursue such efforts. The Forum serves many different roles, but one of its most valuable aspects is its ability to bring together disparate interests from business, government, education, and non-profit groups.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Our involvement in this organization is intended to be part of a non-biased education organization and to provide fact-based knowledge so participants can draw their own conclusions.

Trade association
West Michigan Environment Action Council ("WMEAC")

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
West Michigan Environmental Action Council has been West Michigan's preeminent resource for environmental education and advocacy since 1968. Founded by a diverse group of concerned citizens and organizational stakeholders, WMEAC is a non-profit, 501C3 organization uniquely positioned to respond to emerging issues and new threats to West Michigan's natural and human ecologies, strategically focused on building sustainable communities and protecting water resources.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are a member of WMEAC and attend meetings regularly to learn form the work the organization is doing and to share our experiences with addressing climate change from a corporate perspective.

Trade association

Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce Environmental Affairs Committee

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce Environmental Affairs Committee focuses on significant environmental issues and work to influence lawmakers to prepare and support cost-efficient, yet effective, regulations.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are actively involved in promoting a Michigan with cleaner, more affordable and more reliable energy. We do this by encouraging policymakers to consider increased renewable energy, competition and new technologies in the state of Michigan.

Trade association
Business Climate Leaders (BCL)

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Mixed

Please explain the trade association's position
BCL helps companies get up to speed on carbon taxes, including how a carbon tax would affect their business and industry, and how it would help solve the climate challenge. By doing so, they help advocate for industry sector interests in the climate policy sphere. They also help business leaders educate members of Congress about how their business is affected by climate disruption, what they are doing about it and what they would like Congress to do.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Steelcase is a participating company that works with BCL to demonstrate climate leadership and reflect our commitment to responsible and sustainable business practices. Steelcase has also encouraged our industry associations to join in BCL efforts to build sustainable business practices and economy.

Trade association
Business Roundtable

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Business Roundtable is an association of chief executive officers of America's leading companies working to promote a thriving U.S. economy and expanded opportunity for all Americans through sound public policy. Business Roundtable recognizes the real and growing threat of climate change and believes that America's business leaders have an obligation to contribute to an environmentally responsible future. Because the consequences of global warming for society and ecosystems are potentially serious and far-reaching, steps to address the risks of such warming are prudent even now, while the science continues to evolve. Business Roundtable supports collective actions that will lead to the coordinated efforts to address the risks of climate change.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Currently, Steelcase is participating in a working group to revise and update the association's climate change policy perspective.

Trade association
We Are Still In

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Mayors, governors, and business leaders first began signing the We Are Still In declaration in June 2017 as a promise to world leaders that Americans would not retreat from the global pact to reduce emissions and stem the causes of climate change. The bipartisan coalition has since doubled in size, expanding to include over 3,500 representatives from all 50 states, spanning large and small businesses, mayors and governors, university presidents, faith leaders, tribal leaders, and cultural institutions. We Are Still In signatories represent a constituency of more than half of all Americans, and taken together, they represent $6.2 trillion, a bigger economy than any nation other than the U.S. or China.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?

Trade association
U.S. Green Building Council West Michigan Chapter

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The U.S. Green Building Council mission is it to transform the way buildings and communities are designed, built and operated, enabling an environmentally and socially responsible, healthy, and prosperous environment that improves the quality of life in one generation. It accomplishes that mission with a dedication to expanding green building practices and education with its LEED® (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Green Building Rating System™ and other educational resources. As the "front door" of USGBC in West Michigan, the primary purposes for which we have organized are to: - accelerate the initiation, development and implementation of market-based green building efforts, policies, program technologies, design practices, and operation procedures - to facilitate networking and communication among all interested parties on green building activities in the area served by the chapter - to coordinate with green building efforts occurring nationwide and cooperating with the USGBC national organization

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are a member of USGBC West Michigan and attend meetings regularly to learn form the work the organization is doing and to share our experiences with addressing climate change from a corporate perspective.

C12.3f

(C12.3f) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities that influence policy are consistent with your overall climate change strategy?

We have developed a corporate strategy on climate change which will provide direction to our organization in its policy making and policy influencing activities. Our senior executives across graphical regions and business units are included as members of the sustainability committee that oversees the budgeting, approval and implementation of projects that will ensure our strategy is implemented in a coordinated manner across business divisions and geographies. We are working with internal stakeholders to ensure this strategy is widely disseminated throughout the company. We have a Government Affairs function which all public policy initiatives are funnelled through, prior to engaging policymakers or taking public positions.

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication
In voluntary sustainability report

Status
Complete

Attach the document
2020_SC_Impact_Report_Final.pdf

Page/Section reference
Page 10 Section "Greenhouse gas emissions" Page 7 Section "Carbon Neutral Now. Carbon Negative Next."

Content elements
Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C15. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

Attached is our 2020 RE100 Reporting Spreadsheet.
RE100 Reporting Spreadsheet 2020.xlsx

C15.1

(C15.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary	Other C-Suite Officer

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

For over 108 years, Steelcase Inc. has helped create great experiences for the world's leading organizations, across industries. We demonstrate this through our family of brands – including Steelcase®, Coalesse®, Designtex®, Turnstone®, Smith System®, Orangebox® and AMQ®. Together, they offer a comprehensive portfolio of architecture, furniture and technology products and services designed to unlock human promise and support social, economic, and environmental sustainability. We are globally accessible through a network of channels, including over 800 Steelcase dealer locations. Steelcase is a global, industry-leading, and publicly traded company with fiscal 2020 revenue of $3.7 billion.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	3700000000

SC0.2

(SC0.2) Do you have an ISIN for your company that you would be willing to share with CDP?

Yes

SC0.2a

(SC0.2a) Please use the table below to share your ISIN.

	ISIN country code (2 letters)	ISIN numeric identifier and single check digit (10 numbers overall)
Row 1	US	8581552036

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Requesting member
Accenture

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
206.8952

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Accenture

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
336.4721

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
166.9407

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
271.4944

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
532.3582

Uncertainty (±%)

5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Bank of America

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
865.7699

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
123.0766

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
200.1586

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
71.7909

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
116.7529

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
184.0857

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
The Allstate Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
299.3771

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
477.0817

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 1 includes direct GHG emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

Requesting member
Wells Fargo & Company

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
775.8743

Uncertainty (±%)
5

Major sources of emissions
Scope 2 includes indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting, and HVAC systems.

Verified
No

Allocation method
Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made
The majority of GHG sources were tracked monthly via an energy invoice data collection tool and any remaining sources were gathered at year end or estimated. Scope 1 and 2 emissions were calculated using third-party software and best-practice calculation methodologies.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

We use primary sales volume data by percentage to total to allocate emissions.

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective	Adapting our ERP systems to accommodate this data need, or creating a new software to support this work.

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?
Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

We plan to continue identifying products which will go through LCA and also will work with customers on a case-by-case basis to support their requests for EPDs. We may also explore the embodied carbon of some of our products, potentially prioritizing by energy intensity or sales volume.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?
No

SC3.1

(SC3.1) Do you want to enroll in the 2020-2021 CDP Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC3.2

(SC3.2) Is your company a participating supplier in CDP's 2019-2020 Action Exchange initiative?
No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?
Yes, I will provide data

SC4.1a

(SC4.1a) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.
46

SC4.2a

(SC4.2a) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Name of good/ service
Share It (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Share It is a modular storage system. It offers personal storage, team storage, meeting point solutions and lockers. Share It can be also used as space dividers, structuring workspaces. It is modular and offers endless planning possibilities. The range enhances collaboration providing communication platforms. It helps people concentrate thanks to acoustics absorbing surfaces. It offers wide range of finishes for different workplace ambiances.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W9Q3S1500

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
110.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
No change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Reply (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Reply task chair range offers two alternative styles to maximise choice in terms of design and functionality: Reply & Reply Air. The range is designed to provide four major benefits: "customisation", "comfort", "simplicity" and "sustainability". The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (Reply Air, reference 466 160 MT) from the Reply range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
466 160 MT

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
101.4

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Please (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The model chosen for analysis is the most popular model Please task chair (reference 468 200 MP). The task chair is a new generation of Please launched in June 1998. It is a highly adjustable ergonomic chair equipped as follows: 1. LTC2 (Lumbar-Thoracic-Cervical) mechanism 2. height adjustable backrest 3. lumbar tension adjustment 4. tilt tension adjustment 5. seat height adjustment by gaslift 6. 3D adjustable armrests (height, depth and pivot) 7. variable back stop / tilt limiter 8. seat depth adjustment 9. seat impact absorber.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
468 200 MP

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
90.9

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Implicit Steel (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Implicit is the new generation of personal storage which respond to all storage needs! The materials (steel, melamine and veneer) of the carcass, the top and the fronts can be chosen and mixed together in the Standard and Premium version. Mobile pedestals provide flexibility, juxtaposed pedestals create an extension of the worksurface and supporting replaces a leg of the desk. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 785 S21 401) from the Implicit steel range. Standard features on this model include: - Width 419 mm / height 516 mm / depth 588 mm - Storage space: 0.071 m3 - Two drawers and a pen tray - Steel fronts - Melamine top - A fifth castor for the over extension drawer - A lock system with a key

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
785 S21 401

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
78

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Implicit melamine (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Implicit is the new generation of personal storage which respond to all storage needs! The materials (steel, melamine and veneer) of the carcass, the top and the fronts can be chosen and mixed together in the Standard and Premium version. Mobile pedestals provide flexibility, juxtaposed pedestals create an extension of the worksurface and supporting replaces a leg of the desk. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 785 M23 003) from the Implicit melamine range. Standard features on this model include: - Width 419 mm / height 566 mm / depth 788 mm - Storage space: 0.097 m3 - Fours drawers thus a pen tray - Melamine boards and fronts - A lock system with a key

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
785 M23 003

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
98

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
New Think (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
New Think is a chair designed for the mobility of users in the workplace. It is smart, simple and sustainable. New Think is Smart: because it does the New Thinking for us. It fosters wellbeing through automatic ergonomic support thanks to its advanced weight activated mechanism and new membrane of flexors. It responds to our changing postures and body movements, allowing us to get to work faster, making the most of our valuable sit time. Simple: because it is very easy to use. It anticipates our postures, while still giving users the freedom to customize it to their own personal preferences. Sustainable: because it can be easily disassembled with common hand tools making it easy to recycle at end of life, and it has undergone materials chemistry and develop with a life cycle vision to understand and minimize its lifelong impact on the environment. In addition, its back frame and base are composed of recycled materials (PA6) The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference 465A300) from the New Think range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
465A300

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
110

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Fusion (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Fusion is a desking family comprising work surfaces, storage, desk organization and cable management. Fusion is a platform system that structures the whole office space, no matter what work styles are needed. Fusion is flexible and can be assembled and reconfigured quickly. Its consolidated individual work spaces encourage collaborative working.The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (Fusion ref. 616 000 100) from the Fusion range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
616 000 100

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
71.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Flip Top Twin (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
FlipTop Twin is a clever and flexible table for meeting or training rooms. It is very intuitive: the top can be flipped from both sides, to both sides. Once the top is flipped, the tables can be stored in a space saving way. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference W4D1C600) from the FlipTop Twin range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W4D1C600

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
94

±% change from previous figure supplied

0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
P70 (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
P70 is a high -end exclusive furniture programme, designed for the creation of inspiring management and conferencing areas. P70 combines the skilled workmanship of selected materials - fine veneers and stainless steel - with technical components for efficient communication. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 143000438) from the P70 range. Standard features on this model include: - A table top (2100 x 1050 mm) with a “sandwich” frame: massive spruce, medium density fibreboard (MDF) and plywood. - Walnut veneer for the top and the edge band. - Steel base. - Stainless steel brushed legs.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
143000438

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
190

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Fusion Bench (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Fusion Bench is a simple, comprehensive and flexible solution. It combines work surfaces, integrated storage, desk organization and cable management. - it offers the integrated rail option to support worktools. - it can be associated to work tools, lighting, screens and technology. - it features bench applications with supporting storage. - it offers many options for cable management. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference W3H17700 and W3H27700) from the Fusion Bench range. Standard features on this model include: - Top dimensions: 3200 mm x 1600 mm (5.12 m² / four tops of 1600 x 800 mm each) - Melamine top - Steel legs - Cable way for cable management

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W3H17700 and W3H27700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
71.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Activa (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The Activa desks are highly ergonomic and offer different height adjustable versions in a single design. Its modular construction allows very easy assembly and reconfiguration. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference W6412700) from the Activa Telescopic range. Standard features on this model include: - Top dimensions: 1600 mm x 800 mm - Melamine top, Snow WY - Steel leg and frame, Pearl Snow ZW - Telescopic height adjustment from 620 mm to 900 mm - Steel cable tray.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W6412700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

160

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Kalidro

Description of good/ service
Simplicity and intelligence is the success of Kalidro. The 4 leg desk system offers a complete range that is easy to install and to configure. The comfortable height adjustment and the smart cable management fulfill customers' demands.The model chosen for analysis is the most popular model (reference W3812700).

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W3812700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
51.5

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Movida (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Movida is simplicity itself. Rounded and welcoming, it is a flexible workstation created from just a few components. It will fit any application you ask of it. The models chosen for analysis offer the most popular Movida combination (reference 290000210)

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
290000210

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
39.6

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Forward table (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Forward is a new workspace architecture. The Forward table is mobile and allows the users to quickly reconfigure their personal space at any time to suit either individual or collaborative work. The Forward table can be accommodated with the Forward bridge, which takes over the functionality of the traditional desk. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered Forward table (ref. 640 000 000).

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
640 000 000

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
25.2

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Forward Bridge (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Forward is a new workspace architecture. The Forward bridge takes over the functionality of the traditional desk by accommodating all the electronic tools, connections, power and data cables, accessories, storage units and lighting. It also supports a screen and an adjustable work shelf which offer an additional work surface. The Forward bridge frees the desk to become a smaller, lighter, more detached element.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
640 004 120 – 640 004 140 - 640 004 150

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
381.9

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Tenaro (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Tenaro Typ 10 is a range of desk simple to configure and adjust according to customized requirements.The model chosen for analysis is the most popular model Tenaro Typ 10 (reference 5412700).

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
5412700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
52.6

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
TNT* (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Make your workplace a dynamic workspace. TNT* is a new kind of dynamic workspace solution with a wide range of options for all kinds of users and work styles. Thanks to its flexible architecture, TNT* allows you to expand, upgrade or adapt any configuration to the changing needs of users and teams.The model chosen for analysis is the most popular model (reference 880 000 150).

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
880 000 150

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
49.7

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Ology (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Ology is a desking family comprised of height adjustability options, work surfaces, desk organisation options and cable management. Ology offers various ergonomic and antimicrobial treatment options to create a more health-conscious work environment. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference N111012700) from the Ology range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N111012700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
95

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
B-Free Desk (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
B-Free Desk offers the right balance between functionality and beauty. It creates a natural and cozy atmosphere in the office, ideal to foster creativity, concentration and/or collaboration of workers. The multiple features of the desk allow users to benefit from a fully functional workstation. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference # N311012700) from the B-Free desk range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N311012700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
100

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
B-Free Table (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
B-Free range welcomes varied work postures - reading, reclining, or leaning in to a conversation. From focused individual work to a casual meeting, B-Free provides thoughtful, comfortable support. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative one (reference N3L TW0 220) from the B-Free range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N3L TW0 220

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
150

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Let's B (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Let's B task chair range offers two versions: Let's B mid backrest and Let's B high backrest. The range is designed to provide three major benefits: "comfort", "intuitivity" and "personalization". The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 469 IM 060) from the Let's B mid backrest range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
469 IM 060

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
120

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Leap (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The Leap office chair is our most ergonomic chair. User tests show it reduces lower back pain, discomfort and musculo-skeletal disorders. That means it will increase your productivity by allowing you to sit more comfortably for longer. It's all thanks to the Leap chair's advanced design with innovative features such as a flexible backrest, separate upper and lower back controls and a dynamic seat. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered task chair (model 462 200 MP) from the Leap seating range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
462 200 MP

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
87.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Amia (North America)

Description of good/ service
Amia is a hardworking, versatile ergonomic office chair that adds an element of sophistication to any workspace. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference # 4821410) from the Amia range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
4821410

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
170

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Amia (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The enveloping backrest and the textured, refined look of Amia are immediately inviting. And as soon as you sit down in this robust yet comfortable chair, you know you've found something special. Both the LiveLumbar™ support and the flexible seat edge angle adjust automatically to your body shape. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered task chair (model 482 200 MP) from the Amia seating range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
482 200 MP

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
111.2

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Gesture (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Gesture is the first chair designed to support our interactions with today's technologies. Inspired by the human body. Created for the way we work today. Gesture has a synchronized system moving with each user to provide continuous and persistent support, offers unique arms which move like the human arm, allowing users to be supported in any position, possesses a seat that brings comfort all the way to the edges, and features a wide variety of adjustments allowing it to fit an important palette of users and spaces. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference 442A30) from the Gesture range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
442A30

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
170

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
New Think (North America)

Description of good/ service
Think is a chair designed for the mobility of users in the workplace. It is smart, simple and sustainable. Think is: · Smart: because it does the Thinking for us. It fosters wellbeing through automatic ergonomic support thanks to its advanced weight activated mechanism and new membrane of flexors. It responds to our changing postures and body movements, allowing us to get to work faster, making the most of our valuable sit time. · Simple: because it is very easy to use. It anticipates our postures, while still giving users the freedom to customize it to their own personal preferences. · Sustainable: because it can be easily disassembled with common hand tools making it easy to recycle at end of life, and it has undergone materials chemistry and develop with a life cycle vision to understand and minimize its lifelong impact on the environment. In addition, its back frame and base are composed of recycled materials (PA6). The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference 465A300) from the Think range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
465A300

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
130

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
B-Free small cube (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
B-Free range welcomes varied work postures -reading, reclining, or leaning in to a conversation. From focused individual work to a casual meeting, B-Free provides thoughtful, comfortable support. Small cube allows nearby informal seating during the work day.The model chosen for analysis is the most representative one (reference N3L C00 010) from the B-Free range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N3L C00 010

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
23

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
B-Free big cube (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
B-Free range welcomes varied work postures - reading, reclining, or leaning in to a conversation. B-Free big cube Different shapes and sizes to follow the movements of the user whether connecting, collaborating or concentrating and to offer qualitative support in a wide variety of postures. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative one (reference N3L T00 460) from the B-Free range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N3L T00 460

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
110

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Eastside (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Eastside is a stackable visitor chair, with no sharp edges. It is easy to reconfigure – ideal for conferencing, impromptu meeting and teaming tasks. As extra options, it can have armrests, a writing tablet and castors.The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 412 450 MH) from the Eastside range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
412 450 MH

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
29

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Qivi (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Smart and elegant, QiVi is the new meeting energizer! QiVi allows users to move and to change postures easily, bringing more comfort to meetings thanks to its automatic adjustments. The combination of the sliding seat and pivoting backrest makes QiVi unique and comfort immediate. QiVi offers a wide range of versions and finishes: 4 leg, sled, conference, with and without armrests; plain, upholstered or knitted back available in two different aesthetics, as well as several accessories that make the range even more complete! The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 428 LUG ET) from the QiVi range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
428 LUG ET

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
56

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Westside (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The Westside chair is made with a single shell, with just the right shape, angle and flexibility to provide maximum comfort for the back. The Westside chair is engineered for demanding spaces like informal office areas, cafeterias and hotels where traditional seating falls short. The model chosen for analysis is the Westside chair reference 11 LUG 30.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
11 LUG 30

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
18.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Universal Storage (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The Universal Storage is a large and flexible storage range that can adapt to all environments and that live up to all criteria of aesthetics and security. It is the new generation of the Universal Storage range launched in 1995. The cupboard - side opening tambour doors (reference 845 030 220) is the most sold model from the Universal Storage range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
845 030 220

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
103.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service

Partito Screen (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Design and functionality is the key concept of Partito Screen. Clear shapes and straight lines make this screen a harmonious add-on to our desk lines. The enormous range of materials and colours provides individuality. At the same time Partito Screen helps organising your work place and provides visual, territorial and (coming soon) acoustic privacy. The model chosen for analysis is the most popular model (reference W93A1270 + Option: 38 + Option: 1SP)

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W93A1270

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
60

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
32 Seconds

Description of good/ service
32 Seconds is a universal family of seating that helps build a creative and capable workspace – and ultimately a more successful organisation – by fulfilling your people's ergonomic requirements and personal preferences. 32 Seconds will seat all of your people in complete comfort – regardless of physique, age, gender or personal taste – and adapt itself to any kind of workstyle. What's more it's so easy to assemble that you'll be using it within 32 seconds of opening the box! The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered task chair (model 4558TRA) from the 32 Seconds seating range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
4558TRA

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
100.2

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
InterAct (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
It's not a desk. It's dynamic workspace. InterAct provides a new level of flexibility and user control over the modern dynamic working environment. The models chosen for analysis offer the most popular InterAct combination.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
700 000 420

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
50.7

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Werndl (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Werndl #1 is a highly adjustable ergonomic chair. The model chosen for analysis is the most popular model Werndl #1 task chair (reference 9010100).

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
9010100

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
260.8

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Eastside Plain Back (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Eastside is a stackable visitor chair, with no sharp edges. It is easy to reconfigure – ideal for conferencing, impromptu meeting and teaming tasks. As extra options, it can have armrests, a writing tablet and castors. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference 412 450 MP) from the Eastside Plain Back range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
412 450 MP

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
26

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
FrameOne Bench (European supply chain)

Description of good/ service
FrameOne Bench is a workstation with light and refined aesthetic. The same product line allows to create differentiated bench settings supporting more effectively the ways users work: - it offers an integrated sliding top. - it can be associated to work tools, lighting, screens and technology. - it features Bench applications with supporting storage - it provides efficient cable management solutions. The model chosen for analysis is the most frequently ordered one (reference W3G17700 and W3G27700) from the FrameOne Bench range.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
W3G17700 and W3G27700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
380

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
FrameOne Desk (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
FrameOne is the result of the union between high design and functionality. It is a source of emotion, as it helps people identify with their work. And it is a source of inspiration and innovation, two key criteria for successful organisations and their employees.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N511012700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
130

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
FrameFour Desk (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
FrameFour makes transitions practically seamless, providing a consistent ecosystem of spaces that support resident, nomadic, meeting workstyles throughout the work environment. This new family of products sharing a common leg design encompasses 4-leg desks in various heights, a 4-leg bench, a series of 4-leg meeting tables in different sizes and a storage leg.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
N411012700

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
130

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Move (North American Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
Move stackable side chairs are a durable solution available with a variety of options.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
490410

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
74

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Doué (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
Doué is a desking family comprising work surfaces, storage, desk organization and cable management.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
615000130

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
72

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Eastside Plain Seat and Back (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
Eastside is a stackable visitor chair, with no sharp edges. It is easy to reconfigure – ideal for conferencing, impromptu meeting and teaming tasks. As extra options, it can have armrests, a writing tablet and castors.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
412 450 MN

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
24

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
VIA (North American Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
V.I. A . creates intelligent rooms, designed to augment human interaction by providing: •Best acoustic performance: V.I.A. has the highest STC ratings that aren't compromised with reconfigurations, hang-on components or power. •Best-in-class construction: steel framing elements create a wall 4" thick, providing a sense of permanence for initial installations and future reconfigurations. Robust mechanical brackets ensure safety, security and alignment. •Surface flexibility: Transition from one surface material to another without changing out the frame or tearing down the wall. •Technology integration: V.I.A. provides seamless integration of technology: LED lighting, Room Wizard and Eno smart boards. Recessed monitor shrouds have integrated electrical and data ports, and aren't hidden behind glass, requiring active ventilation. •Sustainability: V.I.A. is the sustainable choice and is the only BIFM level 3 certified demountable wall on the market.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
r1 100713

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
220

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Silq (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
The SILQ chair (pronounced silk) is a breakthrough in seating design. Its innovative materiality is both mechanism and artistry, and delivers a personal experience by responding to the unique movements of your body.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
418A000

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

73

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Silq (North American Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
The SILQ chair (pronounced silk) is a breakthrough in seating design. Its innovative materiality is both mechanism and artistry, and delivers a personal experience by responding to the unique movements of your body.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
418A000

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
88

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Series 1 (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
Steelcase Series 1 makes high-quality seating attainable for everyone and everywhere. It delivers performance, style and choice, unprecedented in its class of seating. Best in class. A new class. By Steelcase.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
435A00

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
130

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Series 1 (North American Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
Steelcase Series 1 makes high-quality seating attainable for everyone and everywhere. It delivers performance, style and choice, unprecedented in its class of seating. Best in class. A new class. By Steelcase

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)
435A00

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
140

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2019

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Gesture (North American supply chain)

Description of good/ service
Gesture is the first chair designed to support our interactions with today's technologies. Inspired by the human body. Created for the way we work today. Gesture has a synchronized system moving with each user to provide continuous and persistent support, offers unique arms which move like the human arm, allowing users to be supported in any position, possesses a seat that brings comfort all the way to the edges, and features a wide variety of adjustments allowing it to fit an important palette of users and spaces.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
180

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change
no change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Migration SE(North American supply chain)

Description of good/ service
The Migration SE height-adjustable desk and bench delivers flexibility, value and user wellbeing. Supporting a broad range of applications, its modular kit of parts provide flexibility for organizations looking for ways to update, reuse and improve the desirability of their space over time.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
184

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Bench 2.0 Fusion (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
The Fusion Bench blends work surfaces and storage solutions with desk organization and cable management for a contemporary office furniture option.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
400

±% change from previous figure supplied

Date of previous figure supplied

Explanation of change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

SC4.2b

(SC4.2b) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Name of good/ service
Share It (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
110.8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch. Our life cycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the multitude of differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Share It (code: W9Q3S1500) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France). To be compliant with ISO/TR 14025, the environmental impacts and inventory values used in this environmental product declaration (EPD) have been reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France) through their critical review of the LCA study.

Name of good/ service
Reply (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
101.4

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Reply was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 140040/14044 and based on a collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD-ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Please (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
90.9

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R.,

HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of this product was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with: Institute for Product Development – Denmark (Institutet for Produktudvikling, IPU) Institute for Engineering Design, Vienna University of Technology –Austria (Institut fur Konstruktionslehre, Ecodesign, Technische Universitat Wien, TUW) The LCA study was verified through a critical review by Institute of Chambéry – France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers, ENSAM).

Name of good/ service
Implicit Steel (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
78

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of implicit was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 140040/14044 and based on a collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental production declaration (EPD-ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Implicit Melamine (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
98

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of implicit was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 140040/14044 and based on a collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental production declaration (EPD-ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
New Think (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
110

Is this stage under your ownership or control?

No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Think was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 140040/14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) AND Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in accordance with ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
Fusion (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
71.8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of this product was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambery –France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development – Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development – Denmark. Kalidro (European supply chain) Scope 1, 2, & 3 Cradle to grave 51.5 No Primary and secondary LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas. The LCA study of Kalidro was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambery –France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development – Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development – Denmark. Fusion (European supply chain) Scope 1, 2, & 3 Cradle to grave 71.8 No Primary and secondary LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch The LCA study of Fusion (ref. 616 000 100) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Flip Top Twin (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
94

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life

Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of FlipTop Twin (code: W4D1C600) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
P70

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
190

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of P70 was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Bench 2.0 Fusion (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
400

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Fusion Bench (reference W3H17700 and W3H27700) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 /14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Activa (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
160

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General

guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Activa was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 140040/14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in accordance with ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
Kalidro (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
51.5

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Kalidro was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambery –France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development – Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development – Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Movida (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
39.6

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting: “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), status reports, 1995 and 2001.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of the Movida (reference 290000210) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040-43, together with the ENSAM of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development - Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development - Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Forward Table (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
25.2

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting : “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Status report, 1994. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Status report on global ozone research and monitoring project, 1992/1995. Nordic LCA guideline, 1995. UNECE report, 1990/1992

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study and the EPD of the Forward table (reference 640 000 000) were carried out by Steelcase together with : - Institute for Product Development - Denmark (Instituttet for Produktudvikling, IPU) - Institute for Engineering Design, Vienna University of Technology - Austria (Institut für Konstruktionslehre, Ecodesign, Technische Universität Wien, TUW). The LCA study was verified through a critical review by Institute of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers, ENSAM).

Name of good/ service
Forward bridge (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
381.9

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting : “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Status report, 1994. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Status report on global ozone research and monitoring project, 1992/1995. Nordic LCA guideline, 1995. UNECE report, 1990/1992

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study and the EPD of the Forward bridge (references 640 004 120 – 640 004 140 - 640 004 150 - 640 005 050 -640 002 040) were carried out by Steelcase together with : - Institute for Product Development - Denmark (Instituttet for Produktudvikling, IPU) - Institute for Engineering Design, Vienna University of Technology - Austria (Institut für Konstruktionslehre, Ecodesign, Technische Universität Wien, TUW). The LCA study was verified through a critical review by Institute of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers, ENSAM).

Name of good/ service
Tenaro (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
52.6

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting : “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Status report, 1994. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Status report on global ozone research and monitoring project, 1992/1995. Nordic LCA guideline, 1995. UNECE report, 1990/1992

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study and the EPD of the Tenaro desk (reference 5412700) were carried out by Steelcase together with : - Institute for Product Development - Denmark (Instituttet for Produktudvikling, IPU) - Institute for Engineering Design, Vienna University of Technology - Austria (Institut für Konstruktionslehre, Ecodesign, Technische Universität Wien, TUW). The LCA study was verified through a critical review by Institute of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers, ENSAM).

Name of good/ service
TNT* (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
49.7

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting: “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), status reports, 1995 and 2001.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of TNT* (reference 880 000 150) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development - Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development - Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Ology (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
95

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Ology (reference N111012700) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
B-Free Desk (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
100

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of B-Free desk (reference: N311012700) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
B-Free Table (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
150

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General

guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of B-Free table (reference: N3L TW0 22) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
Let's B (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
120

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Let's B (code: 469 IM 060) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. - The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark)

Name of good/ service
Leap (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
87.8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCA method and characterisation factors: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting: "Environmental Assessment of Products" Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), status reports, 1995 and 2001

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Leap (reference 462 200 MP) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development - Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development - Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Amia (North America)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
170

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations, BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811, NSF International, Valid through May 31, 2017. • ILCD

HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General Guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. • IMPACT 2002+ V2.10 method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. • Ecoinvent v3.3 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Amia (reference: 4821410) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. An environmental declaration according to the objectives of ISO 14025 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811.

Name of good/ service
Amia (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
111.2

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCA method and characterization factors: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting: “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), status reports, 1995 and 2001

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Amia (reference 482 200 MP) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, with the support of the ENSAM of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development - Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development - Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Gesture (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
170

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Gesture (reference: 442A30) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
New Think (North America)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
130

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality

LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Think (reference: 465A300 05 STD 05 15 65H H01 00) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044, BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811, and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
B-Free small cube (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
23

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of B-Free small cube (reference: N3L C00 010) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
B-free big cube (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
110

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of B-Free big cube (reference: N3L T00 460) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
Eastside

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
29

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
- The LCA study of Eastside (code: 412 450 MH) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. - The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Qivi

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
56

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
- The LCA study of QiVi (code: 428 LUG ET) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Westside

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
18.8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCA method and characterisation factors EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting: “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), status reports, 1995 and 2001.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of the Westside chair (reference 412 LUG 30) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040-43, together with the ENSAM of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development - Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development - Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Universal Storage (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
103.8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of this product was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambery –France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development – Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development – Denmark.

Name of good/ service
Partito Screen (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
60

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBLCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch Our lifecycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the milieu differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of this product was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, together with the ENSAM of Chambery –France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development – Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development – Denmark.

Name of good/ service
32 Seconds (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
100.2

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCA method and characterisation factors: EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting: “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), status reports, 1995 and 2001.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of 32 Seconds (model 4558TRA) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14044, and supported by the ENSAM of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers). It was then critically reviewed by the IPU Product Development - Denmark. The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by IPU Product Development - Denmark.

Name of good/ service
InterAct (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
50.7

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
• The LCA study and the EPD of the InterAct desk (references 700 000 420 / 700 200 010 / 700 200 110) were carried out by Steelcase together with: - Institute for Product Development - Denmark (Instituttet for Produktudvikling, IPU) - Institute for Engineering Design, Vienna University of Technology - Austria (Institut für Konstruktionslehre, Ecodesign, Technische Universität Wien, TUW). • The LCA study was verified through a critical review by Institute of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers, ENSAM).

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
LCA method and characterisation factors • EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting : “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5 • Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Status report, 1994 • World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Status report on global ozone research and monitoring project, 1992/1995 • Nordic LCA guideline, 1995 • UNECE report, 1990/1992

Name of good/ service
Werndl (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
260.8

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
EDIP method: Wenzel, Hauschild, Alting “Environmental Assessment of Products” Volume 1 (Methodology, tools and case studies in product development), Chapman and Hall, 1997, ISBN 0 412 80800 5 • Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Status report, 1994 • World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Status report on global ozone research and monitoring project, 1992/1995 • Nordic LCA guideline, 1995 • UNECE report, 1990/1992

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study and the EPD of the Werndl #1 task chair (reference 9010100) were carried out by Steelcase together with: - Institute for Product Development - Denmark (Instituttet for Produktudvikling, IPU). - Institute for Engineering Design, Vienna University of Technology - Austria (Institut für Konstruktionslehre, Ecodesign, Technische Universität Wien, TUW). The LCA study was verified through a critical review by Institute of Chambéry - France (Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Métiers, ENSAM

Name of good/ service
Eastside plain back (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
26

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
- The LCA study of Eastside Plain Back (code: 412 450 MP) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. - The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
FrameOne Bench (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
380

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used

Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of FrameOne Bench was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 140040/14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen. The independent verification of the EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in accordance with ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
FrameOne Desk (European Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
130

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: •ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General Guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p.•IMPACT 2002+ V2.10 method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330.•Eco-Invent v3.5 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of FrameOne (reference: N511012700) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU.The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025.Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
FrameFour Desk (European Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
130

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: •ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General Guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p.•IMPACT 2002+ V2.10 method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330.•Eco-Invent v3.5 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of FrameFour (reference: N411012700) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU.The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025.Disclaimer: In the absence of a relevant Product Category Rule (PCR), Steelcase developed a set of specific rules, requirements and guidelines to perform life cycle assessments and Type III environmental declarations, according to the objectives of ISO 14025.

Name of good/ service
Move (North American Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
74

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: •Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations, BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811, NSF International, Valid through May 31, 2017. •ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General Guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p.•IMPACT 2002+ V2.10 method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330.•Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Move (reference: 490410) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Micheal Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU.The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025.An environmental declaration according to the objectives of ISO 14025 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811

Name of good/ service
VIA (North American Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
220

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: •Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations, BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811, NSF International, Valid through May 3 1, 2 0 17.•ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General Guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p.•U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and Other Environmental Impacts (TRACI), TRACI version 2.1, User's Manual, EPA/600/R-12/554, July 2012 - http://www.epa.gov/nrmrl/std/traci/traci.html•Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of V.I.A. (reference: r1 100713) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044, Earthsure PCR for Demountable Interior Wall Systems: 30162403:2014, and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU.The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025.An environmental declaration according to the objectives of ISO 14025 and BIFMA PCR for Demountable Interior Wall Systems: 30162403:2014.

Name of good/ service
Doué (European Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
71988

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch. Our life cycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the multitude of differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Doué (code: W9Q3S1500) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France). To be compliant with ISO/TR 14025, the environmental impacts and inventory values used in this environmental product declaration (EPD) have been reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France) through their critical review of the LCA study.

Name of good/ service
Silq (European Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
73

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch. Our life cycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the multitude of differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Silq (code: 418A000) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France). To be compliant with ISO/TR 14025, the environmental impacts and inventory values used in this environmental product declaration (EPD) have been reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France) through their critical review of the LCA study.

Name of good/ service
Silq (North American Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
88

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch. Our life cycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the multitude of differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Silq (code: 418A000) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France). To be compliant with ISO/TR 14025, the environmental impacts and inventory values used in this environmental product declaration (EPD) have been reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France) through their critical review of the LCA study.

Name of good/ service
Series 1 (European Supply Chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
130

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch. Our life cycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the multitude of differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how

The LCA study of Series 1 (code: 435A00) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France). To be compliant with ISO/TR 14025, the environmental impacts and inventory values used in this environmental product declaration (EPD) have been reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France) through their critical review of the LCA study.

Name of good/ service
Series 1 (North American)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
140

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database - ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. - IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003a). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. - Eco-Invent v2.0 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch. Our life cycle assessment process is expanding to include investigations of the emissions from cradle to grave of top products in the Americas. The majority of previous LCAs were conducted for Europe and not directly comparable given the multitude of differences in the supply chain in the Americas.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Series 1 (code: 435A00) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France). To be compliant with ISO/TR 14025, the environmental impacts and inventory values used in this environmental product declaration (EPD) have been reviewed by the consulting firm EVEA Conseil (Lyon, France) through their critical review of the LCA study.

Name of good/ service
Eastside Plain Seat and Back (European supply chain)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
24

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
- ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p.- IMPACT 2002+ method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330.- Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
LCIA method and LCI database- The LCA study of Eastside Plain Seat & Back (code: 412 450 MP) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044 and based on previous collaboration with Quantis (located in Lausanne, Switzerland and Boston, USA). It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark) in Copenhagen.- The independent verification of the environmental declaration (EPD – ISO/TR 14025) was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU (Technical University of Denmark).

Name of good/ service
Gesture (North American)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
180

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
LCIA method and LCI database: •• Product Category Rule for Environmental Product Declarations, BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811, NSF International, Valid through

May 31, 2017. •• ILCD HANDBOOK, European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability. ILCD Handbook: General Guide for Life Cycle Assessment – Detailed Guidance. European Union, March 2010, 394p. •• IMPACT 2002+ V2.10 method: JOLLIET, O., MARGNI, M., CHARLES, R., HUMBERT, S., PAYET, J., REBITZER, G. et ROSENBAUM, R. (2003). IMPACT 2002+: A New Life Cycle Impact Assessment Methodology. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment 8(6) p.324-330. •• Eco-Invent v2.2 LCI database: Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories, Duebendorf, CH - www.ecoinvent.ch

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
The LCA study of Gesture (reference: 442A30) was carried out by Steelcase, according to ISO 14040 / 14044, BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811, and based on previous collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) and Quantis. It was then critically reviewed by Michael Hauschild from the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU. The independent verification of this EPD was carried out by the Department of Management Engineering of the DTU in accordance with ISO 14025. An environmental declaration according to the objectives of ISO 14025 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811.

Name of good/ service
Migration SE (North American)

Please select the scope
Scope 1, 2 & 3

Please select the lifecycle stage
Cradle to grave

Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit
184

Is this stage under your ownership or control?
No

Type of data used
Primary and secondary

Data quality
Steelcase standing desk collected primary data for the production of Migration SE product. The data was validated by the plant managers at the facilities and by the internal LCA project team. All specific processes discussed in the BIFMA PCR are considered and modeled to represent Migration SE desks produced at Steelcase Inc. The background process data were supplied by the Ecoinvent database v 3.5 LCI database and modeled in Simapro 9 with the 2019 database.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
NSF Sustainability: “BIFMA PCR for Office Furniture Workspace Products: UNCPC 3814”, valid through August, 6, 2020, National Center for Sustainability Standards, 2012.

SC4.2c

(SC4.2c) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Name of good/ service	Initiative ID	Description of initiative	Completed or planned	Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

SC4.2d

(SC4.2d) Have any of the initiatives described in SC4.2c been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?
No

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?
English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I am submitting to	Public or Non-Public Submission	Are you ready to submit the additional Supply Chain Questions?
I am submitting my response	Investors Customers	Public	Yes, submit Supply Chain Questions now

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms