Steelcase - Climate Change 2021

C0. Introduction

C0.1

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

For over 109 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 2021 revenue of $2.6 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 2020	February 28 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

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

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China
Czechia
France
Germany
India
Japan
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
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 overseeing the implementation of Steelcase climate change strategy, coordinating multi-functional efforts, and allocating capital. For example, in 2020 the CEO was responsible for and made the decision to approve Steelcase's new carbon strategy that includes setting new aggressive emissions reduction goals and Science-Based Targets.
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 – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding business plans Monitoring implementation and performance of objectives 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 Committee, discussions were had on what new programs or projects could be implemented over the next 5-10 years to achieve our 2020 science-based targets. Guiding strategy, plans of action, as well as 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>	Quarterly
Other C-Suite Officer, please specify (SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	Quarterly

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 Manager of the Carbon Program and Sustainability Customer Engagement team is on the global sustainability team and reports directly to the Sustainability Director, who ultimately reports to the Senior VP, Chief Administrative Officer, general counsel and secretary. The Carbon Program and Sustainability Customer Engagement Manager 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 as well as making decisions regarding strategic investments and financing mechanisms pertaining to sustainability goals. The sustainability committee comprised of senior executive officers across business units is responsible for assessing, prioritizing and approving emission reduction projects. For example, SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance, 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 (NCGC) of the Steelcase Inc. Board of Directors has oversight of Steelcase's ESG strategies and policies, which includes climate-related risks and opportunities. The NCGC also periodically reviews the company's performance against ESG goals.

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	Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary who leads the Sustainability and ESG teams has a percentage of their annual bonus tied to Steelcase's performance against ESG goals.

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
Other C-Suite Officer	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction target Energy reduction target Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index	Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary who leads the Sustainability and ESG teams has a percentage of their annual bonus tied to the company's performance against ESG goals.
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	3	
Medium-term	3	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 materiality assessments and scenario analysis 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
Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment
More than once a year

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

Description of process
We have a structured, integrated approach to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks. Integrated into functional roles, the sustainability team assesses climate-related risks on all time horizons and provides updates to senior leadership. The sustainability team closely monitors trends and transitions in the market to assess potential climate risk and opportunities that could impact revenue due to shifting customer preferences. The sustainability team conducts materiality assessments to qualify and prioritize these risks and opportunities. In addition, potential climate 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, risks to our operating costs on each of the 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 allow 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 (e.g., steel, etc.). In addition, we have a structured Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process in place to identify, prioritize, and manage risks. The ERM team follows an annual cycle conducting quarterly deep-dives on one of our three regions and a reviews at least one topical risk. Each quarter, the ERM team interviews the CEO and the functional leaders in each of our three regions regarding risks they see today and emerging risks, and to understand the actions necessary to mitigate risks. All business risks are mapped on a matrix based on likelihood and severity and are updated regularly. The ERM committee is comprised of the CEO, CFO, CIO, SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary, Treasurer, Corporate Compliance Officer, Senior Risk Officer, Corporate Controller, Head of Global Audit, and Risk Manager. The ERM committee meets quarterly to review the risk mitigation plan and metrics, new and emerging risks and any risks that are not already covered in the monthly finance or competitive reviews. Each year, we have a list of strategic priorities that are identified as top risks of the company, integrated into the corresponding functional areas and managed by the executive team and board of directors. For example, severe weather events in the regions where we operate are monitored through quarterly reviews. These events could be further intensified due to climate change, and are actively managed by the operations team under the strategic priority - increase operational resilience. ESG was one of the strategic priorities for FY21 and climate-related risks were managed under this strategic priority framework. Any risks that are not covered under one of our strategic priorities are continuously managed by a functional team, and sometimes directly by a board of directors committee (e.g., sustainability). The Assistant General Counsel is responsible for security and Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings. Case study - Physical risk (severe weather events and natural disasters) As a global company with presence in regions that are more subject to physical risks of climate change, we recognize and plan for risks of shifting climate patterns, both acute and chronic. In recent years, we have either experienced natural disasters or they have threatened our operations, for example, hurricanes in Mexico and tornado storms in Alabama. These have either resulted in or threatened major disruptions to our operations, our property, and our employees. Steelcase has a long-standing legacy of protecting the health and safety of our employees, and therefore these events or the threat of them have prompted us to further invest in infrastructure and practices that better protect our employees and our facilities. 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. Managing severe weather risks are integrated into business continuity plans that are reviewed at least quarterly by both the functional team (operations and corporate security) and the ERM committee. These risks are typically reviewed through the Monthly Finance Review, quarterly Competitive Reviews or quarterly Finance led financial reporting Risk Reviews. Many of these risks are subject to periodic audit by the Corporate Audit team. Case study – Transition risk (emerging climate policy and shifting market preferences) Transition risks such as emerging climate policy and shifting market preferences are integrated into the sustainability and ESG functional areas, and are ultimately managed by the SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary as the risk owner for ESG. One such example: the trend to price carbon is growing globally as a means to curb emissions and expedite the transition to a low carbon economy. At Steelcase, the sustainability team has been closely monitoring emerging climate policy trend in each of the three regions (EMEA, NA, and APAC) and assessing the potential financial impact should there be a carbon tax. In addition, the sustainability team also tracks shifting market trends, for example, customer preferences and investor ratings. These risks are managed by the sustainability and the ESG team with updates provided to the SVP, Chief Administrative Officer and General Counsel and Secretary and reviewed quarterly by the relevant board of director committee.

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 regulatory requirements. Examples of risks from current regulation including reputational risk and cost of non-compliance have always been included in our assessments. We ensure compliance with regulations in every region 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 assessments. One example of emerging regulations that we include in our risk assessments is the potential for regulatory carbon tax. We closely monitor legislative trends and potential emerging regulations, and prepare and adapt our processes in advance for possible future taxes or regulations which could impact our business.
Technology	Relevant, always 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 energy 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 through our advocacy efforts. In terms of the 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 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, loss of interest in employment y employees and/or candidates 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?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact

Increased capital expenditures

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Disruptive weather events that require increased capital expenditure to build resiliency: Steelcase has a global footprint of more than 150 facilities spread across in Europe, North American and Asia Pacific. We have manufacturing plants and distribution centers located in areas that are subject to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events. For example, our plant in Alabama has been threatened by tornados that could result in damage to our facilities. We have facilities in China, India, and Mexico that are also located in regions where an acute extreme weather event such as a cyclone or a flood is a real risk, and these are discussed regularly by the risk management committee. We proactively manage these risks as part of the contingency planning and business continuity planning by investing in risk mitigation measures and insurance policies. For example, we've invested in backup generators if we were to experience severe weather events causing a power outage. We have improved the storm shelter in Athens to provide increased protection to our employees. Should we have increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events in any particular region, we expect to increase our capital expenditures to build improved resiliency that will protect our properties and our employees.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

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)
2000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The risk factors and other information included in this Report should be carefully considered as they are examples and are not comprehensive. The risks and uncertainties described are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not know about currently, or that we currently believe are less significant, or that we have not fully explored, may also adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. The financial impact estimate is based on our insurance policy related to severe weather events. As we are a globally integrated enterprise with global operations, we are subject to severe weather occurrences in many regions where we operate, and to the extent that we can we protect ourselves through insurance coverage. The financial impact of these types of incidences has typically been driven by production disruptions, property damage, and loss of productivity of our employees, which are highly variable. We have an effective business continuity plan in place to minimize production disruptions as much as possible, but the scope of our estimate is based on insurance coverage and does not represent all potential financial impacts. Actual costs resulting from an event may exceed insurance limits or liability coverage and are otherwise not captured in these figures.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Our structured risk management processes enable functional teams at Steelcase to monitor and improve our operational resilience. These risks are already well managed by planning for potential disruptions and building in flexibility and redundancy wherever needed. Because we have already invested in measures to build resiliency and business continuity is well management under the functional teams outside of climate-related risk, the cost of response is estimated as $0. For example, several years ago a tornado nearly hit our plant in Athens, AL. This prompted the discussion of severe weather events as risks central to business operations. Due to the existing risk management processes that we had in place, this risk was brought to the attention of our Chief Operations Officer. We then worked with a global property insurer to calculate the probability of future F5 tornados hitting our plant directly. This informed our design of new emergency procedures and structures. Outside of climate-related risks, there are other risk factors that could potentially disrupt production such as pandemics, terrorism, and political volatility. Therefore, the cost to respond to disruptions are not exclusive to climate-related risks.

Comment

Identifier
Risk 2

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

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods

Primary potential financial impact
Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

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

Company-specific description
Business disruptions that include physical damage to our facilities and/or impact on our workforce that affect our production capacity: we are a multinational company with more than 150 offices and operations located across the globe. In order to serve our customers, we have regional operations that are critical to ensure on-time production and delivery of our products to customers in each region where we operate: EMEA, NA and APAC. Our large manufacturing and distribution centers are spread across the globe (US, Mexico, Germany, France, Spain, Czech Republic, China, India, Malaysia, etc,). Any disruptive weather events such as tornados and flooding in any of our critical manufacturing locations could impact our production and distribution capability. In addition, we also have a global dealer network and severe weather events could impact our ability to deliver products to customers on time.

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)
2000000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The risk factors and other information included in this Report should be carefully considered as they are examples and are not comprehensive. The risks and uncertainties described are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that we do not know about currently, or that we currently believe are less significant, or that we have not fully explored, may also adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. The financial impact estimate is based on our insurance policy related to severe weather events. As we are a globally integrated enterprise with global operations, we are subject to severe weather occurrences in many regions where we operate, and to the extent that we can we protect ourselves through insurance coverage. The financial impact of these types of incidences has typically been driven by production disruptions, property damage, and loss of productivity of our employees, which are highly variable. We have an effective business continuity plan in place to minimize production disruptions as much as possible, but the scope of our estimate is based on insurance coverage and does not represent all potential financial impacts. Actual

costs resulting from an event may exceed insurance limits or liability coverage and are otherwise not captured in these figures.

Cost of response to risk
0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation
Our structured risk management processes enable functional teams at Steelcase to monitor and improve our operational resilience. These risks are already well managed by planning for potential disruptions and building in flexibility and redundancy wherever needed. Because we have already invested in measures to build resiliency and business continuity is well management under the functional teams outside of climate-related risk, the cost of response is estimated as $0. For example, in 2013 we had several close calls with suppliers failing to deliver us with raw materials due to extreme weather and our suppliers' financial health. Due to our existing risk management structure, our Head of Procurement was able to identify this as a serious risk going forward. Working with our Senior Risk Officer, the Head of Procurement was able to create a global supplier scorecard that evaluated the quality of a supplier based on several factors including financial stability. Outside of climate-related risks, there are other risk factors that will potentially disrupt our production such as pandemics, terrorism and political volatility. Therefore, the cost to respond to disruptions are not exclusive to climate-related risks.

Comment

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. With direct operations and distribution capacities in more than 10 countries, a regulatory carbon tax from any of the countries or regions can have an impact on our operating cost. Depending on the regulation and the region, the impact would be different. Because we have a large presence in west Michigan, we have been monitoring emerging regulations through engagement efforts with policymakers in 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)
5000000

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. Recent language proposed 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 to us could be approximately $5million (estimated from our gross global scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and multiplied with a $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 also take a portfolio approach to managing our energy and emissions which allows us to harness 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. For example, through the management of our global energy portfolio 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 virtual power purchase agreement (vPPA), and are considering investing in on-site renewable energy as we continue to monitor and protect against uncertainty in fossil fuel markets. We have also set several emission reduction goals for our company that will continue to reduce the impact of potential future carbon pricing policies. For example, in 2020 we set multiple new targets to drastically reduce our emissions (reduce emissions from operations by 50% by 2030, reduce emissions from business travel by 14% by 2030, and reduce emissions from waste generated in operations by 14% by 2030) which mitigates the cost to respond to this risk.

Comment

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
Resource efficiency

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Move to more efficient buildings

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
As of 2020, Steelcase is operationally carbon neutral. We achieved this milestone through a combination of absolute reduction of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, and procurement of market-based instruments such as renewable energy credits and carbon offsets. We have also set ambitious science-based targets to drastically reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030. Improving energy efficiency in our buildings and operations has been identified as an opportunity to reduce emissions. As we reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, our reliance on market-based instruments decreases, while we reduce costs and maintain carbon neutrality.

Time horizon
Medium-term

Likelihood
Likely

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)
0

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)
600000

Explanation of financial impact figure
The financial impact of this opportunity is estimated through our anticipated reduction in scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and the average cost of market-based environmental attribute certificates. We expect to reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 60,000 metrics tons. The average cost of environmental attribute certificates are highly volatile, and estimate reflects a likely range of possibilities.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation
There is no cost to realize this opportunity. As we reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, we will naturally need to procure less market-based instruments to maintain operational carbon neutrality. There is a cost however to reduce our emissions and it is further explained in opportunity 2. For example, in 2020 we set a new target to drastically reduce our emissions from operations by 50% by 2030. This will greatly reduce our need going forward to purchase environmental attribute certificates, renewable energy certificates, and other forms of market-based offsets. In the steps we take to achieve this goal, we will also reduce the energy and power consumption of our facilities, which will generate further cost savings for our business, making the net cost to realize this opportunity 0. In 2020, we invested in more than 30 projects globally that collectively saved over 4000 metric ton of GHG emissions. One specific case study is the LED replacement in our Kentwood plant, which reduced our scope 2 emissions by 1100 metric tons. This project alone saves us more than 10,000 USD from our RECs procurement cost.

Comment

Identifier
Opp2

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 targets to drastically reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions to reduce 50% by 2030. Improving energy efficiency at our buildings has been identified as a major opportunity that will not only will help us reach the emissions reduction target, but also help reduce our spend on energy.

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 approximately 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. For example, in 2020 we completed an energy savings project in our Kentwood Plant to replace our facility's overhead lighting with more efficient bulbs. Based on raw materials and labor, the project was quoted to cost $26,000. Upon completion, this project generated $87,000 in cost savings. This is only one project in a long list that we have in our pipeline.

Comment

Identifier
Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?
Upstream

Opportunity type
Energy source

Primary climate-related opportunity driver
Use of supportive policy incentives

Primary potential financial impact
Reduced indirect (operating) costs

Company-specific description
Steelcase has a large presence and operating footprint in Michigan. Our facilities in Michigan have high energy consumption and therefore high energy cost. Michigan's Electric Customer Choice program enabled us reduce energy cost by sourcing electric power from alternative electric suppliers (AES). Through the alternative electric suppliers, we also have increased optionality when procuring renewable energy for our facilities at a lower premium.

Time horizon
Short-term

Likelihood
Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact
Medium

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)
800000

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. Since the market prices are highly variable depending on region, our estimation is based on the average premium for US residential customers to procure renewable electricity, and our anticipated prices will most likely be lower. According to the EPA, the estimated average premium for residential customers to source renewable energy in 2016 is ~$18/MWh (https://www.epa.gov/greenpower/green-power-pricing). According to the EIA, the average energy cost for industrial customers are 40% lower than that of residential customers. Under the assumption that our price for renewable energy would also be 40% lower than residential rate, we expect our renewable energy premium to be around $11 and we have the opportunity to reduce cost by $7/MWh. The total financial impact is estimated to be around $800,000, by multiplying $7 with our total electricity consumption. By potentially paying a premium for the direct procurement of renewable energy, we will be able to reduce our investments in credits and offsets by an equal amount and this is where the cost savings are realized.

Cost to realize opportunity
0

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

We have set ambitious science-based targets to drastically reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 50% by 2030. We will be investing in direct procurement of renewable energy in markets where available, as one way to help us reach our target. For example, we are part of the Retail Electric Choice program in Michigan and have been an industrial customer for the past several years, meaning we have already begun purchasing direct renewable energy from several different competitive power providers. Now that we know the market landscape we can make sure that we are procuring as much direct renewable energy as possible for the best market price. This will continue to reduce our annual expenditure on renewable energy credits and will lead to increased cost savings for our business going forward.

Comment

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) Is your organization's low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)?

	Is your low-carbon transition plan a scheduled resolution item at AGMs?	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

Yes, qualitative and quantitative

C3.2a

(C3.2a) 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.)	Steelcase has a comprehensive carbon strategy with board level oversight. The multi-pronged strategy includes becoming carbon neutral for our owned and controlled operations and having set science-based targets aligned with a 1.5 degree Celsius scenario. 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 for Steelcase to do the same. Specifically regarding regulatory uncertainty, we conducted a quantitative scenario analysis. We considered the financial impacts climate legislation would have on our business over the medium and long term 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, as well as the most recent proposed climate legislation language on carbon pricing; we also 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 changing legislation could have on our operations. By identifying the risks through quantitative analysis, we were able to provide a forecasted financial impact that informed the approval of the carbon strategy to drastically reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.
RCP 2.6 RCP 4.5 RCP 8.5	RCP models were selected because most available data comes from those models and they are most commonly used for climate scenario analysis. From our benchmarking, we identified common scenarios in the industry and focused on climate scenario areas of interest to Steelcase. For data inputs, we used the baseline scenarios from RCP models, and collected temperature, precipitation, storms, extreme heat, sea level rise for the analysis. For physical risks such as extreme weather and flooding, we used ArcGIS mapping methods to layer Steelcase locations with climate scenario layers to analyze the impact of such risks on Steelcase properties. We considered time horizons between now to year 2035 and year 2060. The time horizon was chosen to be consistent with EPA forecasted data for 2035 and 2060 that was published in 2020. These dates are used by the scientific community, and are aligned with Steelcase's risk management horizon for medium and long term risks. In addition, Steelcase has a target to reduce our emissions by 50% by 2030 and the time horizon is well aligned Steelcase's carbon reduction planning. We considered operations (both manufacturing and distribution) and supply chain management as part of the scenario analysis. Physical risks are primarily considered for impact on our own operations and our production capacity. We assessed risks such as severe weather events, flooding, extreme heat, etc. on our manufacturing and distribution locations globally. Supply chain management was also considered as part of the scenario analysis. Through the analysis, we also gathered information from our suppliers on their preparedness to address climate risks and to inform our risk exposure to supply chain disruptions. The scenario analysis is not fully completed at this moment. On the physical risks side, we have preliminary results that no Steelcase locations are subject to sea level rise impact under any of the RCP scenarios. Data is still being compiled, however, on the other risks. We understand that some of our manufacturing locations are subject to natural disasters such as tornados and extreme weather events and while we are anticipating more quantitative data from the scenario analysis, we have integrated climate risk planning into our business objectives and strategy. More specifically, we have a strategic priority to improve operational resiliency that takes into consideration climate-related risks. For example, to better protect us from disruptions in production capacity, we have implemented changes in our operations by introducing a modular production line that can be easily moved from one location to another, in the event of property damage.

C3.3

(C3.3) 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	Steelcase has a comprehensive corporate carbon strategy with board level oversight. The multi-pronged strategy includes becoming carbon neutral for our owned and controlled operations and setting science-based targets aligned to a 1.5 degree Celsius scenario. The growing demand from customers for transparency and carbon neutral products along with our identified climate risks and opportunities have influenced our strategy in product and service offerings. We have been disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities in our products and through environmental product declarations (EPDs). For example, we are applying the life cycle approach to our product management, as well as analyzing climate-risks associated with materials, packaging, end of life management and production processes. To implement on the strategy to reduce embodied carbon in our products, we have introduced design for the environment principles into our product design processes and set a target to incorporate ecodesign/ design for the environment (DfE) criteria in all new Steelcase brand products by 2023. From continued engagement with customers, we understand that reducing embodied carbon in our products is a key priority for our customers and we have begun to implement product-related strategies to respond to increased demand in this area. We started this strategy from 2020, and anticipate to continue the effort at least through 2030.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	As part our corporate carbon strategy, and our science-based targets, we set a target to engage 80% of our suppliers by emissions from purchased goods and services and transportation and distribution activities to set their own science-based targets by 2025. The preliminary results of our climate scenario analysis have strengthened our dedication to this initiative. To make progress against this target, we launched a comprehensive engagement effort aimed to better understand and evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities in our supply chain. We conducted a supplier screening analysis to identify suppliers that represent the biggest contributions to our scope 3 emissions and/or biggest opportunity to reduce their emissions. We also developed supply chain engagement platforms/tools that will allow us to gather data from our suppliers, and to educate, engage, and empower our supply chain. The first leg of implementing this strategy is from 2020 to 2025, and we anticipate continuing supplier engagement beyond this time. We have also experienced significant supply chain disruptions this year that have influenced our strategy to improve resiliency. As such, we have conducted interviews with key suppliers to understand their preparedness with managing climate-related risks. The data collected is used to inform our own strategy to improve supply chain resiliency. The time horizon for supplier interviews and data gathering is anticipated to be from 2020 to 2022.
Investment in R&D	Yes	Climate-related risks and opportunities have been considered among other factors in our R&D decisions. For example, as customer demand for low emission products increases, we are exploring innovative ways to reduce embodied carbon in our products through new designs, innovative materials, etc. We have set a target to incorporate ecodesign/ “design for the environment” (DfE) criteria in all new Steelcase brand products by 2023. In addition, to better protect us against production disruptions, for example caused by physical damage to properties due to severe weather events, we have invested in a new innovative production system that allows us to easily move a production line from one location to another. Improving operational resiliency is part of the FY22 strategic priority.
Operations	Yes	We have evaluated the risk of increased operational costs for our company. One example coming from our identified climate-related risks and opportunities 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 translate to an incremental operational cost in the millions per year for direct Steelcase operations. This helped drive the 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. As part of this commitment, we have established an oversight committee comprised of senior leadership to provide oversight. We've also 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 exploring onsite renewable energy projects for top emitting facilities. The time horizon for this strategy is from 2020 to 2030.

C3.4

(C3.4) 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 financial planning in several ways. First, with growing customer awareness and demand around climate change and ESG, we believe that our efforts in climate related risks and opportunities give us a competitive advantage that will increase our revenue streams. More specifically, customer demands have influenced our strategy to set science-based targets to reduce emissions from 2020 to 2030, and therefore influenced our financial planning process to reach this target. The time horizon of this financial planning element is from 2020 to 2030, with annual budget cycle reviews. 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 (as disclosed in C3.1d) from 2020 and 2030. As a result, we are committed to emission reductions that will better protect us from the potential increase in operating costs. To achieve emission reductions, we have also planned for increased capital expenditure on energy efficiency projects as well as renewable energy opportunities. The time horizon of this financial planning element is from 2020 to 2030, with annual budget cycle reviews. Our commitment to aggressively reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions has also 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. We have also dedicated capital resources to discover emission reduction opportunities in highest emitting facilities. The time horizon of this financial planning element is from 2020 to 2030, with annual budget cycle reviews.

C3.4a

(C3.4a) Provide any additional information on how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and financial planning (optional).

Addressing climate change was a strategic priority for the company during FY21. First, we are taking responsibility for all of our emissions, and we are bringing our suppliers along with us on the journey. In 2020, we committed to science-based targets in line with a 1.5C scenario and plan to reduce our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 50% 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-, 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 made the decision to advance our commitment by financing 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 project opportunities, such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, 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 short and long terms. The primary drivers of our strategic climate-related decisions have been impacting emissions reductions, opportunities for cost savings, and opportunities for sustainable business development. These drivers include our core values, importance to employees, 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
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)
90415.1

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
53.6534044139599

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
1.5°C aligned

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 2

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)
8355.22

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]
7185.4892

Covered emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)
5820.31

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
216.708835913357

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition
2°C aligned

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 3

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)
869.91

% of target achieved [auto-calculated]
669.010400971553

Target status in reporting year
Underway

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

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?
Other climate-related target(s)

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
Underway

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	8	44.18
To be implemented*	7	179.75
Implementation commenced*	4	573.49
Implemented*	33	4334.57
Not to be implemented		

C4.3b

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

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
30.8

Scope(s)
Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
0

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

Payback period
No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
2111.7

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
100000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
10000

Payback period
<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
6-10 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
1630

Scope(s)
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
102000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
150000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

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

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)
562

Scope(s)
Scope 1
Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory
Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
70000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)
125000

Payback period
1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative
11-15 years

Comment

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 have dedicated budget for conducting energy audits at our top emitting facilities to identify energy efficiency opportunities.
Internal price on carbon	We have an internal shadow price on carbon for Michigan-based locations to incentivize capital investments in emissions reduction projects.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We have an internal recognition program to award best carbon reduction projects of the year and encourage employee participation.
Lower return on investment (ROI) specification	We have changed or lengthened our ROI expectations for emissions reduction projects to incentivize projects such as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

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
March 1 2019

Base year end
February 29 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
47048.45

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start
March 1 2019

Base year end
February 29 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
76514.52

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start
March 1 2019

Base year end
February 29 2020

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)
0

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)
32763.55

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
57651.55

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
425991.1

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, for our seating and desking product categories in NA and EMEA regions. When no primary data is available through LCAs, we supplement with spend-based calculation. For spend-based calculations, we use emission factors from the EORA database, which allowed us categorize our purchased goods into the appropriate industries.

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

Please explain
Our activity data are obtained from suppliers and/or value chain partners including materials purchased and spend.

Capital goods

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
45634.51

Emissions calculation methodology
For these calculations, emission factors were pulled from WRI's GHG Protocol Quantis Scope 3 Evaluator Tool. This tool gets its emission factors from a 2009 study. For each spend category we recorded which materials/goods/services were frequently purchased. Then we calculated an average emission factor for each spend category by averaging the emission factors from each material/good/service that was purchased frequently within each spend category. These emission factors are adjusted for inflation that occurred in the US between 2009-2020.

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

Please explain
Our activity data are obtained from suppliers and/or value chain partners including materials purchased and spend.

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

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
19716.74

Emissions calculation methodology
Fuel consumption was obtained from our energy tracking software and for sites. We input our calculated FY21 scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions into the Quantis Tool, then calculated our estimated Category 3 emissions using the scope 1 and 2 conversion multipliers used by the Quantis Tool (0.25 for scope 1, and 0.2 for scope 2)

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

Please explain
Fuel consumption was obtained from both our energy tracking software that tracks primary data from utility invoices.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
52431.09

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.

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

Please explain
Both distance and spend data are obtained from our suppliers.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
5820.31

Emissions calculation methodology
We gather primary waste generated tonnage data internally and apply the EPA emission factors based on the material type.

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

Please explain
Our waste generated tonnage data is provided by the waste haulers/treatment suppliers.

Business travel

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
869.91

Emissions calculation methodology
A combination of distance-based and spend-based calculations was used to determine FY21 business travel GHG emissions. Distance-based data was available for some air and rail travel, and spend-based data was used to supplement when distance data is not available.

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

Please explain
Both distance and spend data are obtained through travel booking agencies and/or travel partners.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
12750

Emissions calculation methodology
We use WRI scope 3 evaluator tool to calculate emissions based on total number of employees globally. In FY21, we assumed that the reduction in employee commuting to the Grand Rapids offices from FY20 to FY21 equated to the reduction in global employee commuting in FY21 due to COVID-19 and many employees working from home for most of the year.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Data used to calculate emissions from employee commuting are employee headcount and secondary emission factors from WRI evaluator.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
13615.04

Emissions calculation methodology
Data for monthly consumption of electric power and natural gas at each scope 3 site is tracked through invoices received by plant managers. Where direct invoice data is not available, monthly consumption is estimated based on the square footage of the facility and EIA CBECS data for average building consumption. These consumption quantities are converted to GHG emissions using emission factors from US EPA eGRID and IEA for electric power, and US EPA MRR for natural gas.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
16

Please explain
Approximately 16% of our data comes from direct invoices, the remainder is estimated using EIA CBECS data and facility square footage.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
0

Emissions calculation methodology
Our logistics obtain all transportation and distribution data which include upstream and downstream transportation and distribution. We believe downstream T&D to be the leg of transport not covered by Steelcase. In FY21, we do not have this type of transportation and distribution as all our deliveries to the customers are covered by Steelcase.

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

Please explain
Our transportation and distribution data is obtained and suppliers and managed by the logistics team at Steelcase.

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
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
30864.775

Emissions calculation methodology
We use average data method for this category. Average data method is used for purchased goods and services when Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is available, for our seating and desking product categories in NA and EMEA regions.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
We use an weighted average of country-specific solid waste treatment mix where our customers are located to calculate end-of-life emissions in the LCAs.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status
Relevant, calculated

Metric tonnes CO2e
57.31

Emissions calculation methodology
Data for monthly consumption of electric power and natural gas at each scope 3 site is tracked through invoices received by plant managers. Where direct invoice data is not available, monthly consumption is estimated based on the square footage of the facility and EIA CBECS data for average building consumption. These consumption quantities are converted to GHG emissions using emission factors from US EPA eGRID and IEA for electric power, and US EPA MRR for natural gas.

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners
0

Please explain
Consumption for all downstream leased asset locations is estimated based on EIA CBECS data and facility square footage.

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

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

Other (upstream)

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 don't have other upstream categories.

Other (downstream)

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 don't have other downstream categories.

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
0.0348

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)
90415.1

Metric denominator
unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total
2600000

Scope 2 figure used
Location-based

% change from previous year
4

Direction of change
Increased

Reason for change
Our revenue was significantly lower than last year due to the Covid-19 Pandemic.

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	32723.78	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
CH4	18.939	IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)
N2O	20.784	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)
China	351.81
Czechia	351.097
France	906.128
Germany	443.238
India	1.294
Malaysia	208.9
Mexico	1698.452
Spain	1406.46
United States of America	26764.941
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	367.826
Saudi Arabia	263.4

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	6028.949	34.76	-86.97
Barcelona Showroom	6.54	41.4	2.18
Caledonia Wood Plant	3521.094	42.84	-85.56
Dong Guan Plant	351.81	25	105.85
Grand Rapids GBC and LINC	1961.921	42.88	-85.64
Hangar- GRR Aviation	590.32	42.88	-85.53
Kentwood Energy Center	8544.04	42.86	-85.55
Kentwood Fleet Operations	1852.426	42.86	-85.55
Kentwood Plant	3411.754	42.86	-85.55
Madrid Plant	1399.92	40.38	-3.69
Meyer May House	14.092	42.95	-85.65
Puchong Plant	208.9	3	101.61
Pune Plant	1.294	18.75	73.78
Reynosa Plant	1468.616	26.01	-98.21
Rosenheim Plant	443.238	47.84	12.08
Sarrebourg Plant	906.128	48.74	7.07
Stribro Plant	351.097	49.7	13.03
Tijuana (AMEX) Plant	229.836	32.53	-116.91
Wallen House	14.058	42.95	-85.65
Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)	198.445	51.57	-3.28
Riyadh Plant	263.4	24.53	46.92
Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)	812.363	32.95	-96.92
Hengoed Plant (Orangebox)	169.381	51.6465	3.2313
Kentwood Credit Union	13.924	42.86	-85.55

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)
China	1680.408	0	2726.1	2726.1
Czechia	2428.671	0	4902.64	4902.64
France	224.425	0	4073.8	4073.8
Germany	1597.133	0	3980.52	3980.52
India	283.523	0	377.26	377.26
Malaysia	1257.224	0	1900.08	1900.08
Mexico	6830.544	0	14971.82	14971.82
Spain	1066.224	0	4109.93	4109.93
United States of America	40915.854	0	79715	79715
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	228.426	0	995.95	995.95
Saudi Arabia	1139.123	0	2200.1	2200.1

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	8515.054	0
Barcelona Showroom	26.916	0
Caledonia Wood Plant	11038.998	0
Dong Guan Plant	1680.408	0
Grand Rapids GBC and LINC	6722.585	0
Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)	564.112	0
Kentwood Energy Center	1672.723	0
Kentwood Fleet Operations	378.468	0
Kentwood Plant	8698.265	0
Kentwood RDC	3234.484	0
Madrid Plant	1039.308	0
Meyer May House	46.506	0
Puchong Plant	1257.224	0
Pune Plant	283.523	0
Reynosa Plant	4256.021	0
Rosenheim Plant	1597.133	0
Sarrebourg Plant	224.425	0
Stribro Plant	2428.671	0
Tijuana (AMEX) Plant	2574.523	0
Wallen House	8.119	0
Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)	157.408	0
Riyadh Plant	1139.123	0
Hengoed Plant (Orangebox)	71.018	0
Kentwood Credit Union	36.54	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	No change in renewable energy consumption from prior reporting year therefore change was 0.
Other emissions reduction activities	4335	Decreased	4	We have implemented emissions reduction activities globally (30+ projects and process changes) that collectively resulted in a emissions reduction of 4334.57 metric ton (also noted in section C4 - emissions reduction activities). The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our prior reporting year (FY20) was 123,562 metric ton and therefore, this divestiture represented 4335/123562 = 4% of change.
Divestment	7448	Decreased	6	Divestiture from Polyvision. In prior reporting year, Genk plant and Okmulgee plant were part of our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and collectively, they represented 7448 metric ton of GHG emissions. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our prior reporting year (FY20) was 123,562 metric ton and therefore, this divestiture represented 7448/123562 = 6% of change.
Acquisitions	240	Increased	0.2	Acquisition of Orangebox Hengoed site was not included in previous reporting year. The Hengoed plant was a new addition to our gross global scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and during the current reporting year, the site represented 240 metric ton of GHG emissions. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our prior reporting year (FY20) was 123,562 metric ton and therefore, this divestiture represented 240/123562 = 0.2% of change.
Mergers	0	No change	0	No mergers during the reporting year that have affected our emissions therefore change was 0.
Change in output	28800	Decreased	23	During the Covid-19 global pandemic, our output was significantly reduced due to operation shutdowns and reduced orders globally. We estimated our emissions reduced by 28800 metric tons due to change in output. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our prior reporting year (FY20) was 123,562 metric ton and therefore, this divestiture represented 28800/123562 = 23% of change.
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	No change in methodology during the reporting year that have affected our emissions therefore change was 0.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change in boundary during the reporting year that have affected our emissions therefore change was 0.
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change in physical operating conditions during the reporting year that have affected our emissions therefore change was 0.
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No unidentified changes
Other	0	No change	0	No other changes

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	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

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)	LHV (lower heating value)	0	177152.99	177152.99
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	119953.24	119953.24
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	0	<Not Applicable>	0
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	297106.23	297106.23

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	No
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

LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5799.5

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
5799.5

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

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)
Motor Gasoline

Heating value
LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
236.18

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
236.18

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Jet Kerosene

Heating value
LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
2387.5

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
2387.5

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

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
LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
959.23

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
959.23

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Natural Gas

Heating value
LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
166612.02

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
119468.39

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
47143.64

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

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

Fuels (excluding feedstocks)
Propane Liquid

Heating value
LHV (lower heating value)

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization
1158.55

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

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat
1158.55

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam
0

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

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

C8.2d

(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	0	0	0	0
Heat	0	0	0	0
Steam	41039.78	41039.78	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

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, International REC Standard (I-RECs)

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2726.1

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4902.64

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4073.8

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
3980.52

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
377.26

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Hydropower

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
1900.08

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
14971.82

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Solar

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
2200.1

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
4109.93

Comment

Sourcing method
Unbundled energy attribute certificates, Guarantees of Origin

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

Country/area 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
995.95

Comment

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

Low-carbon technology type
Wind

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

MWh consumed accounted for at a zero emission factor
79715

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

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

Description
Waste

Metric value
30053.29

Metric numerator

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

% change from previous year
33

Direction of change
Decreased

Please explain
Decreased manufacturing volume from Covid impacts as well as improved waste management processes

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	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 2 approach
Scope 2 market-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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/ section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Capital goods

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

Relevant standard
ISO14064-3

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)
100

Scope 3 category
Scope 3: Business travel

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_FY2021_Scope 1,2,3_VerificationStatement_s.pdf

Page/section reference
Page 1, Verification Opinion

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
Fossil fuel switch

Project identification
Chinese Afforestation, China, VCS+CCB

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
10000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
10000

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Community Reforestation, Ghana, VCS

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
7722

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
7722

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Forests

Project identification
Teak Afforestation, Mexico, VCS

Verified to which standard
VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
3000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
3000

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

Credit origination or credit purchase
Credit purchase

Project type
Energy efficiency: households

Project identification
Improved Cookstoves, Bangladesh, CDM

Verified to which standard
CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)
12450

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume
12450

Credits cancelled
No

Purpose, e.g. compliance
Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?
Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price
Change internal behavior
Drive energy efficiency

GHG Scope
Scope 1
Scope 2

Application
We use an internal shadow price on carbon for our Michigan-based operations to drive behavioral change. The shadow price is applied during the financial planning and approval phase for Michigan-based emission reductions projects for Scopes 1 and 2.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)
60

Variance of price(s) used
none

Type of internal carbon price
Shadow price

Impact & implication
Michigan-based operations represent the majority of our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions and it is important to drive behavior change at these high-emitting facilities. We learned that energy efficiency projects historically have not been prioritized at these sites due to long ROI schedules. By introducing an internal shadow price into the financial planning/approval process, we are incentivizing energy efficiency projects and driving behavioral change internally at Steelcase.

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
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
Supplier engagement is part of our science-based targets. By 2025, 80% of suppliers by emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream T&D activities will set their own science based targets. In order to achieve this target, we are engaging with all our suppliers to collect information and understand their progress towards setting science-based targets. One way we do this is by collecting greenhouse gas emissions data from suppliers that are included in our global supplier scorecard on an annual basis. The scope includes both purchased goods and services suppliers (direct) and indirect suppliers such as logistics suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
The engagement effort primarily serves two purposes. First, to collect supplier primary emissions data which will be used to improve our calculation for supplier related scope 3 emissions. Second, the engagement effort is also a way for us to baseline our suppliers and evaluate their progress with setting science-based targets. Success will be measured on number and percentage of suppliers who have reported their emissions data to us. This engagement effort allows us to increase the percentage of primary emissions data collected from suppliers and enables us to further improve our calculation methodology for upstream scope 3 categories. In addition, we are also able to track critical information from our suppliers that helps inform our own progress against our supplier engagement target, for example, suppliers' target setting progress.

Comment

Type of engagement
Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement
Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Climate change performance is featured in supplier awards scheme

% 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
Supplier engagement is part of our science-based targets. By 2025, 80% of suppliers by emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream T&D activities will set their own science based targets. In order to achieve this target, we are engaging with all our suppliers to collect information and understand their progress towards setting science-based targets. One way we do this is by collecting greenhouse gas emissions data from suppliers that are included in our global supplier scorecard on an annual basis. The scope includes both purchased goods and services suppliers (direct) and indirect suppliers such as logistics suppliers.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
We launched a six-part webinar series to educate our suppliers about climate change. Webinar topics included in the series cover how to calculate and communicate greenhouse gas emissions, setting science-based targets, etc. The webinar are intended to not only offer resources and knowledge to suppliers about climate change, but to also engage and empower them to set science-based targets. Success will be measured by the number and percentage of suppliers that have set science-based targets. To further incentivize supplier engagement, we have also introduced step-wise criteria on our global supplier scorecard that measures suppliers' progress with setting science-based targets. Every year, suppliers will be evaluated based on how they are progressing toward their own emissions reduction journey, from calculating their greenhouse gas emissions to committing to set science-based targets. This criteria is included in the annual premier supplier award evaluation process. Through this engagement effort, we are able to provide key resources and incentive programs to empower our suppliers on their journey to set science-based targets and help us achieve our own supplier engagement science-based target.

Comment

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 information about our products and all relevant certification schemes such as BIFMA level, indoor air quality, etc. publicly on our website and is available to all customers. We provide detailed and tailored information to all customers upon request about our products, certifications, our corporate sustainability performances and strategies, through RFPs, surveys and other platforms. We also engage with our customers to understand and help them achieve their own sustainability goals and strategies.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success
Through participating in various 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 identified key areas to improve our internal data systems in order to streamline processes and to further improve transparency. This will also allow us to unlock insights on our product sustainability performances and influence product design. Through the engagement efforts with customers, we have also built stronger relationships with customers in understanding their sustainability strategies and how Steelcase could be a trusted partner. Success will be measured by building stronger relationships through increased transparency, helping our customers reach their own sustainability goals and identifying opportunities for improvement in our own processes.

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 engage in efforts to influence energy policy to promote new energy technologies, conservation programs, expanded access to energy/renewable energy markets, and fairly and competitively priced energy.	We have worked extensively in Michigan where our global headquarters is located to influence policy and more recently have engaged at the federal level in the United States.
Clean energy generation	Support	Directly and through our corporate lobbyists, we engage in efforts to influence energy policy to promote new energy technologies, conservation programs, expanded access to energy/renewable energy markets, and fairly and competitively priced energy.	We have worked extensively in Michigan where our global headquarters is located to influence policy and more recently have engaged at the federal level in the United States.
Climate finance	Support with minor exceptions	Directly and through our corporate lobbyists, we engage in efforts to influence energy policy to promote new energy technologies, conservation programs, expanded access to energy/renewable energy markets, and fairly and competitively priced energy.	We have worked extensively in Michigan where our global headquarters is located to influence policy and more recently have engaged at the federal level in the United States.

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. BIFMA's mission relative to sustainability is to lead, advocate, inform, and design the development and refinement of standards for the furniture market, promote sustainability through the lifecycle of commercial furniture, and foster engagement with regulators, consumers, and international partners. In the ANSI/BIFMA e3 Furniture Sustainability Standard ("BIFMA level" 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 energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate change mitigation. In this way, the association encourages action around mitigation of climate change impacts. Steelcase has over two hundred products certified to the BIFMA level standard.

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 Steelcase Sustainability Director leads as chair of the BIFMA Sustainability Committee. Steelcase's Principal-Green Chemistry and Sustainability chairs the Chemicals Subcommittee 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 discussions of 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. Currently, the Steelcase Sustainability Director is an active member of the CSS External Advisory Board and has shared Steelcase's climate strategy with other members to help support climate action.

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 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 about the importance of air quality.

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 Forum hosts monthly meetings and annual conferences and has a committee focused on climate leadership. Forum events are for professional development and educate thousands of individuals on best practices, emerging issues, and innovative thinking. The Forum's impact is felt through the West Michigan business community, especially in the fields of sustainable design and green building. It 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?
We are actively involved in the Forum and have presented our carbon strategy to the membership of their climate leadership committee. We regularly attend Forum events and exchange ideas regarding sustainability to encourage collaboration among companies in the West Michigan area.

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 from 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.

Trade association

Grand Rapids Energy Advisory Committee

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Grand Rapids Energy Advisory Committee oversees the City of Grand Rapids' Sustainability Plan and is responsible for implementing its commitment to purchasing 100% renewable energy.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are actively involved in guiding the City in its pursuit of renewable energy in the form of on-site solar, renewable natural gas, and renewable energy certificates. Currently, the Steelcase Sustainability Director is an active member of the Advisory Committee and has shared Steelcase's approach to purchasing renewable energy and its climate strategy with other members to help support climate action in the City.

Trade association
Grand Rapids Community Sustainability Partnership

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
Steelcase is an endorsing partner and active member of the Grand Rapids Community Sustainability Partnership which is dedicated to furthering the understanding and implementation of sustainability in the Grand Rapids area.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
Steelcase is committed to helping the City of Grand Rapids continue to live up to the award it received in 2010: The Most Sustainable Mid-Sized City in America. We are actively involved in supporting sustainability events in the City and support the mission of the CSP to achieve balance in economic, environmental, and social systems to create and sustain a positive quality of life for future generations.

Trade association
Michigan Energy Options

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The mission of the organization is to ensure that everyone in Michigan has access to affordable, dependable renewable energy; communities have partnerships and energy solutions for climate adaptation and resiliency; and traditionally underrepresented communities are empowered in the transition to a clean energy economy.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
We are actively involved in promoting cleaner, more affordable and more reliable energy for the citizens of Michigan. We do this by encouraging policymakers and other decision makers to consider increased renewable energy, competition and new technologies in the State. The Steelcase Sustainability Director is an active member of the Michigan Energy Options Board and has shared Steelcase's climate strategy with other members to help support climate action.

Trade association
Michigan Environmental Rules Review Committee

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Michigan Environmental Rules Review Committee has oversight responsibility for environmental regulations for the State of Michigan. Michigan Public Act 267 of 2018 created the Environmental Rules Review Committee (ERRC) to oversee the rulemaking of the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy. The ERRC is comprised of four ex-officio department heads and 12 members, appointed by the governor, who represent different industries and organizations outlined in statute.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
The Steelcase Sustainability Director was appointed by the governor to serve on the ERRC and is an active member. Our involvement reflects our desire to promote fair and appropriate environmental rules for the State of Michigan.

Trade association
C.R. Evenson Foundation

Is your position on climate change consistent with theirs?
Consistent

Please explain the trade association's position
The Evenson Foundation was formed is to administer funds for scientific, educational, and charitable purposes for the public welfare with a particular focus on environmental conservation.

How have you influenced, or are you attempting to influence their position?
The Steelcase Sustainability Director currently serves as Secretary on the board of the Evenson Foundation. Our involvement reflects our desire to promote conservation and increase understanding of the importance of sustainability.

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 policymaking and policy influencing activities. Our senior executives across geographical regions and business units are included as members of the sustainability committee that oversees the budgeting, approval and implementation of projects that ensures our strategy is implemented in a coordinated manner across business units and geographies. Internal stakeholders work to ensure this strategy is widely disseminated throughout the company. We have a Government Affairs function which all public policy initiatives are funneled 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
Underway – previous year attached

Attach the document
2020_SC_Impact_Report_v2_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.

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	2600000000

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
AT&T Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
62.76

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
110.39

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
Accenture

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
94.44

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
166.12

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
313.56

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

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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
551.54

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

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Requesting member
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
144.27

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

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Requesting member
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
253.76

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

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Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
3.24

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

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Requesting member
Barclays

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
5.69

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

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Requesting member
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail

<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
37.57

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

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Requesting member
Goldman Sachs Group Inc.

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
66.09

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

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Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
143.69

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

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Requesting member
Johnson & Johnson

Scope of emissions

Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
252.75

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

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Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
83.72

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

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Requesting member
Microsoft Corporation

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
147.26

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

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Requesting member
PayPal Holdings Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
118.36

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

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Requesting member
PayPal Holdings Inc

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
208.19

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

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Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
14.42

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

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Requesting member
Robert Bosch GmbH

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
25.36

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

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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
78.11

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

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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
137.4

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

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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
238.81

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

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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
420.05

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

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Requesting member
Accor

Scope of emissions
Scope 1

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.01

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

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Requesting member
Accor

Scope of emissions
Scope 2

Allocation level
Company wide

Allocation level detail
<Not Applicable>

Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e
0.02

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

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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. We are also exploring alternative platforms that allow for scalable estimation of embodied carbon of our products.

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

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

Explanation of change
No change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Bench 2.0 Fusion

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
400

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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 2020

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
July 31 2020

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
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2020

Explanation of change
No change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Migration SE (European Supply Chain)

Description of good/ service
Migrationdeskis a height-adjustable desk that delivers value, performance and user wellbeing. Supporting a broad range of applications, it's a simple, reliable solution that provides workers the ability to choose between seated or standing postures throughout the day.The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference #N6B1082700) from the Steelcase Migration rangebased on total sales. Standard features on this model include:•Dimension of: 1600 x 800 mm for one occupant•T-leg configuration •Particle board with melamineand polypropylene edgeband table top. •Extended height adjustable desk adjusts from 22 3⁄5"–48 7⁄10" in any increment•The electrical components are electric wires, plugs, up/down controller and the control box.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
149

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2020

Explanation of change
No change

Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions
ISO 14040 & 14044

Name of good/ service
Elective Elements

Description of good/ service
Elective Elements is a storage that delivers refined, sophisticated design with rich, extensive material options and flexible, purposeful applications. Elective Elements seamlessly blends style, craftsmanship and performance to support today's diverse and demanding workplaces. Elective Elements that provide the function of storage of office-based materials and supplies.

Type of product
Final

SKU (Stock Keeping Unit)

Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit
50.7

±% change from previous figure supplied
0

Date of previous figure supplied
July 31 2020

Explanation of change
No 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.

Name of good/ service
Migration SE (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
149

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 MigrationEMEAdeskproduct. The data was validated by the plant managers at the facilities and by the internal LCA project team. All specific processes discussed in the Inside InsidePCR are considered and modeled to represent Migration desks produced at Steelcase Inc. The background process data were supplied by the Ecoinvent database v 3.5LCI database and modeled in Simapro 9 with the 2019 database.

If you are verifying/assuring this product emission data, please tell us how
This EPD project report was independently verified by in accordance with ISO 14025, ISO 14040 and 14044 and reference PCR.

Name of good/ service
Elective Elements

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
Steelcase storage collected primary data for the production of Elective Elements 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 Elective Elements storage 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
This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025: 2006. The BIFMA PCR for storage: UNCPC 3812 serves as the core PCR.

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, I will submit the Supply Chain questions now

Please confirm below
I have read and accept the applicable Terms