



Steelcase

FY24 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

At Steelcase, our purpose is to help people do their best work by creating places that work better. Through our family of brands that includes Steelcase, AMQ, Coalesse, Designtex, HALCON, Orangebox, Smith System and Viccarbe, we offer a comprehensive portfolio of furniture and architectural products and services designed to help customers create workplaces that help people reach their full potential at work wherever work happens. Our solutions are inspired by the insights gained from our human-centered research process. We are a global company headquartered in Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA, with approximately 11,300 employees. Founded in 1912, Steelcase is a publicly traded company with fiscal year 2024 (FY2024) revenue of 3.2 billion. We focus on translating our research-based insights into products, applications and experiences that help organizations around the world amplify the performance of their people teams and enterprises. We help our customers create office healthcare and educational environments that support attraction and retention of talent, employee wellbeing and engagement, organizational culture and productivity and other needs of their people while also optimizing the value of their real estate investments. Our global scale and reach allow us to provide a consistent experience to global customers while offering local differentiation through our local dealer network and tailored solutions. We market our products and services to businesses and organizations primarily through a network of dealers and we also sell to consumers in markets around the world through web-based and retail distribution channels.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

02/29/2024

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

4 years

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

8581552036

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

SCS

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, for all facilities	

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Athens Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.7657

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-86.9762

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Barcelona Showroom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

41.4

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

2.18

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Caledonia Wood Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.841

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.563

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.955

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-96.9235

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Dong Guan Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.86

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.131

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.88

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.64

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Halcon Main Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.4912

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Halcon Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.4912

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Halcon Showroom

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.4912

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Halcon Warehouse

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.869

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-92.4912

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hangar- GRR Aviation

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.88

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.53

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 12

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hengoed Plant (Orangebox)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.661

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.2452

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 13

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kentwood Energy Center

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.868

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.557

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 14

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kentwood Fleet Operations

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.868

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.557

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 15

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kentwood Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.868

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.557

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 16

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kentwood RDC

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.868

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.557

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 17

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Madrid Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

40.378

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.695

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 18

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.95

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.65

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 19

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

51.568

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-3.2826

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 20

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Portland Designtex

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.703

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-70.319

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 21

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Puchong Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

3.073

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

101.658

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 22

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Pune Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

18.755

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

73.806

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 23

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Reynosa Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

26.03

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-98.2902

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 24

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Rosenheim Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

47.848

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

12.086

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 25

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Sarrebourg Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

48.588

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

7.683

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 26

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Stribro Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

49.7

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

13.043

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 27

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tijuana (AMEX) Plant

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

32.53

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-116.91

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Row 28

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Wallen House

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

42.95

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

-85.65

(1.8.1.4) Comment

[Add row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

83520

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Boards, plywood, engineered wood

Primary packaging

Sawn timber, veneer, chips

Secondary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

11-20%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Timber commodity is one of the primary materials used to produce furniture, represents a significant portion of raw material spend, and plays a vital role in determining the quality, design, and style of furniture products. Therefore, it is considered significant to our business in terms of revenue.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

63

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Hides/ leather

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

No

(1.22.19) Please explain

Leather is an optional material that is used to produce specific pieces of furniture, such as sofas, chairs, and other upholstered furniture. It does not make up a significant portion of raw material spend.

Rubber

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

0.43

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Assembly parts

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

Less than 1%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

- No

(1.22.19) Please explain

*Given the low quantity and spend on rubber at Steelcase, we do not consider rubber a significant commodity in our supply chain. Currently, we are in the process of substituting natural rubber with synthetic rubber.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have started to map our value chain to develop a measured approach to risk assessment and management of our supply chain. We have identified key internal stakeholders to understand our business relationships and

identify other indicators included in risk management processes related to our supplier base. We are also onboarding a new supplier software to vet our suppliers on additional Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) metrics to manage risk in our supply chain further.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain	Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>It has not yet been identified as a strategic priority to map plastics in our value chain.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

76-99%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

1-25%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

Rubber

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

With respect to environmental-related risks and opportunities, we consider zero to three years to be short term. For example, our near-term science-based supplier engagement target is within this time horizon, in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative's criteria for near-term targets. At the broader corporate level, the business is managed on a one-year financial plan overseen by the Board, with high-level financial targets and metrics modeled out to three years. We refresh the business strategy every three years, or as needed based on extenuating circumstances, as we did with the onset of the pandemic. This figure is not an explicit company policy or codified internally.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

With respect to environmental-related risks and opportunities, we consider three to 10 years to be medium term. For example, our near-term science-based targets are within this time horizon, in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative's criteria for near-term targets. At the broader corporate level, this time horizon as defined here may more typically be considered long term. This figure is not an explicit company policy or codified internally.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

Yes

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

With respect to environmental-related risks and opportunities, we consider 10 years and onward to be long term. For example, our science-based net-zero target is within this time horizon (target year 2050), in alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative’s criteria for long-term targets, which extend out to 2050. At the broader corporate level, this extended time horizon is not commonly used. This figure is not an explicit company policy or codified internally.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National
- Not location specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- Life Cycle Assessment

Other

- Scenario analysis consultation/analysis
- Desk-based research
- External consultants
- Materiality assessment
- Internal company methods
- Partner and stakeholder

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought typhoons
- Tornado hail, snow/ice)
- Wildfires pluvial, ground water)
- Heat waves dust, and sandstorms)
- Cold wave/frost
- Cyclones, hurricanes,
- Heavy precipitation (rain,
- Flood (coastal, fluvial,
- Storm (including blizzards,

Chronic physical

- Heat stress patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Sea level rise
- Temperature variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Changing precipitation

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms
- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

- Exposure to litigation
- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The identification, assessment and management of our environmental impacts is integrated into several ongoing processes across the business. The Climate Strategy Team and the Carbon Core Team are primarily responsible for identifying and assessing a subset of climate-related risks and opportunities – particularly related to climate change mitigation. The Carbon Core Team identifies and assesses risks and opportunities as they arise in day-to-day work, forward-looking research or from other teams in the company, such as Government, Sales, and Supply Management. Risks and opportunities are also identified and assessed in the materiality assessment conducted every three years. The Carbon Core Team evaluates these risks and opportunities at least as frequently as their quarterly meetings and then presents proposed responses to the Carbon Oversight Committee semiannually. As necessary, the Committee elevates risks and opportunities to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Steelcase Inc. Board of Directors (the "Board"). We also work to eliminate our non-GHG emissions and air pollutants. We conduct life cycle assessments and have published environmental product declarations for 58 products. These tools help us to assess and communicate the full lifecycle impacts of our products, such as non-GHG impacts and freshwater usage. We are in the early stages of conducting a nature assessment aligned with emerging best practices. We are looking to the TNFD guidance by following the LEAP approach and using the Encore tool to begin formally assessing our dependencies and impacts on nature. Additionally, we perform environmental impact assessments (EIAs) whenever we build, move or expand plants, which already includes our facilities in Reynosa, Mexico; Stribro, Czech Republic; Pune, India; and Dongguan, China. EIAs assess a range of environmental impacts, identify potential risks and define mitigation and monitoring measures. Moreover, all of our manufacturing facilities are certified to the ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard, a voluntary standard that helps us identify and manage environmental impacts and risks such as those related to air quality, waste and resource usage. Our Supply Management team has processes and systems in place for assessing dependencies in the supply chain, which are sometimes impacted by environmental factors, such as climate-related weather events. Additionally, our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) process supports the identification, prioritization, and management of all risks to the company, which includes some climate-related risks – primarily adaptation-related or physical risks (e.g., severe weather risks) but also transition risks such as rising insurance premiums. The ERM Team assesses significant corporate risks quarterly by interviewing the CEO and the functional leaders across regions. All business risks are mapped on a matrix based on likelihood, severity, and whether they are emerging or receding, and are updated regularly. These risks are reviewed through monthly finance reviews, quarterly competitive reviews, quarterly risk reviews, and the quarterly meetings of the Board's Audit Committee. The ERM Committee meets quarterly to review the risk mitigation plan and metrics and to identify emerging risks not already covered in the monthly finance or competitive reviews.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Other

- Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality
- Uncertainty in the market signals

Technology

- Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We gather information through supplier engagement about the timber products' source, including species and country of origin. This information is then documented and compared against international, national, and local regulations to verify its legality. In cases where the supplier has third-party chain of custody certification, the validity of the certification is assessed on a quarterly basis. This involves verifying that the certification was obtained from a reputable and accredited certification body and that the supplier continuously meets the required standards. Any questions or concerns about the certification status are addressed through engagement with the supplier, allowing for clarification and resolution of any issues.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Heat waves
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- Water stress

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers Other water users at the basin/catchment level
- Employees
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

We manage our water risk and impact as part of the ISO14001 environmental management certification. We conduct quarterly compliance audits at our Grand Rapids, MI sites, quarterly inspections for stormwater and routine inspections on wastewater from the paint line washers. Most of our water usage comes from personnel usage and we calculate our water consumption annually from all sites. We have Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC), and Pollution Incident Prevention Plan (PIPP) that have been developed to protect the freshwater basin from potential spill of oil or chemicals and inspect the above ground tanks to prevent spills. In addition, we are conducting water balance studies within our operations to better understand where we may be able to reduce our water consumption.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

The Sustainability Team is primarily responsible for identifying and assessing a host of environmental impacts and for identifying and assessing associated risks and opportunities. Then, management of the associated risks and opportunities is carried out in conjunction with a variety of business units across the company, such as Strategy, Marketing, Product Development, Supply Management, Operations, Quality, and Sales. Our processes include cross-functional teams and leadership oversight, as described in the previous response, to ensure that we are continually identifying and evaluating any alignment, synergies, contributions and possible trade-offs. For example, the Climate Strategy Team maintains a comprehensive greenhouse gas inventory to assess and manage our impacts on climate change and has responded to the associated risks by setting science-based targets. Then, to implement these targets, we have worked with teams such as Supply Chain Management and Operations to identify possible dependencies, to understand parallel impacts, to respond to additional related risks, and to take advantage of opportunities. Additionally, we have recently developed and begun to implement a Sustainable Design Framework for all new products, which includes robust guidelines and goals to reduce our carbon footprint, design for circularity, and choose and use materials responsibly. This framework is especially useful in identifying synergies and trade-offs between design decisions that may impact dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Facilities located in higher water stress areas are prioritized due to an inherent higher water risk.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

Spatial map.pptx

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Earnings per share, revenues, and net income

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We closely monitor substantive financial and strategic impacts on our business as they relate to regulatory changes, our people, our property, and the market, and for the purposes of this CDP response, we define substantive as “material” according to our materiality thresholds for financial reporting. The ERM Team assesses corporate risks and financial exposure, including risks arising from climate change, using several quantitative and qualitative indicators to inform substantive financial or strategic impact. For example, indicators used to determine material impact may include the impact on earnings per share, revenues, or net income. Additionally, all business risks are mapped on a matrix based on likelihood, severity, and whether they are emerging or receding, and are updated regularly.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Earnings per share, revenues, and net income

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We closely monitor substantive financial and strategic impacts on our business as they relate to regulatory changes, our people, our property, and the market, and for the purposes of this CDP response, we define substantive as “material” according to our materiality thresholds for financial reporting. As opportunities are identified by the process described in 2.2.2, senior management has strategic decision-making authority over environmental opportunities, and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (“NCGC”) of the Board oversees these decisions as necessary.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	<i>Water pollutants of concern are determined by local regulations. Steelcase follows all local ordinances around sewer usage.</i>

[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Metals in wastewater - we comply with the municipal authorities for primary metals to assure compliance prior to discharge. It is the responsibility of the receiving municipality to comply with the discharge requirements of the receiving waterways.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Water recycling
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We comply with the wastewater permit and we have three locations with a closed loop water recycling system for the paint line washer process with no discharge.

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Oil is used at several points within our manufacturing operations. However, we implement multiple strategies to ensure that the use of oil does not adversely impact the surrounding environment.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We have stormwater pollution prevention plans in place with spill supplies available on-site.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

As described in our response to 2.2.2, we identify, assess, and manage our climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities via several ongoing, multidisciplinary, company-wide management processes. While these processes have identified a host of possible climate-related physical and transition risks in our direct operations and in our upstream and downstream value chain, none have had a substantive effect on our organization (as defined in 2.4) in the reporting year. Moreover, we have not identified any risks that we anticipate will have a substantive effect on our organization in the future, before or after taking into account risk mitigation measures. While we acknowledge that a potentially substantive effect is possible in the future, our processes have not identified any with clear, quantifiable likelihood or magnitude, and thus, these potential risks have not yet triggered our materiality thresholds that would necessitate disclosure in our mainstream financial filings.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

A significant proportion of our suppliers source their products from well-established and sizeable international mills. These mills maintain efficiently-managed forests situated outside of known problematic areas. Additionally, these mills have their own risk mitigation strategies to ensure they operate according to sustainable forestry practices. These measures ensure our upstream value chain maintains sustainably managed forestry certifications and adheres to regulatory compliance, and thus, despite the existence of environmental risks, none of these have the potential to significantly affect our organization.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

*We are still in the process of evaluating water risks that may have a substantive effect on our business.
[Fixed row]*

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<i>We are in compliance with all local regulations.</i>

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Other carbon tax, please specify

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

10/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

0

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

0

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The European Union's (EU) newly enacted Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) applies a price to the embedded carbon emissions generated in the production of certain goods imported into the EU. The CBAM initially applies to goods for which the production is carbon intensive and at most significant risk of carbon leakage: cement, iron and steel, aluminum, fertilizers, electricity, and hydrogen. Steelcase is subject to CBAM given our imports of steel and aluminum, although quite minimal in quantity, into Europe to manufacture certain products. This tax therefore applies to our scope 3 emissions, not our scope 1 emissions. The CBAM entered into effect for its transitional period on October 1, 2023, so the period start date reported here represents the beginning of the transitional phase, and the period end date represents the end of our fiscal year, the relevant reporting year for our CDP disclosure. In practice, the transition period continues through the end of 2025, and the CBAM will enter fully into force in January 2026. During the transitional phase, reporting importers must report emissions embedded in CBAM goods imported quarterly, though there is no payment of the carbon fee until 2026. This transitional reporting is compulsory, and thus we have begun reporting quarterly and are continuing to develop internal processes to enable efficient and accurate reporting going forward. In this transitional reporting period, we have paid 0 in fees.

[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change**(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified**

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

As described in our response to 2.2.2, we identify, assess, and manage our climate-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities via several ongoing, multidisciplinary, company-wide management processes. While these processes have identified a host of possible climate-related opportunities in our direct operations and our upstream and downstream value chain, none have had a substantive effect on our organization (as defined in 2.4) in the reporting year. Moreover, we have not identified any opportunities that we anticipate will have a

substantive effect on our organization in the future. While we acknowledge that a potentially substantive effect is possible in the future, our processes have not identified any with clear, quantifiable likelihood or magnitude, and thus, these potential opportunities have not yet triggered our materiality thresholds that would necessitate disclosure in our mainstream financial filings.

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

We have not yet completed a comprehensive assessment of our value chain. Potential opportunities include utilizing certified wood sources to reduce our environmental impact and engaging with suppliers to promote sustainable forestry practices. While these initiatives may not have a significant financial or strategic impact on the business, they uphold our commitment to sustainability and environmental stewardship, which we consider essential in achieving our near- and long-term sustainability objectives.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

We are currently conducting water balance analyses at our direct operations to determine additional water-related opportunities.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of renewable energy sources

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

No

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board’s oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions’ accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions’ accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets public policy engagement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets innovation/R&D priorities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets employee incentives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments major capital expenditures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement implementation of the business strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements | |

- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Steelcase (the "Company") climate change mitigation strategy, coordinating cross-functional efforts, and allocating capital accordingly. The CEO oversees the Carbon Oversight Committee which is made up of senior leadership and meets semiannually to oversee the work of the Carbon Core Team. The Carbon Core Team meets at least quarterly and is comprised of individuals from Sustainability, Operations, Facilities, Finance, Marketing, ERM, and Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG), and is responsible for the strategy and implementation of our science-based targets. While the CEO provides oversight as part of the Carbon Oversight Committee, he or she may also individually make decisions or provide guidance. The CEO serves as the most senior spokesperson for the climate change mitigation strategy. For example, the CEO often speaks about the strategy and its associated science-based targets internally (e.g., quarterly all-employee town halls) and externally (e.g., climate-related press releases or website articles). The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (NCGC) of the Board oversees the Company strategy and policies with respect to ESG matters, reflected in its committee charter. It receives updates on ESG issues at each of its quarterly meetings. The NCGC monitors progress towards all ESG goals via the ESG Goals Dashboard. The management- or director-level individuals who own each ESG goal are responsible for providing updates to the dashboard semiannually, including a health status for each goal. These individuals may also directly brief the NCGC when discussion or approval of significant decisions is required. For example, in this reporting year, one Sustainability Manager attended an NCGC meeting to gain alignment around our net-zero target setting and transition planning. In addition to the ESG Goals Dashboard, the Director of Sustainability provides narrative updates as part of the meeting materials prepared for the NCGC quarterly meetings. All such engagement with the NCGC is overseen by the Senior Vice President (SVP), Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary, who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance at the executive level. Several other Board committees are responsible for overseeing other aspects of ESG. For example, the Corporate Business Development Committee evaluates the impacts of acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures on the ESG strategy. The Board also has the authority to review and approve major capital expenditures, which include large strategic projects that advance our carbon reduction targets and broader climate change mitigation strategy. The Audit Committee oversees any ESG disclosures in our financial statements and our compliance with other legally required ESG disclosures.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Steelcase has received several certifications for sustainable forestry management, including the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Chain of Custody (CoC) certification, and is committed to increasing the coverage of certified forest products. Forests are an essential component of our ESG goals related to product design and certification. The NCGC of the Board oversees the Company strategy and policies with respect to ESG matters, reflected in its committee charter, and receives updates on ESG issues at each of its quarterly meetings.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- Other C-Suite Officer

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Water issues are part of the ESG Goals Dashboard. The NCGC of the Board oversees the Company strategy and policies with respect to ESG matters, reflected in its committee charter, and receives updates on ESG issues at each of its quarterly meetings. For each of the ESG topics, the NCGC and any other relevant Board committees review and approve a guiding strategy, oversee the setting of associated corporate targets, monitor the implementation of such targets, review related budgets and capital expenditures, ensure that innovation priorities are aligned, and review related impact, risk, and opportunity management processes. The NCGC may also provide guidance around related public policy engagement and value chain engagement. The NCGC monitors progress towards all ESG goals via the ESG Goals Dashboard. The management- or director-level individuals who own each of the ESG goals are responsible for providing updates to the ESG Goals Dashboard twice annually, which includes designating a “health” update for each goal based on a predefined set of health metrics, plus any relevant contextual notes. These individuals may also directly brief the NCGC when discussion or approval of significant decisions is required. For example, in this reporting year, one Sustainability Manager attended an NCGC meeting to gain alignment around our net-zero target setting and transition planning. In addition to the ESG Goals Dashboard, the Director of Sustainability provides narrative updates as part of the meeting materials prepared for the NCGC quarterly meetings. Moreover, the Global Vice President of ESG and Social Innovation attends all NCGC meetings to ensure alignment. All such engagement with the NCGC is overseen by the SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary, who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance at the executive level. Similarly, other executive leaders from the Carbon Oversight Committee may also attend NCGC meetings when relevant and necessary. Otherwise, the CEO and the SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary report to the NCGC on behalf of the teams responsible for each of ESG pillars. In terms of water pollution and prevention, Steelcase takes our compliance obligations very seriously and works to continuously improve any environmental impacts. Our manufacturing processes are not water-intensive, in fact, most of the water usage is personnel-based usage.
 [Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Academic

Postgraduate education (e.g., MSc/MA/PhD in environment and sustainability, climate science, environmental science, water resources management, forestry, etc.), please specify :Doctorate in organic chemistry from the University of California, Berkeley

Experience

Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Not assessed

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Not assessed

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO is responsible for overseeing and monitoring progress toward the climate change mitigation strategy and making related decisions such as strategic investments. Though the CEO's approval is sometimes directly sought for climate-related decisions, the CEO is primarily kept informed of climate-related issues as a member of the Carbon Oversight Committee described below. Moreover, the CEO reports to the NCGC, which has ultimate oversight over Steelcase's ESG strategies and policies.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Safety, Health, Environment and Quality committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Plant manager

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Committee is responsible for implementing and maintaining the necessary systems and practices to ensure that Steelcase's wood and fiber sourcing complies with the standards set forth by Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) programs. The Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) team oversees the auditing and certification process to ensure that Steelcase continues to meet the requirements of these certifications.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Manager of the Operations Sustainability Team within the Global Sustainability team provides a quarterly update to the VP, Chief Operations Officer that includes the water compliance status, as the Operations Sustainability Team manages the stormwater and wastewater permit compliance for several plants. We review the water metrics with plant managers annually during the ISO14001 internal audit at the management review meeting. We also regularly share the water balance progress with leadership.

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Committee

- Other committee, please specify :Carbon Oversight Committee

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The CEO oversees the Carbon Oversight Committee which meets semiannually and is comprised of senior management and executive officers across business units, including the following positions: (1) Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary, (2) Vice President, Chief Procurement Officer, (3) Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, (4) Vice President, Chief Operations Officer, (5) Senior Vice President, Marketing Customer Verticals, (6) Senior Vice President, President, Americas, and Chief Product Officer, (7) Vice President, Americas Sales GCC, (8) President, EMEA, (9) President, APAC, (10) Vice President, Global Brand Corporate Communications, (11) Vice President, ESG Social Innovation, (12) Director, Sustainability, (13) Vice President, Corporate Compliance Officer, and (14) Senior Risk Officer. This Committee is

responsible for assessing, prioritizing, and approving strategic decisions and emissions reduction projects related to the climate change mitigation strategy and associated science-based targets. For example, the SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance; the SVP, Chief Financial Officer oversees the financial planning and budget for allocating capital to favorable carbon reduction projects; and the VP, Chief Operations Officer is responsible for implementing projects and initiatives to reduce emissions from our operations and facilities and for overseeing emissions reduction initiatives relating to our value chain emissions and supply chain engagement. The CEO reports to the NCGC on behalf of the Carbon Oversight Committee.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

Other, please specify :Sustainability Director

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

Managing supplier compliance with environmental requirements

Policies, commitments, and targets

Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

Other, please specify :Corporate Compliance Officer

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Sustainability Team plays a vital role in managing the chain of custody for sustainable forest products and works closely with the Safety, Health, Environment and Quality Committee. The Sustainability Team monitors compliance with sustainability standards, consistently verifying that the products originate from certified and legal sources. They also ensure that all records and information are well-documented and transparent, giving stakeholders a full understanding of the product's path from the forest to the end-user. Additionally, they track Steelcase's FSC/PEFC certified product coverage rate and performance at the global level, providing regular reports to management and stakeholders on our progress towards sustainability goals.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary – who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance – has a percentage of her or his annual bonus tied to the Company's performance against ESG goals.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary – who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance – has a percentage of her or his annual bonus tied to the Company's performance against ESG goals.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary – who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance – has a percentage of her or his annual bonus tied to the Company's performance against ESG goals.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President (SVP), Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Achievement of environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index
- Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Strategy and financial planning

Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

Reduction in absolute emissions

Resource use and efficiency

Energy efficiency improvement

Engagement

Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary – who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance – has a percentage of her or his annual bonus tied to the Company’s performance against ESG goals. This annual bonus – like those for other executive officers – is subject to adjustment by the CEO, up or down, by up to 10% of base salary based on the CEO’s assessment of the officer’s performance during the year against relevant expectations. The primary climate-related activities incentivized are progress towards our science-based targets, including our net-zero target and associated transition plan, and increased supplier participation toward our scope 3 supplier engagement target. The Compensation Committee of the Board has ultimate authority for approval of the annual bonus.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive rewards the officer’s efforts to support, enable, and when necessary, seek Board approval for the implementation activities that advance our climate change mitigation strategy, such as strategic investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President (SVP), Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Resource use and efficiency

Reduction of virgin wood fiber used in paper and packaging products (e.g., by reducing material input, or using recycled content/alternative fibers)

Improvements in commodity volume data collection, reporting and third-party verification/certification

Engagement

Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues

Increased value chain visibility (traceability, mapping)

Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary – who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance – has a percentage of her or his annual bonus tied to the Company’s performance

against ESG goals. This annual bonus – like those for other executive officers – is subject to adjustment by the CEO, up or down, by up to 10% of base salary based on the CEO’s assessment of the officer’s performance during the year against relevant expectations. The primary forest-related activities that are incentivized are improvements in commodity volume data collection, data transparency and traceability, reporting, and third-party verification/certification. The Compensation Committee of the Board has ultimate authority for approval of the annual bonus.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive rewards the officer’s efforts to support, enable, and when necessary, seek Board approval for the implementation activities that advance our sustainable sourcing strategy.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Senior Vice President (SVP), Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

Progress towards environmental targets

Resource use and efficiency

Improvements in water efficiency – direct operations

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Our SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary – who is responsible for managing ESG strategy and performance – has a percentage of her or his annual bonus tied to the Company’s performance against ESG goals. This annual bonus – like those for other executive officers – is subject to adjustment by the CEO, up or down, by up to 10% of base salary based on the CEO’s assessment of the officer’s performance during the year against relevant expectations. The primary water-related activities that are incentivized are progress on conducting water balance analyses, improvements in water use efficiency to reduce global water consumption in operations, and the continuation of managing the quality of discharged wastewater. The Compensation Committee of the Board has ultimate authority for approval of the annual bonus.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This incentive rewards the officer's efforts to support, enable, and when necessary, seek Board approval for the implementation activities that advance our responsible water management goals.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Net-Zero Transition Plan covers our entire business – the complete value chain, including all owned subsidiaries.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions

Social commitments

- Other social commitment, please specify :Commitment to a just transition

Additional references/Descriptions

- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Environmental Sustainability Policy covers our entire business – the complete value chain, including for all owned subsidiaries.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Commitment to use recycled materials and focus on eliminating single-use plastics to deliver products safely with minimal packaging; Commitment to conduct company operations in accordance with our ISO 14001 registered Environmental Management System

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Commitment to reduce our impact on climate change, supported by sustainable manufacturing practices, and evidenced through science-based, greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

- Other social commitment, please specify :Commitment to promote safe environments and injury prevention in the manufacturing of our products.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Steelcase Environmental Sustainability Policy_Aug2024.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Steelcase Sustainable Wood Policy applies to all wood and wood fiber used in products, including solid wood, composite wood, veneers, and laminates, through all manufacture, whether in-house or contracted.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :SDG 15 on Forest

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Steelcase-Sustainable-Wood-Policy-June-2020.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

RE100

Initiative (SBTi)

UN Global Compact

:Carbon Call; U.S. Department of Energy's Better Buildings Initiative

We Are Still In

We Mean Business

Race to Zero Campaign

Science-Based Targets

Other, please specify

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Steelcase first set near-term science-based targets validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) in 2020, and as of April 2024, has set a net-zero target also validated by SBTi. Through our supplier engagement target, we engage our suppliers to set their own science-based targets. Steelcase joined the Race to Zero in October 2021 through our pledge to the Science Based Targets initiative's Business Ambition for 1.5C campaign. Steelcase joined RE100 in 2014, committing to annually procure 100% renewable energy equivalent to our global electricity consumption. We have achieved this target every year since 2014. Steelcase is a member of the We Mean Business coalition as part of our participation in RE100 and the SBTi, and our aligned ambition, action, advocacy, and accountability are part of a collective message to give governments the confidence to set stronger policies that help businesses achieve their climate goals faster. Steelcase joined the We Are Still In coalition in 2018, and today remains aligned with the coalition's shared commitment to drive transformational climate action through direct action and advocacy. Steelcase's focus on United States climate action is important because most of our greenhouse gas emissions are produced from our operations in the United States. Steelcase joined the UN Global Compact in 2009 and annually publishes a "Communication on Progress" report that outlines our efforts to operate responsibly and support society. By joining the Compact, we pledged to operate responsibly in alignment with universal sustainability principles; to take actions that support the society around us; to commit to the effort from our organization's highest level to embed sustainability deep into our DNA; to report annually on ongoing efforts; and to engage locally where we have a presence. Steelcase joined the Carbon Call as a signatory in September 2022. Signatories support the enabling conditions needed for a more reliable global system of interoperable carbon accounting reports and commit to reporting GHG emissions and offset information comprehensively, including all scopes and classes of GHG emissions, annually and transparently. Moreover, as a signatory, representatives from our Climate Strategy Team participated in three of the Carbon Call's expert subgroups to help inform and accelerate solutions in making data discoverable, establishing metadata requirements, and developing a digital smart dictionary. Steelcase has participated in the U.S. Department of Energy's Better Plants program (a program of the Better Buildings Initiative) since 2011 to set energy, water and waste reduction goals, and to engage with peers in manufacturing to learn and share best practices.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Steelcase_Net-Zero-Transition-Plan.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Our government affairs are primarily managed by the Assistant General Counsel and Head of Government Affairs (with assistance from company federal lobbyists), who manages and coordinates all policy-related engagements, including those related to climate change and sustainability. We leverage a decentralized approach to these engagements whereby the Assistant General Counsel and Head of Government Affairs owns government affairs and subject matter experts from across the organization are typically the voice for a given issue both internally and externally. For example, the Manager of Climate Strategy and Customer Engagement is directly responsible for identifying and assessing climate-related policy risks and opportunities, with specific focus on those related to energy, emissions, and disclosure, and also serves as a representative of the company on relevant trade association committees and other intermediary organizations. This Manager works closely with the Assistant General Counsel and Head of Government Affairs to identify opportunities to engage with trade associations, with other relevant organizations, and directly with policymakers on topics that are deemed important to Steelcase, ensuring that all engagements are consistent with our climate commitments and with a 1.5C-aligned future. When appropriate, approval for any public positions or actions related to climate-related policy risks and opportunities is typically sought from the Director of Sustainability, and when necessary, from the SVP, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary, who has ultimate responsibility for managing ESG and all related policy engagements. The Assistant General Counsel and Head of Government Affairs also reviews any proposed public positions or actions to ensure they align with the greater corporate government affairs strategy and do not expose us to unforeseen or undue risks.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Michigan Clean Energy Future Package (Michigan Senate Bills 271, 273, 277, 502, 519) and the Clean Energy and Jobs Act (Michigan House Bills 5120, 5121)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

Electricity grid access for renewables

Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As we work toward our own near- and long-term science-based targets, we know that a net-zero future is not possible unless voluntary corporate actions like ours are supported by 1.5C-aligned policies around the world. So, we engage policymakers in support of a science-based, net-zero climate policy agenda aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. This package of policies will help accelerate clean energy generation, expand energy efficiency offerings, and advance just transition efforts – all outcomes that will support the decarbonization of our Michigan-based operations (representing more than 50% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions) and those of our suppliers in the state.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) funding opportunities – e.g., industrial decarbonization grants

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Subsidies for low-carbon, non-renewable energy projects
- Subsidies for renewable energy projects

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

While we support the objectives of this law in unlocking unprecedented levels of investment for clean energy, energy efficiency, decarbonization, and other emerging renewable technologies, we found that most of the funding opportunities were designed for large, upstream, carbon-intensive industries, or for small businesses. As a midsize manufacturer, there were very few funding opportunities for which we were eligible. Thus, we engaged with policymakers to share this observation and urge them to consider future opportunities that would include companies in our position.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As we work toward our own near- and long-term science-based targets, we know that a net-zero future is not possible unless voluntary corporate actions like ours are supported by 1.5C-aligned policies around the world. So, we engage policymakers in support of a science-based, net-zero climate policy agenda aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Given that the Inflation Reduction Act represents the single largest investment in climate and energy in American history, it will certainly help to advance a net-zero future. Though we engaged policymakers because many of the incentives to date have not been accessible to Steelcase as a midsize manufacturer, we recognize that we will still likely benefit from the law through the decarbonization of upstream, carbon-intensive industries that produce materials we use in our products, and in expanding renewable energy generation that will green the grid.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Michigan Research and Development (R&D) tax credit (Michigan House Bills 4368, 5099, 5100, 5101, 5102)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Low-impact production and innovation

Low environmental impact innovation and R&D

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Sub-national

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

This package of bills establishes a framework to implement a Research and Development (R&D) tax credit for eligible taxpayers and employers. While we support the overall objectives of this tax credit – to make Michigan a more competitive business environment – we engaged with policymakers in an effort to request a broader range of qualified businesses and R&D activities, since the tax credit as proposed was intended primarily for automakers and electric vehicle manufacturing.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

As we work toward our own near- and long-term science-based targets, we know that a net-zero future is not possible unless voluntary corporate actions like ours are supported by 1.5C-aligned policies around the world. So, we engage policymakers in support of a science-based, net-zero climate policy agenda aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement. As a business founded in Michigan with a large component of our manufacturing operations based in the state, we support incentives and other initiatives that support Michigan businesses. To the extent an R&D tax credit established by these bills could be designed to include a broader range of eligible businesses and R&D activities, it could help Steelcase pursue and advance climate-related innovations as we work to achieve our ambitious climate goals.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :Business Roundtable

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Mixed

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The 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. Steelcase is a member of Business Roundtable because they look to us to represent the smaller manufacturer perspective. Business Roundtable believes "corporations should lead by example, support sound public policies and drive the innovation needed to address climate change. To this end, the United States should adopt a more comprehensive, coordinated and market-based approach to reduce emissions. This approach must be pursued in a manner that ensures environmental effectiveness while fostering innovation, maintaining U.S. competitiveness, maximizing compliance flexibility and minimizing costs to business and society." Through our membership, Steelcase participated in a working group in 2019 to revise and update the association's climate change policy perspective. Business Roundtable believes that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, the world must work together to limit global temperature rise this century to well below 2C above preindustrial levels, consistent with the Paris Agreement. Business Roundtable supports a goal of reducing net U.S. GHG emissions by at least 80 percent from 2005 levels by 2050. Although Business Roundtable acknowledged the updated scientific consensus that limiting warming to only 1.5C above preindustrial temperatures is necessary to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, they have not subsequently updated their official position on climate change. In the previous reporting year, Steelcase responded to a Business Roundtable survey intended to update their understanding of member views on energy and climate policy, in which we made clear our own commitment to 1.5C-aligned science-based emissions reductions and our support of aligned policies. An updated policy has not yet been published. In general, we consistently seek to represent our Paris-aligned position on climate change in our engagement with this group.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

150000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure represents the membership fee paid in the reporting year. While much of this fee goes toward the development and facilitation of the group's activities, events, and resources in pursuit of its objectives as previously described, a portion of this membership fee goes toward lobbying activities, which have the potential to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA) community is made up of 350 energy customer companies and their partners, including nearly 100 companies from the Fortune 500 list. They are comprised of three member types – Energy Customers, Energy Providers, and NGOs – that collaborate to navigate the complexities of the energy market. CEBA's aspiration is to achieve a 90% carbon-free U.S. electricity system by 2030 and to cultivate a global community of energy customers driving clean energy. Steelcase has been a long-standing member of CEBA (formerly the Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance). Through our membership, we connect with other like-minded organizations to collectively advocate for accessible, affordable, and customer-driven clean energy for all – a vision which Steelcase supports. Steelcase benefits from clean energy access and wholesale power markets; for example, through our Virtual Power Purchase Agreement, which accounts for 100% of our U.S. energy consumption and 50% of our global consumption. From an energy procurement perspective, our objective is to balance reliability, affordability, and sustainability through retail open access and direct investment in renewable energy. Our participation in CEBA helps advance the organization's aligned objectives nationally, ultimately supporting our progress towards our science-based targets. Additionally, as we work toward our Paris-aligned 2030 and 2050 science-based targets and ask our suppliers to set their own science-based targets, renewable energy access will be essential to our collective success.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

5000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure represents the membership fee paid in the reporting year. While much of this fee goes toward the development and facilitation of the group's activities, events, and resources in pursuit of its objectives as previously described, a portion of this membership fee goes toward lobbying activities, which have the potential to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Grand Rapids Area Chamber of Commerce Infrastructure and Natural Resources Committee focuses on significant environmental issues and works to influence lawmakers to prepare and support cost-efficient and effective regulations. Steelcase is 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. Our focus on Michigan is important because the majority of our GHG emissions are produced by our operations in Michigan. Currently, the Steelcase Climate Strategy and Customer Engagement Manager chairs the Grand Rapids Chamber's Infrastructure and Natural Resources Committee and has shared Steelcase's climate change mitigation strategy with other members to help support climate action and influences the Chamber's policy positions. We are highly engaged in their climate-related work given the committee chair position and are generally advancing their positions in a way that is consistent with our own position and approach.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

31000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure represents the membership fee paid in the reporting year. While much of this fee goes toward the development and facilitation of the group's activities, events, and resources in pursuit of its objectives as previously described, a portion of this membership fee goes toward lobbying activities, which have the potential to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association ("BIFMA")

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association (BIFMA) is the not-for-profit trade association for business and institutional furniture manufacturers. BIFMA and its members have a rich history of integrating sustainability criteria into product design, sourcing, and manufacturing. BIFMA supports healthy chemistry, measuring and reducing greenhouse gas emissions at the facility and product level, and promoting socially responsible practices. BIFMA manages the standard and certification program BIFMA LEVEL, which is based on an ANSI accredited standard called ANSI/BIFMA e3 Sustainability Furniture Standard. Steelcase has been a member of BIFMA since its inception in 1973 and continues to be deeply involved. Our Director of Sustainability chairs BIFMA's Health and Sustainability Committee and our Principal Scientist chairs the Chemical Subcommittee. One Sustainability Manager has recently lead efforts to develop a shared supply chain data platform. In this reporting year and last, we have been particularly involved in efforts to update the e3 Furniture Sustainability Standard, engaging with a broad array of stakeholders to ensure it is a consensus-based standard. This standard is currently being finalized.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

82100

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure represents the membership fee paid in the reporting year. While much of this fee goes toward the development and facilitation of the group's activities, events, and resources in pursuit of its objectives as previously described, a portion of this membership fee goes toward lobbying activities, which have the potential to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Consumer coalition

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Electricity Customer Alliance (ECA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Electricity Customer Alliance (ECA) advocates for customer-centric wholesale electricity markets. Specifically, ECA aims to enhance reliability and resiliency through markets, expand organized wholesale electricity markets, improve electricity market governance, institute customer-oriented reforms, and unlock competition. ECA maintains that the expansion of organized wholesale electricity markets can unlock the development of more affordable, cleaner domestic resources and that the efficiency of markets reduces the cost of the energy transition. Steelcase was a founding member of the ECA, and our Manager of Climate Strategy and Customer Engagement sits on the Advisory Council.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

10000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

This funding figure represents the membership fee paid in the reporting year. While much of this fee goes toward the development and facilitation of the group's activities, events, and resources in pursuit of its objectives as previously described, a portion of this membership fee goes toward lobbying activities, which have the potential to influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Strategy
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pg iii (letter from Sara) – Importance of our sustainability and carbon goals, our CDP score, etc. Pg 15-17 – NCGC and ESG Governance Pg 72 and A-15 – “ESG objectives” as a performance measure for incentive plan

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

24_sc_proxy_statement_final_print.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our annual 14A Proxy Statement contains information related to our ESG goals.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

Strategy

Water accounting figures

Emission targets

Emissions figures

Value chain engagement

Dependencies & Impacts

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 24-40 of the Impact Report cover our accomplishments and goals to create better futures for the planet, including how we are reducing our carbon footprint, designing for circularity, and choosing and using materials responsibly.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2023_Steelcase_Impact_Report.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our annual Impact Report highlights accomplishments that improve the wellbeing of people and the planet and reports progress against related goals.

Row 3

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Net-Zero Transition Plan

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Value chain engagement
- Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 9-16 detail our emissions figures and our net-zero targets. Pages 18-24 outline our strategy and actions for achieving emissions reductions toward our targets. Pages 26-28 discuss how we will engage stakeholders throughout the value chain toward net zero, including employees, suppliers, customers, and peers. The appendix (pages 30-34) contains information on our governance structure, financial planning, risks and opportunities, and data transparency and disclosure practices.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Steelcase_Net-Zero-Transition-Plan.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This transition plan outlines how we will achieve our goal to reduce our carbon emissions by more than 90% across its entire value chain by 2050. Aligned with leading guidance, the plan focuses on the near-term targets and actions on which we are focusing to lay the foundation for net zero.

Row 4

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- GRI

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy Water accounting figures
- Governance
- Value chain engagement
- Dependencies & Impacts
- Biodiversity indicators

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

General disclosures related to strategy and governance can be found in section 2. Disclosures related to environmental topics can be found in sections 301 (materials), 302 (energy), 303 (water), 304 (biodiversity), 305 (emissions), 306 (waste), and 308 (supplier environmental assessment).

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY23-GRI-Published-Index.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) reporting framework provides a comparable and comprehensive digest of information about our sustainability strategy and progress. Steelcase Inc. reports the information cited in the GRI content index in accordance with the GRI Standards.

Row 5

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Governance
- Risks & Opportunities
- Strategy
- Emissions figures
- Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

The TCFD contains four sections where related disclosures can be found: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY23-TCFD-Published-Index.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting index contains clear, comprehensive, and high-quality information on Steelcase's risks and opportunities resulting from rising temperatures, climate-related policy, and emerging technologies in our changing world.

Row 6

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Content of environmental policies
- Strategy
- Commodity volumes
- Other, please specify :Material chemistry and safety

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Question CG-BF-130a.1 reports energy data. Questions CG-BF-250a.1 and a.2 discuss our management of risks or hazards associated with materials and chemicals. Question CG-BF-410a.1 covers our efforts to manage product lifecycle impacts and meet demand for sustainable products. Question CG-BF-410a.2 discloses end-of-life management. Question CG-BF-430a.1 covers on our wood supply chain management.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY23-SASB-Published-Index.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) identifies the subset of sustainability standards most relevant to financial performance for our industry. We report progress on these standards annually.

Row 7

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :UN Global Compact Communication on Progress (COP)

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities policies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

All disclosures related to the environment can be found in sections E1 through E22.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

FY23-UNGC-CoP-Published-Index.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Steelcase is a signatory to this voluntary initiative that is based on CEO commitments and aims to implement universal sustainability principles for businesses. The Communication of Progress measures and demonstrates our progress on the Ten Principles and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

First time carrying out analysis

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

Lack of available methodologies

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Our organization is committed to choosing and using materials responsibly. Scenario analysis will be needed to analyze the opportunities to increase our product offering with wood from certified sustainable sources and to reduce the embodied carbon content of our wood-containing products.

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

On a per project basis

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Policy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acute physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Market | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chronic physical |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liability | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reputation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technology | |

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.6°C - 1.9°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ✓ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ✓ Consumer sentiment
- ✓ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ✓ Global regulation
- ✓ Level of action (from local to global)
- ✓ Global targets
- ✓ Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon pricing

Relevant technology and science

- ✓ Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technological advancements and availability

Macro and microeconomy

- ✓ Domestic growth
- ✓ Globalizing markets
- ✓ Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In this initial analysis, we only assessed risks for our North American operations, suppliers, and customers. While this is where the majority of our business is concentrated, a future analysis will take a global, organization-wide perspective.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

To understand how our owned and operated facilities, customers, and suppliers may be impacted by varying climate futures, we utilized the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) scenarios. The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures recommends “companies identify and utilize a range of scenarios, including a 2C scenario, that provide a reasonable diversity of potential future climate states.” To ensure that our physical climate-related scenario analysis was aligned with these recommendations, we selected RCP 2.6, RCP 6.0 and RCP 8.5 to represent decreasing emissions, stabilizing emissions, and increasing emissions, respectively. Because RCPs do not include socioeconomic factors, companies are beginning to use Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP) scenarios that incorporate socioeconomic factors to inform their climate transition risks. Thus, we selected SSP1, SSP3, and SSP5, which correspond with the three RCPs we selected, respectively. We selected RCP 2.6 to represent a scenario in which emissions are strongly declining through aggressive mitigation – emissions halved by 2050 – and radiative forcing is limited to 2.6 W/m², such that global temperature rise is not likely to exceed 2C. We selected physical climate hazards based on TCFD recommendations and anything else deemed relevant to our business. Thus, the chronic hazards we selected included increased temperature and increased precipitation, while the acute hazards selected included storms, flooding, extreme heat, and winter weather. To assess transition risks, we used shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), which include variables such as population growth, economic growth per capita, human development, technological processes, fossil fuel resources, energy and resource intensity lifestyles, and global cooperation. For this scenario, we used SSP1, which corresponds to RCP 1.9 and RCP 2.5 and an average temperature increase between 1.4C and 1.8C above pre-industrial temperatures between 2081 and 2100. This “sustainable development” scenario, “Taking the Green Road,” poses low challenges to mitigation and low challenges to adaptation. There is an emphasis on human well-being, and the global population peaks mid-century. Environmentally friendly technologies and renewable energy are ubiquitous. There are strong and flexible institutions on global, regional, and national levels.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

- WWF Water Risk Filter

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Policy
- Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

N/A

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

N/A

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

Liability

Reputation

Technology

Acute physical

Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)
- Global targets
- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon pricing

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technological advancements and availability

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In this initial analysis, we only assessed risks for our North American operations, suppliers, and customers. While this is where the majority of our business is concentrated, a future analysis will take a global, organization-wide perspective.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We selected RCP 6.0 to represent a scenario in which emissions are stabilized through some mitigation – peaking in 2060 then falling – and radiative forcing is limited to 6.0 W/m², such that the global temperature rise is likely to exceed 2C. We selected physical climate hazards based on TCFD recommendations and anything else deemed relevant to our business. Thus, the chronic hazards we selected included increased temperature and increased precipitation, while the acute hazards selected included storms, flooding, extreme heat, and winter weather. To assess transition risks for this scenario, we used SSP3, which corresponds to RCP 4.5 and RCP 7.0 and an average temperature increase between 2.7C and 3.6C above pre-industrial temperatures between 2081 and 2100. This “regional rivalry” scenario, “A Rocky Road,” poses high challenges to mitigation and high challenges to adaptation. Population growth continues with high growth in developing countries and an emphasis on national issues due to regional conflicts and nationalism. Economic development is slow and fossil fuel dependency is high. There are weak global institutions and little international trade.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Liability
- Reputation
- Technology
- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2005

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer sentiment
- Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Level of action (from local to global)

- Global targets
- Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Carbon pricing

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technological advancements and availability

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Population growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In this initial analysis, we only assessed risks for our North American operations, suppliers, and customers. While this is where the majority of our business is concentrated, a future analysis will take a global, organization-wide perspective.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

*We selected RCP 8.5 to represent a scenario in which emissions are increasing due to business-as-usual activity and radiative forcing reaches 8.5 W/m², such that global temperature rise is about as likely as not to exceed 4C. We selected physical climate hazards based on TCFD recommendations and anything else deemed relevant to our business. Thus, the chronic hazards we selected included increased temperature and increased precipitation, while the acute hazards selected included storms, flooding, extreme heat, and winter weather. To assess transition risks for this scenario, we used SSP5, which corresponds to RCP 8.5 and an average temperature increase of 4.4C above pre-industrial temperatures between 2081 and 2100. This “fossil-fueled development” scenario, “Taking the Highway,” poses high challenges to mitigation and low challenges to adaptation. Global population peaks mid-century with an emphasis on economic growth and technological progress. Global adoption of resource and energy-intensive lifestyles. There is an overall lack of environmental awareness.
[Add row]*

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We conducted a preliminary climate-related scenario analysis which includes a physical risk assessment of Steelcase owned and operated facilities, suppliers, and customers, and a transition risk assessment of the Steelcase business and key materials related to manufacturing our products. This initial analysis looked out to 2060 and encompassed North America, where the majority of our business is concentrated. Our physical risk analysis using RCPs showed an increase in severity or frequency of tornadoes, hurricanes, wildfires, floods, and increased risks of extreme heat and water scarcity in regions where Steelcase and our suppliers operate. One finding was that the cost of energy usage increases in all scenarios due to an increased number of extreme heat days leading to a greater energy demand to cool facilities. This finding further drives our efforts to maximize energy efficiency and expand our onsite renewable energy capacity. Moreover, the results suggest that we should encourage suppliers to conduct their own risk analyses and to implement similar mitigation and adaptation strategies in response. Indeed, we work closely with our suppliers to support their journey to measure their emissions, assess their climate-related risks and opportunities, and set their own science-based targets. Our transition risk analysis using SSPs showed that market, policy, technology, and reputation risks for Steelcase vary across each SSP, but that the cumulative risks are comparable. SSP1, for example, highlights the importance of a circular economy, given increasing consumer sustainability requirements and a high focus on green policies. We are actively working to expand our circular economy offerings, such as remanufacturing and sustainable decommissioning, partly in response to increased customer demand for such solutions. Finally, our key materials risk assessment using SSPs highlighted the greatest material input risks for Steelcase. The results of this piece of the analysis continue to inform our supplier engagement program, indicating a clear need to support suppliers in tracking their emissions and setting science-based targets. Overall, we have incorporated the results of these analyses into our risk management processes, provided visibility to senior leadership and the Board, and are pursuing key responses with impacts for strategy and financial planning, such as setting a science-based net-zero target, publishing a transition plan, advancing our circular economy offerings, and expanding our onsite renewable energy capacity. We plan to improve upon this initial scenario analysis by undertaking a more comprehensive analysis that is company-wide, covers several key time horizons, and includes additional hazards such as sea level rise, ocean acidification, and decreased availability of fresh water. We will provide updated results to leadership and make subsequent recommendations for integration into corporate strategy and financial planning.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Facility

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We have found that some facilities will have more water stress challenges than others. For example, we have plants in water stressed areas that now must have their water trucked in rather than being provided by the municipality.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to add an explicit commitment within the next two years

(5.2.6) Explain why your organization does not explicitly commit to cease all spending on and revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

We have not yet evaluated the opportunity to make this explicit commitment. While it is unlikely that we have substantive spending on or revenue generation from activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion – and our science-based targets help us to reduce any fossil fuels we do consume – a full assessment is required in order to make this commitment. Moreover, we plan to update our net-zero transition plan every three years, and thus are unlikely to add this explicit commitment prior to the next scheduled update of the plan.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

In the introduction of our Net-Zero Transition Plan, we invite all stakeholders – including an explicit mention of our shareholders – to share their feedback with us. We provide an email address to which feedback can be sent. Moreover, our CEO opened a recent annual shareholder meeting with an introduction to the transition plan, on which investors could submit questions or feedback. The same ongoing opportunity exists in quarterly investor calls.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Because our Net-Zero Transition Plan is primarily focused on our near-term strategies and actions over the next three years on the path to net zero, the plan does not currently rely on any significant assumptions. As we begin to look further out, we imagine that market trends, regulatory changes, and technological advancements will be important in enabling our achievement of the net-zero target. For example, we expect a certain amount of “grid greening” to occur as electric utilities make progress toward and achieve their clean energy commitments in the

decades ahead. This will reduce our scope 2 emissions and those of our suppliers. Similarly, we expect technological advancements and the commercialization of emerging technologies to be important in addressing some of the parts of our emissions footprint that are currently difficult to decarbonize. Our transition plan notes several dependencies, such as 1.5C-aligned policies around the world and the collaboration of our stakeholders, including suppliers, customers, and peers. To implement our transition plan, the Climate Strategy Team worked with the Carbon Oversight Committee (senior leadership) to define the key initiatives reflected in the plan and to subsequently assign accountability across the company and identify associated budget needs. These initiatives are being closely monitored and managed within a project management framework to ensure achievement. This governance structure and project management process will be continuous on the path to net zero.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Our first transition plan was published in June 2024, after the close of our fiscal year (this reporting period). We are committed to reporting progress against our transition plan in our annual CDP disclosure and in our annual Impact Report.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Steelcase_Net-Zero-Transition-Plan.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

We know that climate and nature are inextricably linked; therefore, our Net-Zero Transition Plan, while climate-focused, also addresses dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities for water, forests, plastics, and biodiversity. For example, our focus on designing for circularity and choosing and using materials responsibly means that we go beyond carbon to consider many other lifecycle impacts associated with our products, operations, and transportation. Our transition plan includes our commitment to improve the efficiency of our water use and reduce global water consumption, referencing water balances completed at six manufacturing locations in the reporting year. The plan also references our Sustainable Wood Policy, which defines how we develop our global product offering of sustainably managed woods, including woods with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). Our plan further includes our commitment to phase out single-use plastics and achieve 75% overall recycled content in packaging for all Steelcase-branded products by 2030. Finally, our plan notes that we are beginning to conduct a nature assessment to more thoroughly understand our impacts and dependencies on nature and biodiversity throughout our value chain. The results will inform the next iteration of the transition plan and the need for nature-specific targets.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

Yes, both strategy and financial planning

[Fixed row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Evaluation in process. We have not identified any substantive financial or strategic impacts on our business due to water-related issues.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Existing or pending legislation

- Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

This shadow price is currently applied in the analysis of our Michigan-based operational energy efficiency capital expenditures. Therefore, we defined a price based on recent carbon pricing proposals in the U.S. Congress. Exposure to a carbon pricing regulation has been identified as a risk in our risk assessment processes and in our initial scenario analysis.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Differentiated

(5.10.1.7) Indicate how and why the price is differentiated

The shadow price is applied for analysis of Michigan-based operational energy efficiency capital expenditures. Our Michigan operations represent over 50% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

Because we currently use a shadow price based on recent carbon pricing proposals in the U.S. Congress, we expect to reevaluate our shadow price to evolve alongside those proposals. If at some point a proposal is passed into U.S. law, then we will no longer require this shadow price for Michigan.

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

60

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditure
- Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

3

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

One climate-related opportunity for our company is energy efficiency and other low-carbon investments in pursuit of our science-based targets and the achievement of our Net-Zero Transition Plan, which simultaneously reduces our reliance and spend on market-based offsetting instruments. As the importance of these projects increased upon setting our first science-based targets in 2020, we found that the paybacks for many of the projects were extending beyond our typical two-year payback expectation. In response, the Carbon Core Team proposed a rule that all carbon reduction projects could instead be subject to a four-year simple payback, which would expedite the approval of related capital expenditures. The Carbon Oversight Committee subsequently approved the proposal. Still, we found that in Michigan – where our operations account for just over 50% of our footprint and thus where energy efficiency is most needed – the paybacks were often still exceeding the payback limit because we have contracted for particularly competitive energy prices in Michigan. In response, we made available an internal shadow price on carbon when evaluating capital expenditures on carbon reduction projects for our Michigan operations to enable even greater increased implementation of energy efficiency projects. This shadow price can also help to reduce the risk of an actual carbon tax, as it accelerates the reduction of our emissions that would be exposed to such a tax. Moreover, it will continue to be an important tool as we implement our transition plan. We continue to evaluate the opportunity for a regionally specific shadow price in all regions where we operate, with annual updates based on related external factors.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Our suppliers are large-scale distributors or manufacturers, and we do not source from smallholders. While we acknowledge the environmental impact of small-scale farming, our supply chain is not set up to work with smallholders. As a result, we focus our efforts on working with our existing suppliers to ensure they meet our sustainability standards and reduce their environmental footprint.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

*There are no other relevant value chain stakeholders to engage on environmental issues.
[Fixed row]*

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions
- Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We do not yet have a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- None

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We depend on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) to assess suppliers' impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

62

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend compliance
- Product lifecycle
- Regulatory compliance
- Leverage over suppliers
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Product safety and compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We encourage our suppliers to measure and publicly disclose their emissions to collect primary supply chain emissions data and prepare them to set science-based targets. Our emissions for supplier-related scope 3 categories are calculated using an average data approach based on our product Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) and allocated to suppliers based on strategic status and spend. All suppliers on the Steelcase Global Supplier Scorecard are included in engagement, but we've identified a subset of strategic suppliers from high-risk material groups and for which we have high spend year-over-year. The high-risk material groups were identified in our climate-related scenario analysis and include steel and iron, textiles, urethane products, glass products and plastics.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Procurement spend
- Product safety and compliance
- Regulatory compliance

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Material sourcing directly impacts the environmental impact of our supply chain. As such, we prioritize suppliers who use sustainable and environmentally friendly practices when sourcing materials and prioritize those who have a rigorous sustainability policy in place. We consider procurement spend as a criterion because suppliers who make up a significant portion of our spend have a greater impact on our sustainability efforts. It is crucial to ensure that suppliers comply with environmental regulations and that they are held accountable for promoting sustainable forestry practices. This criterion helps maintain a responsible and reliable supply chain. We value suppliers who prioritize product safety and compliance. This approach helps to protect end-users and ensures that we are not contributing to negative ecological impacts, social or human rights violations, or unethical business practices.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process	Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization’s purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :FSC and PEFC

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Certification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

None

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We evaluate our suppliers' compliance status by means of certifications including Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC). We track our suppliers' certification status on a quarterly basis to ensure that they maintain valid certification, and when the status becomes suspended, terminated, or close to expiration, we engage with the supplier to ensure that the certification remains current. By enforcing FSC/PEFC certification, we ensure that our suppliers source their wood and paper products from responsibly managed forests and avoid illegal and unethical practices.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Off-site third-party audit

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a non-public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Reporting against a sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP etc.)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Off-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- None

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- First-party verification
- Supplier scorecard or rating

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Financial incentives

Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our near-term science-based targets (SBTs) include a commitment to engage 80% of suppliers by emissions to set SBTs by 2025. This target covers emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution. We engage all suppliers on the Global Supplier Scorecard, which makes up 80% of all spend and includes direct material, vended finished goods, and logistics suppliers. Our service suppliers were excluded from our engagement because their proportion of spend was negligible and spend did not indicate impact or level of influence. The engagement effort primarily serves three purposes: first, to collect primary supplier emissions data which can be used to improve our scope 3 emissions calculations and track progress against our net-zero target; second, the engagement effort also allows us to evaluate their progress toward setting SBTs; and third, the target-setting expectation drives a reinforcing feedback mechanism to help us achieve our net-zero commitment. When our suppliers decarbonize their operations and products, we are provided with more options for decarbonizing our own products and operations. We identified four success indicators to monitor progress and set annual interim targets for each leading up to 2025. The success indicators include: (1) submission of emissions data, (2) public disclosure of emissions data, (3) commitment to the SBTi, and (4) setting SBTi-validated targets. At the end of the reporting year, 15% of suppliers by emissions set SBTs and 43% commit to the SBTi, thereby meeting our interim target for our priority success indicator (4). We fell short of our interim targets for success indicators 1-3, indicating that 80% of our suppliers are not yet prepared to set SBTs. Over the next fiscal year, we will continue to help suppliers understand the importance and process of setting SBTs. This initiative was included on our Global Supplier Scorecard and evaluated as part of the annual premier supplier award, which measures suppliers' progress toward setting SBTs. Every year, suppliers are evaluated based on their completion of the annual deliverables to submit and publicly disclose their emissions and commit to the SBTi. In FY2024, we launched the Steelcase 2024 Carbon Reduction Leader recognition for those who commit to achieving science-based reductions. Altogether, this engagement effort helped provide key resources and incentive programs to empower our suppliers on their journey to set SBTs.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting science-based targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Financial incentives

- Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our near-term science-based targets (SBTs) include a commitment to engage 80% of suppliers by emissions to set SBTs by 2025. This target covers emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution. We engage all suppliers on the Global Supplier Scorecard, which makes up 80% of all spend and includes direct material, vended finished goods, and logistics suppliers. Our service suppliers were excluded from our engagement because their proportion of spend was negligible and spend did not indicate impact or level of influence. The engagement effort primarily serves three purposes: first, to collect primary supplier emissions data which can be used to improve our scope 3 emissions calculations and track progress against our net-zero target; second, the engagement effort also allows us to evaluate their progress toward setting SBTs; and third, the target-setting expectation drives a reinforcing feedback mechanism to help us achieve our net-zero commitment. When our suppliers decarbonize their operations and products, we are provided with more options for decarbonizing our own products and operations. We identified four success indicators to monitor progress and set annual interim targets for each leading up to 2025. The success indicators include: (1) submission of emissions data, (2) public disclosure of emissions data, (3) commitment to the SBTi, and (4) setting SBTi-validated targets. At the end of the reporting year, 15% of suppliers by emissions set SBTs and 43% commit to the SBTi, thereby meeting our interim target for our priority success indicator (4). We fell short of our interim targets for success indicators 1-3, indicating that 80% of our suppliers are not yet prepared to set SBTs. Over the next fiscal year, we will continue to help suppliers understand the importance and process of setting SBTs. This initiative was included on our Global Supplier Scorecard and evaluated as part of the annual premier supplier award, which measures suppliers' progress toward setting SBTs. Every year, suppliers are evaluated based on their completion of the annual deliverables to submit and publicly disclose their emissions and commit to the SBTi. In FY2024, we launched the Steelcase 2024 Carbon Reduction Leader recognition for those who commit to achieving science-based reductions. Altogether, this engagement effort helped provide key resources and incentive programs to empower our suppliers on their journey to set SBTs.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting a science-based target

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

Other information collection activity, please specify :Chemistry disclosures

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage with suppliers through several methods, including regular communication, supplier assessments, and audits. We require our suppliers to comply with the Chemicals of Concern policy, which outlines specific substances that are restricted or prohibited in Steelcase products, and our Supplier Code of Conduct. We aim to encourage suppliers to adopt safer and more environmentally friendly alternatives to hazardous substances. The effect of this engagement is that it helps to create a more sustainable supply chain by reducing the use of hazardous substances, and improves the overall safety and environmental impact of Steelcase's products.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

No

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

- Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We require our suppliers to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets out the company's expectations regarding human rights, including labor rights, ethical conduct, and environmental responsibility. When engaging with suppliers on the topic of upstream value chain transparency and human rights, Steelcase aims to promote transparency in the supply chain and ensure that suppliers are aware of their responsibilities regarding human rights. This engagement includes raising awareness of potential risks and working collaboratively with suppliers to mitigate those risks. The effect of this engagement is that it helps to ensure that Steelcase's products are produced in a manner that respects human rights and protects workers' rights throughout the entire supply chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- No

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Cattle products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets

Financial incentives

- Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Our near-term science-based targets (SBTs) include a commitment to engage 80% of suppliers by emissions to set SBTs by 2025. This target covers emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution. We engage all suppliers on the Global Supplier Scorecard, which makes up 80% of all spend and includes direct material, vended finished goods, and logistics suppliers. Our service suppliers were excluded from our engagement because their proportion of spend was negligible and spend did not indicate impact or level of influence. The engagement effort primarily serves three purposes: first, to collect primary supplier emissions data which can be used to improve our scope 3 emissions calculations and track progress against our net-zero target; second, the engagement effort also allows us to evaluate their progress toward setting SBTs; and third, the target-setting expectation drives a reinforcing feedback mechanism to help us achieve our net-zero commitment. When our suppliers decarbonize their operations and products, we are provided with more options for decarbonizing our own products and operations. We identified four success indicators to monitor progress and set annual interim targets for each leading up to 2025. The success indicators include: (1) submission of emissions data, (2) public

disclosure of emissions data, (3) commitment to the SBTi, and (4) setting SBTi-validated targets. At the end of the reporting year, 15% of suppliers by emissions set SBTs and 43% commit to the SBTi, thereby meeting our interim target for our priority success indicator (4). We fell short of our interim targets for success indicators 1-3, indicating that 80% of our suppliers are not yet prepared to set SBTs. Over the next fiscal year, we will continue to help suppliers understand the importance and process of setting SBTs. This initiative was included on our Global Supplier Scorecard and evaluated as part of the annual premier supplier award, which measures suppliers' progress toward setting SBTs. Every year, suppliers are evaluated based on their completion of the annual deliverables to submit and publicly disclose their emissions and commit to the SBTi. In FY2024, we launched the Steelcase 2024 Carbon Reduction Leader recognition for those who commit to achieving science-based reductions. Altogether, this engagement effort helped provide key resources and incentive programs to empower our suppliers on their journey to set SBTs.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Setting science-based targets

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Cattle products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Substitution of hazardous substances with less harmful substances

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

Information collection

Other information collection activity, please specify :Chemistry disclosures

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We engage with suppliers through several methods, including regular communication, supplier assessments, and audits. We require our suppliers to comply with the Chemicals of Concern policy, which outlines specific substances that are restricted or prohibited in Steelcase products, and our Supplier Code of Conduct. We aim to encourage suppliers to adopt safer and more environmentally friendly alternatives to hazardous substances. The effect of this engagement is that it helps to create a more sustainable supply chain by reducing the use of hazardous substances, and improves the overall safety and environmental impact of Steelcase's products.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

No

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Cattle products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Upstream value chain transparency and human rights

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We require our suppliers to comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, which sets out the company's expectations regarding human rights, including labor rights, ethical conduct, and environmental responsibility. When engaging with suppliers on the topic of upstream value chain transparency and human rights, Steelcase aims to promote transparency in the supply chain and ensure that suppliers are aware of their responsibilities regarding human rights. This engagement includes raising awareness of potential risks and working collaboratively with suppliers to mitigate those risks. The effect of this engagement is that it helps to ensure that Steelcase's products are produced in a manner that respects human rights and protects workers' rights throughout the entire supply chain.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We educated our customers, dealers, and the architecture & design (A&D) community on our climate strategy in one-on-one conversations, group presentations and through formal requests for proposals (RFPs) and requests for information (RFIs). We inform them of our science-based targets and carbon neutrality strategy for our products, operations, and transportation. Less formally, our Sales Resource Network holds monthly Sales Question & Answer sessions, which allow customers the opportunity to discuss on sustainability topics. All customers have access to this information through our annual Impact Report, public website, and other public resources, such as the SBTi website and CDP reporting. Our sales colleagues and dealer community are trained on how to respond to customer requests for sustainability information. Over the last reporting year, the sales team attended a two-hour in-person training, which acclimated them to our key areas of focus for People Planet: (1) Help Communities Thrive; (2) Foster Inclusion; (3) Act with Integrity; (4) Reduce Our Carbon Footprint; (5) Design for Circularity; and (6) Choose and Use Materials Responsibly. Moreover, all new sales hires complete the Edge training, which includes a comprehensive ESG training module. They also watch a video recorded by our former CEO discussing our commitment to absolute emissions reductions and carbon neutrality at our own operations. Once they have gone through the training, they practice presenting the material to other sales colleagues to prepare them for customer conversations. We also designed, scripted, and recorded six training videos, one for each of our key areas of focus listed above and made these available on our Steelcase University portal. These videos help the participants understand the intersections of these focus areas; for example, how choosing materials with lower embodied carbon helps us reduce our carbon footprint. Finally, we enhanced our ESG answer library that contains our responses to frequently asked ESG-related questions from customers. Our responses include information on our strategies, goals, and trajectory of performance and accomplishments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success by the number of customers purchasing our sustainable products and inquiring about our sustainable product offerings in RFIs and RFPs. Another measure of success is increased requests for training and attendance at our ESG training events and workshops, and the depth of questions asked, which can be representative of customer interest and demand for products with less impact on climate change. Additionally, we have seen a 30% increase in the number of sustainability sales cases being requested from our salesforce, seeking support on client engagement. Our goal is to educate 100% of our sales colleagues and dealers (business-to-business customers) on our climate change performance and strategy.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We understand the importance of transparency and trust in building positive relationships with our customers. By sharing information about our products, we enable our customers to make more informed purchasing decisions. We provide detailed information about products' features, benefits, sustainability attributes, and independently verified certification schemes, which can help customers to evaluate the products' suitability for their needs. The scope of this engagement includes any customer interested in obtaining information on Steelcase's products, and covers Steelcase's full range of products and any relevant certification schemes that apply to those products, such as environmental certifications, safety certifications, and sustainability certifications.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement helps to differentiate Steelcase in the market, as many customers are increasingly seeking sustainable and ethical products. By providing comprehensive and reliable information about our products and certification schemes, we enable customers to make informed and responsible decisions when purchasing our products. Our engagement helps build trust among customers, reinforcing Steelcase's reputation for quality, sustainability, and ethical business practices.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In the past reporting year, we enhanced our portfolio of global products on Origin, a database of product sustainability attributes used by the A&D community. Origin allows our customers to compare sustainability product attributes, including embodied carbon and recycled content estimates, and generates real time Product Environmental Profiles for our sales team to leverage in customer conversations. The Sustainability Team hosts training for our Sales and Marketing colleagues to learn how to use Origin and communicate these sustainability attributes to customers. All customers have access to this information through Origin, our Impact Report, our public website, and other public resources. Additionally, we launched a second public product library, Ecomedes. This product database is commonly used by A&D teams across North America. Ecomedes allows users to specify environmentally preferable products by supplying product data and automating product performance calculations that help our customers achieve their sustainability goals. Through the platform, users can generate a full project evaluation based on products' contributions to environmental goals and third-party standards. We also launched our Mortarr platform that is interconnected with the Ecomedes library. Mortarr is a new way for our clients to design their commercial space. It allows them to browse thirty thousand commercial design photos, projects, and commercial construction professionals. It is an inspiration website for designers and our clients to find environmentally-friendly products visually that link back to environmental data on Ecomedes. We have created performance support aids and videos to help our sales and dealer teams learn how to use these tools effectively with our clients. Last reporting year, we expanded the CarbonNeutral offering to encompass all seven of our top task-seating products. This reporting year, we extended that offering to include our best height adjustable desks — Migration SE and Ology. We have a formal “New Notable” campaign which is a quarterly launch broadcast that debuts and highlights new design concepts and products. This engagement strategy reaches all of our global dealers and sales network, and sustainability information has been elevated as part of these launches on products and details of our corporate climate commitments.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success by the number of customers purchasing our sustainable products and inquiring about our sustainable product offerings in RFIs and RFPs. Another measure of success is increased attendance on our quarterly calls, and the depth of questions asked, which can be representative of customer interest and demand for products with less impact on climate change. We also review quarterly metrics on the activity use of the product libraries, as this continues to increase with visibility and client needs for product sustainability metrics. Our goal is to educate 100% of our sales colleagues and dealers (business-to-business customers) on the climate impacts of our products.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

While we work to reduce embodied carbon in our products, we began offering Steelcase Series 1 with CarbonNeutral product certification in 2022 as an option for customers seeking to reduce their carbon footprint today. In mid-2023, we expanded the CarbonNeutral offering to encompass all seven of our top task-seating products. We now also offer CarbonNeutral certification for our top-selling height-adjustable desks, Migration SE and Ology. We continue to certify our products with Business and Industrial Furniture Manufacturer's Association (BIFMA) LEVEL certification. With LEVEL, material composition, life cycle analysis (LCA), recycled percentage composition, chemicals, and environmental and human health impacts are accounted for in our products. We offer LEVEL certified products to customers seeking third-party verified product certifications or LEED building certification and other level-green ratings systems. To address air quality concerns, Steelcase certifies our products to the SCS Indoor Advantage certification program, which demonstrates that products meet indoor air quality standards pertaining to emissions that may be harmful to human health and the environment. Indoor Air Quality certification provides proof that products have been independently tested and found to conform to Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) standards and to the ANSI/ BIFMA Furniture Emissions Standards. In the reporting year, we completed the certification of our Sarrebourg Plant to ISO 50001 standards, a data-driven standard focused on energy performance improvement. All of our manufacturing facilities are ISO 14001 registered. This assures our stakeholders that we are applying a consistent framework (compliance and conformance) globally, ensuring all plants are held to a similar standard regardless of where the facility is located, and continuously working to reduce our environmental impacts and improving the overall system. All customers have access to this information through our Impact Report, public website, and other public resources.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success by the number of customers purchasing our sustainable products and inquiring about our sustainable product offerings in RFIs and RFPs. Additionally, all of our manufacturing facilities are ISO 14001 certified.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In the reporting year, we continued to accelerate key sustainable decommissioning partnerships to provide circular end-of-use solutions for customers. We are now able to offer this service globally. We promote this opportunity at conferences and in customer meetings and it is often included in customers' RFPs. We also share this information in our Impact Report, public website, and other public resources, so all customers are made aware of this opportunity. Additionally, we piloted two additional service offerings for remanufactured furniture in North America: one for seating and one for systems furniture. For seating, we provide our clients several approaches, including buying "new" remanufactured seating, remanufacturing their owned Steelcase furniture, trading their existing Steelcase seating for "new" remanufactured seating, or even exchanging certain competitors' seating for Steelcase seating. We've identified an approximately 50% reduction in embodied carbon with this pilot. We are scheduled to move the seating pilot to production in FY25. In France, we expanded our Eco'Services building and clearance recovery service to include a program called Circular by Steelcase. This program offers reconditioned and remanufactured furniture to customers through our dealer network. Remade furniture can help our customers achieve their sustainability goals by helping them avoid waste from entering the landfill or incineration, reducing the use of new raw materials, and minimizing their scope 3 emissions. Customers can also receive estimated carbon emissions and end-of-life metrics with their purchase to show progress against those goals. In this reporting year, we delivered our first ever Better is Possible Design Challenge as a global event that we intended to hold annually, where our employees, community partners, and clients collaborated in a hands-on workshop to address a pressing societal issue. This day-long workshop was a unique and immersive experience where we tapped into the collective creativity of our global community to tackle climate change.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We measure success by the number of customers purchasing our sustainable products, like Flex Perch stool and many others, and inquiring about our sustainable product and service offerings in RFIs and RFPs. We also measure success by tracking the rate of adoption of our end-of-use solutions.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Steelcase's Director of Investor Relations and Financial Planning and Chief Financial Officer provide regular updates at all investor conferences on our Environmental, Social and Governance initiatives, progress and achievements. We also provide updates on our sustainability strategy, including our science-based targets and carbon neutrality commitment, in investor calls as requested. With the launch of our net-zero commitment and transition plan in FY25, we plan to engage our investors to spread awareness and gather feedback on our plan to reach net zero.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our investors play a key role in achieving a transition to a net-zero future. A transition plan can help mitigate financial risk associated with climate change and create long-term value for investors. We will work to spread awareness and gather feedback from our investors as we work toward achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. We measure success by the number of investors requesting information on our sustainability strategy.

[Add row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

	Environmental issues the initiative relates to
Row 1	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our FY2024 inventory has been prepared according to the financial control consolidation approach as defined by the GHG Protocol. Consistent with this approach, Steelcase accounts for GHG emissions from its locations for which it has financial control, and where it can influence decisions that impact GHG emissions. This includes all owned facilities and vehicles operated by Steelcase, and facilities for which Steelcase owns the major emissions-generating equipment.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Our FY2024 forest response has been prepared according to the financial control consolidation approach as defined by the GHG Protocol, in line with our climate reporting methodology.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We are reporting this disclosure with the financial control consolidation approach as defined by the GHG Protocol, plus two additional facilities (Rancho Cucamonga and Riyadh Plant) that fall outside of this boundary but are located in water-stressed areas.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, other structural change, please specify :Sales of facilities

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

In FY2024, Steelcase completed the sale of our Kentwood Fleet Operations facility, Barcelona Showroom, and our two aircraft and other aviation assets.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In the third quarter (Q3) of FY2024, Steelcase completed the sale of the Kentwood Fleet Operations facility. The building emissions from onsite energy usage (i.e., natural gas, electric power) are included in Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 calculation for the months of ownership in FY2024. The physical building has been sold, but Kentwood Fleet Operations will continue to act as a placeholder location to track the fuel used for Steelcase's owned fleet. Also, in Q3 of FY2024, Steelcase completed the sale of our Barcelona Showroom and moved the showroom to a leased facility. Emissions at this facility will now be tracked under scope 3, category 8 (upstream leased assets). Finally, in Q4 of FY2024, Steelcase completed the sale of our aircraft and other aviation assets. The emissions from the combusted jet fuel for the months of ownership in FY2024 were included in Steelcase's boundary under Hangar – GRR Aviation, though the facility itself is a leased and thus, its building emissions were included under scope 3, category 8 (upstream leased assets).

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

Yes, a change in methodology

Yes, a change in boundary

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

Steelcase occasionally enters joint ventures and other equity investments to expand or maintain our geographic presence, support our distribution network or invest in new business ventures, complementary products or services. Steelcase Jeraisy Ltd. was established in 1994 as a joint venture between Jeraisy Group and Steelcase

Inc. Until recently, emissions for Steelcase Jeraisy's Riyadh Plant were categorized under scope 1 and 2. With new understanding of the GHG Protocol's guidance on organizational boundaries, emissions generated from these joint operations are now included under scope 3, category 15 (investments). Due to inconsistent use and lack of data, Steelcase previously excluded refrigerant emissions from our inventory. FY2024 was the first year we acquired activity data for some refrigerant usage across our operations. We also identified several errors and recalculated base year (FY2020) spend-based scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services) emissions with an improved calculation methodology. In FY2024, we also realized our subsidiary emissions were inconsistently included in our emissions inventory. To prepare for verification of our new net-zero target, we collected or estimated the emissions from our subsidiaries' operations across all relevant scopes and categories. Finally, in preparing our inventory for net-zero verification, we calculated well-to-tank (WTT) emissions for all transportation, including scope 1, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream and downstream transportation and distribution, and business travel. Our transportation impact now includes all emissions from the production, transportation, transformation and distribution of fuel combustion. The boundary and methodology changes described above have surpassed Steelcase's significance threshold of 5% for our reporting year inventory (FY2024), our most recent year inventory at the time of target verification (FY2023), and our base year inventory (FY2020).

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

Yes

(7.1.3.2) Scope(s) recalculated

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2, location-based

Scope 3

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In accordance with the GHG Protocol's Corporate Standard and to make meaningful comparisons of emissions data overtime, Steelcase's uses a "fixed base year" approach to recalculating emissions, with current base year of FY2020 (March 2019 – February 2020). As required by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi"), Steelcase utilizes a significance threshold of 5% of total base year emissions or target boundary emissions for any structural changes to determine if a base year recalculation is necessary. We apply this policy in a consistent manner and we commit to recalculating for both greenhouse gas emissions increases and decreases over time. All methodology and structural changes outlined in 7.1.2 collectively triggered our 5% significance threshold and were applied to our base year inventory (except for the divestments made in FY2024). In addition to recalculating our base year, our FY2023 emissions were also recalculated to be used as the most recent year inventory for net-zero target verification. Since disclosing in 2022, we've also identified and corrected a methodology error in our FY2022 scope 3, category 2 (purchased goods and services) emissions and have restated those emissions in this year's disclosure.

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

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

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

46974

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes direct greenhouse gas 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. Scope 1 also includes direct greenhouse gas emissions from the use of refrigerants for air conditioning and cooling machines. Where available, fuel consumption and refrigerant use data was collected from utility invoices. For activities where invoices were not available, estimates were performed based on secondary data types, such as distance travelled or building area. Emission factors for jet fuel and liquified natural gas were sourced from The Climate Registry 2019 Gen. Reporting Protocol – USA Transport. Emission factors for diesel, gasoline, liquified petroleum gas, propane and natural gas were sourced from the US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

74658

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting and HVAC systems at facilities either owned or controlled by Steelcase. Where available, purchased electricity data was compiled from utility invoices. For sites where invoices were not available, estimates were performed based on building area. Emission factors for US facilities were sourced from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) eGRID (2020). Emission factors for European facilities were sourced from the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 2020 Conversion Factors. Emission factors for all other sites were sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 Emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Since 2014, Steelcase has invested in energy attribute certificates (EACs) equivalent to 100% of our global operational electricity consumption, which means that we purchase EACs in every region in which we operate. As such, our scope 2 market-based emissions are zero.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

643035

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from upstream purchasing of goods and services, including direct and indirect goods. We used a combination of the average data and spend-based calculation methodologies. The majority of Steelcase manufactured products fall into two main categories covered with active Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) in the reporting year - office seating and desking - and we purchase direct materials to manufacture these products at our own operations. We also sell ancillary, architectural, and tech-integrated products; however, these products are mostly finished goods or partner products, which means we rarely purchase direct materials for the manufacturing of these products. Emissions from the purchase of direct materials are calculated using the average data approach where product LCAs are available. Utilizing the greenhouse gas impact of material acquisition (cradle-to-inbound gate) and external production (gate-to-gate), we generate Steelcase-specific emission factors for the two product categories listed above. The emissions impact factors are then applied to the total sales volume of products sold in FY2020 to generate the total emissions associated with the purchase of direct materials. All remaining spend is mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors from the EORA National (US) Input-Output Tables (2015, converted to reporting year US dollars with an inflation factor generated by our Finance Team). Industry sectors already included in scope 1 and scope 2 (such as energy purchases) and other scope 3 categories (such as logistics spend and capital goods) were removed to prevent double counting. This methodology was updated in FY2024 and applied to our FY2020 emissions after significant errors were identified. In FY2024, it was realized that emissions associated with our

subsidiaries' purchased goods and services were not consistently included in our inventory. To include emissions from our subsidiary purchases, spend reports were collected for each owned company and EORA emission factors were applied. Where spend reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total scope 3, category 1 (purchased goods and services) emissions in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47212

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes all upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by Steelcase in the reporting year. We used a spend-based methodology to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 2 (capital goods). A corporate-wide capital expense (CAPEX) report for all company divisions was obtained from the finance department. The identified sector of purchase was then matched to the associated spend-based emission factor from the 2009 World Input-Output Database (WIOD) (used in WRI's Scope 3 Evaluator Tool), converted to reporting year dollars using an inflation factor. In FY2024, it was realized that emissions associated with our subsidiaries' capital expenditures were not consistently included in our inventory. To include emissions from our subsidiary expenses, company-wide CAPEX reports were collected for each subsidiary and EORA emission factors were applied. Where CAPEX reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total scope 3, category 2 (capital goods) emissions in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29792

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed that are not included in scope 1 and scope 2. An average data method was used to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 3 (fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA)). Our FERA emissions are primarily comprised of upstream or well-to-tank (WTT) emissions for fuel use, WTT emissions for electricity use, and lifecycle emissions (both WTT and generation) from electricity transmission and distribution losses. In FY2020, we used the WRI Scope 3 Evaluator Tool to estimate FERA using our total scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109577

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from upstream transportation of goods, including transportation between our tier 1 suppliers and our own operations, and all other transportation of goods that was paid for by a Steelcase entity. To calculate tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions, distance-based calculations were applied where accurate distance data were available, and the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2020) - Table 8 factors were used for calculating emissions based on distance traveled. In some regions where we operate, spend data is the only proxy we have for logistics tracking. Where this is the case, spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors by region from the EORA National (US) Input-Output Tables (2015, converted to reporting year US dollars with an inflation factor generated by our finance team). Well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated with distance data where available and DEFRA WTT emission factors were applied by transport mode. Where distance was used to calculate emissions, a WTT:TTW ratio was created by transport mode and applied to emissions calculated based on spend. Total TTW and WTT emissions were added together to obtain total well-to-wheel (WTW) emissions from upstream transportation and distribution in the reporting year. In FY2024, it was realized that emissions associated with our subsidiaries' transportation and distribution were not consistently included in our inventory. To include emissions from our subsidiary transportation, company-wide logistic spend reports were collected for each subsidiary and EORA emission factors were applied. Where spend reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total scope 3, category 2 (upstream transportation and distribution) emissions in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8355

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated at sites owned or controlled by Steelcase. We used a waste-type-specific method to calculate our emissions from waste generated in operations. Where available, waste data were collected from utility invoices. For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types such as container size and frequency of container disposal. Emission factors were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2020) - Table 9 and were applied to all global waste quantities (in US tons) based on waste type and disposal method.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of Steelcase employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. Fuel-based and distance-based methods were used where distance and fuel data were available for air, rail, rental cars, and personal vehicle trips. Depending on availability and applicability, emission factors were sourced from either the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2020) – Table 10 factors, or from the DEFRA Conversion Factors (2020). Where number of nights and country could be determined, an average-data calculation was used to calculate emissions from hotel stays using DEFRA emission factors. Where distance traveled, fuel type, or hotel stay data was unavailable, a spend-based calculation was used with EORA emission factors (2015 EORA National (US) Input-Output Tables, converted to reporting year US dollars with an inflation factor generated by our finance team). The emissions methodology described above was used to calculate tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions from business travel. Where distance data was available, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated using DEFRA WTT emission factors based on mode of transport. Where distance data was unavailable, WTT estimates were performed using a WTT:TTW ratio derived from the distance-based calculation method based on mode of transport.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

28259

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the transportation of office-based Steelcase employees between their homes and their worksites. Due to lack of data, emissions from teleworking are not included in this estimate. We use an average-data method to estimate emissions from employee commuting. The average annual head count is obtained from the Steelcase Human Resources team. In FY2020, we used the WRI Scope 3 Evaluator Tool to estimate TTW emissions from employee commuting using the provided emission factor for employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e/person/year) and global head count in the reporting year. To estimate WTT emissions from employee commuting, we applied the business travel WTT:TTW ratio calculated for personal vehicle mileage using an average gasoline car. In FY2024, it was realized that emissions associated with our subsidiaries' employee commuting were not consistently included in our inventory. To include TTW emissions from our subsidiary commuting, company-wide average annual head counts were collected for each subsidiary and the WRI Scope 3 Evaluator Tool emission factor was applied. WTT emissions for subsidiary employee commuting were calculated by applying the business travel WTT:TTW ratio for personal vehicle mileage using an average gasoline car.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

18303

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of building assets that were leased by Steelcase and not already included in our scope 1 and scope 2 inventories. We used a combination of the asset-specific method and average data method to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 8 (upstream leased assets). Where available, fuel consumption and purchased energy data were collected from utility invoices. Emission factors for stationary combustion were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2020) – Table 1. Emission factors for electric power consumption at US facilities were sourced from the US EPA eGRID (2020). Emission factors for European facilities were sourced from the DEFRA Conversion Factors (2020). Emission factors for all other sites were sourced from the IEA CO2 Emissions. For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types, such as building area using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption intensity factors (2018) for electric power and natural gas.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1175

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from downstream transportation of sold products in vehicles not owned or controlled by Steelcase. There were no known sources of emissions from downstream transportation and distribution in the reporting year. We typically deliver products directly to the customer; thus, it was assumed that Steelcase paid for all transportation of sold products to retailers or directly to customers, and therefore did not generate emissions downstream transportation in the reporting year. In FY2024, it was realized that emissions associated with our subsidiaries' transportation and distribution were not consistently included in our inventory. To include emissions from our subsidiary transportation, company-wide logistic spend reports were collected for each subsidiary and EORA emission factors were applied. Where spend reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total category 9 (downstream transportation and distribution) emissions in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the processing of sold intermediate products. We sell only finished workplace solutions; therefore, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14253

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the direct use-phase of Steelcase products. Most of our products do not generate emissions for normal use, however, our main products containing integrated technology use electricity through normal use. These products sold in the reporting year include heigh-adjustable desks (HADs) and task lighting. For desking products, no impacts associated with its use are included in our product LCAs. Instead, energy usage requirements in kWh for 1 hour of usage are reported. Assuming the lifespan of our HADs is 10 years (the required warranty date per LCA category rules) and the desk is adjusted once a day during normal business days, we calculate the total kWh consumption over the product lifespan. The emissions generated from energy use are calculated by applying US EPA eGRID factors (2020). We apply total use-phase emissions per product to the total volume of HADs sold in the reporting year. Our task lighting products are mostly LED and have an average lamp life of 50,000 hours. We calculate energy usage over the product lifespan and apply US EPA eGRID factors (2020) to calculate emissions from the use-phase of the product. We apply total use-phase emissions per product to the total volume of task lights sold in the reporting year. In FY2024, it was realized that emissions associated with our subsidiaries' use of sold product were not consistently included in our inventory. To include emissions from the direct use-phase of our subsidiary's products containing integrated technology, sales reports and associated energy usage requirement data were collected and US EPA eGRID factors (2020) or DEFRA Conversion Factors (2020) were applied depending on region where products were sold. Where these data were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total scope 3, category 11 (use of sold product) emissions in the reporting year.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49981

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes end of life emissions from products sold in our highest volume categories: seating, desking, systems, and storage. We calculate Steelcase-specific emission factors for each relevant product category using emissions impact factors from our product LCAs. The factors are then applied to the total volume of product sold in the reporting year for each product category. To include emissions from the end of life of our subsidiaries' products, sales reports were collected, and Steelcase-specific emission factors were applied for the relevant product categories. Where sales data were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total emissions from scope 3, category 12 (end of life treatment of sold products).

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192

(7.5.3) Methodological details

This category includes emissions from the operation of building assets that were owned by Steelcase, leased to other entities in the reporting year and not already included in our scope 1 and scope 2 inventories. We used a combination of the asset-specific method and average data method to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 13: downstream leased assets. Where available, fuel consumption and purchased energy data were collected from utility invoices. Emission factors for stationary combustion were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2020) – Table 1. Emission factors for electric power consumption at US facilities were sourced from the US EPA eGRID (2020). Emission factors for European facilities were sourced from the DEFRA Conversion Factors (2020). Emission factors for all other sites were sourced from the IEA CO2 Emissions. For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types, such as building area using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption (CBECS) 2018 intensity factors for electric power and natural gas.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Steelcase does not franchise; therefore, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2073

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Steelcase occasionally enters joint ventures and other equity investments to expand or maintain our geographic presence, support our distribution network or invest in new business ventures, complementary products or services. Steelcase Jeraisy Ltd. was established in 1994 as a joint venture between Jeraisy Group and Steelcase Inc. Until recently, emissions for Steelcase Jeraisy's Riyadh Plant were categorized under scope 1 and 2. With new understanding of the GHG Protocol's guidance on organizational boundaries, emissions generated from these joint operations are now calculated under scope 3, category 15 (investments). An investment-specific method was used to calculate emissions. Fuel and energy consumption were collected from utility bills for Jeraisy's Riyadh Plant and Steelcase's share of investment was applied to the calculated emissions. Emission factors for fuel usage were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2020) and factors for energy usage were sourced from the IEA CO2 Emissions for Saudi Arabia.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have any other upstream scope 3 emissions; therefore, this category is not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

02/29/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We do not have any other downstream scope 3 emissions; therefore, this category is not relevant.
[Fixed row]

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

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31574

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 includes direct greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of fuels (e.g. natural gas, gasoline, propane, diesel, etc.) and dry ice for steam production, heating, manufacturing applications, cleaning applications and transportation of vehicles either owned or controlled by Steelcase. Scope 1 also includes direct greenhouse gas emissions from the use of refrigerants for air conditioning and cooling machines. Where available, fuel consumption and refrigerant use data was collected from utility invoices. For activities where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types, such as distance travelled or building area. Emission factors for jet fuel and liquified natural gas were sourced from The Climate Registry Gen. Reporting Protocol – USA Transport. Emission factors for diesel, gasoline, liquified petroleum gas, propane and natural gas were sourced from the US EPA MRR Final Rule (40 CFR 98) – Industrial Sector.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

36749

(7.6.2) End date

02/28/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our FY2023 emissions were recalculated in the current reporting year to include emissions from dry ice and the use of refrigerants. See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our scope 1 emissions.

Past year 2

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35473

(7.6.2) End date

02/28/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our FY2022 emissions have not been recalculated to include emissions from dry ice or the use of refrigerants. See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our scope 1 emissions.

Past year 3

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32764

(7.6.2) End date

02/28/2021

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our FY2021 emissions have not been recalculated to include emissions from dry ice or the use of refrigerants. See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our scope 1 emissions.

Past year 4

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46974

(7.6.2) End date

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Our base year (FY2020) emissions were recalculated in the current reporting year to include refrigerant emissions and dry ice and to exclude emissions from Jeraisy Riyadh Plant, now included in scope 3, category 15 (investments). See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our scope 1 emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?**Reporting year****(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

54010

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 includes indirect greenhouse gas emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, which powers production lines, lighting and HVAC systems at facilities either owned or controlled by Steelcase. Where available, purchased electricity data was compiled from utility invoices. For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on building area. Emission factors for US facilities were sourced from the US EPA eGRID (2022). Emission factors for European facilities were sourced from the DEFRA 2020 Conversion Factors. Emission factors for all other sites were sourced from the IEA CO2 Emissions (2023).

Past year 1**(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

57314

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

02/28/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our FY2023 scope 2 emissions.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55715

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

02/28/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our FY2022 scope 2 emissions.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57629

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

02/28/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our FY2021 scope 2 emissions.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74658

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

02/29/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Our base year (FY2020) emissions were recalculated to exclude emissions from Jeraisy Riyadh Plant, now included in scope 3, category 15: investments. See the reporting year methodological details for more information on the measurement approach, emission factors, inputs and assumptions used to measure our FY2020 scope 2 emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1116250

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

68

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from upstream purchasing of goods and services, including direct and indirect goods. We used a combination of the average data and spend-based calculation methodologies. The majority of Steelcase manufactured products fall into four main categories covered with active LCAs in the reporting year - office seating, desking, systems and storage - and we purchase direct materials to manufacture these products at our own operations. We also sell ancillary, architectural, and tech-integrated products, however, these products are mostly finished goods or partner products, which means we rarely purchase direct materials for the manufacturing of these products. Emissions from the purchase of direct materials are calculated using the average data approach where product LCAs are available. Utilizing the greenhouse gas impact of material acquisition (cradle-to-inbound gate) and external production (gate-to-gate), we generate global Steelcase-specific emission factors for the four product categories listed above. The emissions impact factors are then applied to the total sales volume of products sold in FY2024 to generate the total emissions associated with the purchase of direct materials. All remaining spend is mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by cradle-to-gate emission factors from the EORA National (US) Input-Output Tables (2015, converted to reporting year US

dollars with an inflation factor generated by our finance team). Industry sectors already included in scope 1 and scope 2 (such as energy purchases) and other scope 3 categories (such as logistics spend and capital goods) were removed to prevent double counting. To include emissions from our subsidiary purchases, spend reports were collected for each owned company and EORA emission factors were applied. Where spend reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total category 1 (purchased goods and services) emissions in the reporting year.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

66601

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes all upstream emissions from the production of capital goods purchased by Steelcase in the reporting year. We used a spend-based methodology to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 2 (capital goods). A corporate-wide capital expenditure (CAPEX) report for all company divisions was obtained from the finance department. The identified sector of purchase was then matched to the associated spend-based emission factor from the 2009 World Input-Output Database (WIOD) (used in WRI's Scope 3 Evaluator Tool), converted to reporting year dollars using an inflation factor. To include emissions from our subsidiary expenses, company-wide CAPEX reports were collected for each subsidiary and EORA emission factors were applied. Where CAPEX reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total category 2 (capital goods) emissions in the reporting year.

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

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

23253

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed that are not included in scope 1 and scope 2. An average data method was used to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 3 (fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA)). Our FERA emissions are primarily comprised of upstream or well-to-tank (WTT) emissions for fuel use, WTT emissions for electricity use, and lifecycle emissions (both WTT and generation) from electricity transmission and distribution losses. To calculate emissions from upstream WTT emissions of purchased fuels, fuel type and quantity consumed data were collected and UK DEFRA Conversion Factors (2023) – WTT for Fuels were applied. To calculate upstream WTT emissions of purchased electricity, quantities of electricity, steam, heating and cooling purchased and consumed by facility and country data were collected and a UK DEFRA Conversion Factors (2023) – Indirect (WTT):Direct emission factor ratio was applied. (DEFRA no longer provides international WTT factors for electricity as the underlying data set from the IEA is no longer publicly available; thus, DEFRA advises using the ratio of United Kingdom (UK) indirect to direct factors to estimate WTT emissions outside of the UK.) Finally, to calculate lifecycle emissions (WTT and generation) from transmission and distribution losses, quantities of electricity, steam, heating and cooling purchased and consumed by facility and country data were collected and EPA eGrid (2022) – Gross grid loss factors were applied for US consumption and World Bank (2014) – Grid loss factors were applied for international consumption.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

190638

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method
- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from upstream transportation of goods, including transportation between our tier 1 suppliers and our own operations, and all other transportation of goods that was paid for by a Steelcase entity. Distance-based calculations were applied where accurate distance data were available, and the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2024) - Table 8 factors were used for calculating emissions based on distance traveled. In some regions where we operate, spend data is the only proxy we have for logistics tracking. Where this is the case, spend was mapped to corresponding industry sectors and then multiplied by global cradle-to-gate emission factors by region from the EORA National (US) Input-Output Tables (2015, converted to reporting year US dollars with an inflation factor generated by our finance team). The emissions methodology described above was used to calculate tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions from upstream transportation and distribution. Where distance data was available, well-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated using DEFRA WTT emission factors based on mode of transport. Where distance data was unavailable, WTT estimates were performed using a WTT:TTW ratio derived from the distance-based calculation method based on mode of transport. To include emissions from our subsidiary transportation, company-wide logistic spend reports were collected for each subsidiary and EORA emission factors were applied. Where spend reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total scope 3, category 2 (upstream transportation and distribution) emissions in the reporting year.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6621

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste generated at sites owned or controlled by Steelcase. We used a waste-type-specific method to calculate our emissions from waste generated in operations. Where available, waste data were collected from utility invoices. For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types such as container size and frequency of container disposal. Emission factors were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2024) - Table 9 and were applied to all global waste quantities (in US tons) based on waste type and disposal method.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

7174

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Spend-based method
- Fuel-based method
- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

71

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of Steelcase employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties. Fuel-based and distance-based methods were used where distance and fuel data were available for air, rail, rental cars and personal vehicle trips. Depending on availability and applicability of the factors, emission factors were sourced from either the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2024) – Table 10 factors, or from the DEFRA Conversion Factors (2023). Where number of nights and country could be determined, an average-data calculation was used to calculate emissions from hotel stays using DEFRA emission factors. Where distance traveled, fuel type, and/or hotel stay data were unavailable, a spend-based calculation was used with EORA National (US) Input-Output Tables (2015, converted to reporting year US dollars with an inflation factor generated by our Finance Team). The emissions methodology described above was used to calculate tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions from business travel. Where distance data was available, WTT emissions were calculated using DEFRA wheel-to-tank (WTT) emission factors based on mode of transport. Where distance data was unavailable, WTT estimates were performed using a WTT:TTW ratio derived from the distance-based calculation method based on mode of transport.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

22706

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the transportation of office-based Steelcase employees between their homes and their worksites. Due to lack of data, emissions from teleworking are not included in this estimate. We use an average-data method to estimate emissions from employee commuting. The average annual head count was obtained from the Human Resources Teams across all Steelcase-owned entities. The WRI Scope 3 Evaluator Tool was used to estimate tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions from employee commuting using the provided emission factor for employee commuting (metric tons CO₂e/person/year) and global head count in the reporting year. To estimate wheel-to-tank (WTT) emissions from employee commuting, we applied the business travel WTT:TTW ratio calculated for personal vehicle mileage using an average gasoline car.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

16335

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method
- Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

23

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of building assets that were leased by Steelcase and not already included in our scope 1 and scope 2 inventories. We used a combination of the asset-specific method and average-data method to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 8 (upstream leased assets). Where available, fuel consumption and purchased energy data were collected from utility invoices. Emission factors for stationary combustion were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2024) – Table 1. Emission factors for electric power consumption at US facilities were sourced from the US EPA eGRID (2022). Emission factors for European facilities were sourced from the DEFRA Conversion Factors (2023). Emission factors for all other sites were sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) CO₂ Emissions. For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types, such as building area using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption intensity factors (2018) for electric power and natural gas.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from downstream transportation of sold products in vehicles not owned or controlled by Steelcase. We typically deliver product directly to the customer; however, a small portion of our sales are through online purchases where transportation of sold products are paid for by the customer and thus included in our downstream transportation emissions. We use a distance-based method to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 9 (downstream transportation and distribution). Logistics reports that included distance traveled data were obtained from carriers and the DEFRA Conversion Factors (2023) – Freighting Goods emission factor was applied. The emissions methodology described above was used to calculate tank-to-wheel (TTW) emissions from downstream transportation. Wheel-to-tank (WTT) emissions were calculated using DEFRA WTT emission factors based on mode of transport. To include emissions from our subsidiary transportation, company-wide logistic spend reports were collected for each subsidiary and EORA emission factors were applied. Where spend reports were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total category 2 (downstream transportation and distribution) emissions in the reporting year.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Steelcase only sells finished workplace solutions; therefore, this category is not relevant.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10982

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the direct use-phase of Steelcase products. Most of our products do not generate emissions for normal use; however, our main products containing integrated technology use electricity through normal use. These products sold in the reporting year include heigh-adjustable desks (HADs) and task lighting. For desking products, no impacts associated with its use are included in our product LCAs. Instead, energy usage requirements in kWh for 1 hour of usage are reported. Assuming the lifespan of our HADs is 10 years (the required warranty date per LCA category rules) and the desk is adjusted once a day during normal business days, we calculate the total kWh consumption over the product lifespan. The emissions generated from energy use are calculated by applying US EPA eGRID factors (2022). We apply total use-phase emissions per product to the total volume of HADs sold in the reporting year. Our task lighting products are mostly LED and have an average lamp life of 50,000 hours. We calculate energy usage over the products lifespan and apply US EPA eGRID (2022) factors to calculate emissions from the use-phase of the product. We apply total use-phase emissions per product to the total volume of task lights sold in the reporting year. To include emissions from the direct use-phase of our subsidiaries' products containing integrated technology, sales reports and associated energy usage requirement data were collected and US EPA eGRID (2022) or DEFRA (2023) factors were applied depending on the region where products were sold. Where these data were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total scope 3, category 11 (use of sold product emissions) in the reporting year.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

38937

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes end of life emissions from products sold in our highest volume categories: seating, deskings, systems, and storage. We use an average-data method to calculating product emissions from end of life. We calculate Steelcase-specific emission factors for each relevant product category using emissions impact factors from our product LCAs. The factors are then applied to the total volume of product sold in the reporting year for each product category. To include emissions from the end of life of our subsidiaries' products, sales reports were collected, and Steelcase-specific emission factors were applied for the relevant product categories. Where sales data were not available, an estimate was calculated using the proportion of our subsidiaries' building footprint as compared to Steelcase's total building footprint and applying it to Steelcase's total emissions from scope 3, category 12 (end of life treatment of sold products).

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5524

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

This category includes emissions from the operation of building assets that were owned by Steelcase, leased to other entities in the reporting year and not already included in our scope 1 and scope 2 inventories. We used an average-data method to calculate emissions from scope 3, category 13 (downstream leased assets). For sites where invoices were inaccessible or unavailable, estimates were performed based on secondary data types, such as building area using Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption (2018) intensity factors for electric power and natural gas.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Steelcase does not franchise; therefore, this category is not relevant.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1531

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Steelcase Jeraisy Ltd. was established in 1994 as a joint venture between Jeraisy Group and Steelcase Inc. An investment-specific method was used to calculate emissions for scope 3, category 15 (investments). Fuel and energy consumption data were collected from utility bills for Jeraisy's Riyadh Plant and Steelcase's share of investment was applied to the calculated emissions. Emission factors for fuel usage were sourced from the US EPA's GHG Emission Factors Hub (2024) and factors for energy usage were sourced from the International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 Emissions for Saudi Arabia.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any other upstream scope 3 emissions; therefore, this category is not relevant.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have any other downstream scope 3 emissions; therefore, this category is not relevant.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

02/28/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

705346

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

63621

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

24986

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

104413

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

6422

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

6099

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

24581

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

30467

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

809

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

36469

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

37151

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

245

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

1708

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

02/28/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

844094

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

80201

**(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
(metric tons CO2e)**

20109

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

65088

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

6108

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

1706

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

18069

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

21169

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

160

Past year 3**(7.8.1.1) End date**

02/28/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

425991

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

45635

**(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
(metric tons CO2e)**

19717

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

52431

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

5820

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

870

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

12750

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

13615

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

30865

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

57

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

02/29/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

643035

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

47212

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

29792

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

109577

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

8355

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

20480

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

28259

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

18303

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1175

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

14253

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

192

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

2073

*[Fixed row]***(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.**

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

*[Fixed row]***(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.****Row 1****(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place***Select from:* Annual process**(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year***Select from:* Complete**(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance***Select from:*

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Page 2

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 3

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 4

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 5

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

Scope 3: Business travel

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

[FY24 GHG Emissions Verification Statement S1S2S3.pdf](#)

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Page 2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10.1) 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 renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We installed a small pilot solar array on our Stribro Plant in Czechia with plans to expand the array in coming years. We estimated our emissions decreased by 2 metric tons CO2e due to reduced grid-sourced energy given the onsite renewable energy source. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our previous reporting year (FY2023) was 94,063 metric tons CO2e and therefore, this represented $(2/94,063) \times 100$ 0.002% change.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1506

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have implemented emissions reduction activities globally (42 projects and process changes) that collectively resulted in an emissions reduction of 1,506 metric tons CO2e in the reporting year. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our previous reporting year (FY2023) was 94,063 metric tons CO2e and therefore, this represented $(1,506/94,063) \times 100$ 2% of change.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3942

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY2024, Steelcase sold an aircraft, other aviation assets and our Kentwood Fleet Operations facility that collectively resulted in an emissions reduction of 3,942 metric tons CO2e in the reporting year. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our previous reporting year (FY2023) was 94,063 metric tons CO2e and therefore, this represented $(3,942/94,063) \times 100$ 4% of change.

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no acquisitions in the reporting year that affected our emissions, therefore the change was zero.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no mergers in the reporting year that affected our emissions, therefore the change was zero.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 Decreased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

3.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We have realized a decrease in global production over the last fiscal year. We estimated our emissions decreased by 3,557 metric tons CO₂e due to change in output. The gross scope 1 and 2 emissions for our previous reporting year (FY2023) was 94,063 metric tons CO₂e and therefore, this represented $(3,557/94,063) \times 100$ 3.8% of change.

Change in methodology**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

528

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 Increased**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We measured and disclosed refrigerant emissions and used AR5 Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) starting in FY2024. We calculated 532 metric tons CO₂e from refrigerants. The AR5 GWPs resulted in a difference of 4 metric tons CO₂e from the use of AR4 GWPs. The gross global scope 1 and 2 emissions for our previous reporting year (FY2023) was 94,063 metric tons CO₂e and therefore, this represented $(528/94,063) \times 100$ 0.6% of change.

Change in boundary**(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)**

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

 No change**(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)**

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There was not a change in our boundary during the reporting year that affected our emissions, therefore the change was zero.

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no changes in physical operating conditions during the reporting year that affected our emissions, therefore the change was zero.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no unidentified changes in the reporting year that affected our emissions.

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

There were no other changes in the reporting year that affected our emissions.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

31537

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

20

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

17

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5 – 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

367

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2567

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1319

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

589

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

135

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2220

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

768

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

321

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

244

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1044

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1697

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6528

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1207

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

627

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

211

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24769

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40490

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

60

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.57

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-3.28

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hangar- GRR Aviation

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

257

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.88

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.53

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Halcon Warehouse

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.867

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-92.496

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Stribro Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

308

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

49.7

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

13.03

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Athens Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5053

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.76

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-86.97

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Meyer May House

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.65

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-96.92

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Halcon Main Office

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.867

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-92.491

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Sarrebourg Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

589

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.74

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

7.07

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rosenheim Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2220

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

47.84

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

12.08

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kentwood Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3518

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.86

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.55

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Reynosa Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1185

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

26.01

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-98.21

Row 14

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Hengoed Plant (Orangebox)

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

111

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

51.6465

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

3.2313

Row 15

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kentwood RDC

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.868

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.556

Row 16

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Madrid Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1197

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.38

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-3.69

Row 17

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Halcon Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1260

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.869

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-92.489

Row 18

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kentwood Fleet Operations

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

790

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.86

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.55

Row 19

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Puchong Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

244

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

3.0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

101.61

Row 20

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Dong Guan Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

367

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

23.0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.0

Row 21

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Tijuana (AMEX) Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

512

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

32.53

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-116.91

Row 22

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Caledonia Wood Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3709

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.84

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.56

Row 23

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Halcon Showroom

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.867

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-92.491

Row 24

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Portland Designtex

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

43.703

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-70.319

Row 25

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Pune Plant

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

18.75

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

73.78

Row 26

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Kentwood Energy Center

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8067

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.86

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.55

Row 27

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Grand Rapids GBC and LINC

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1818

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.88

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.64

Row 28

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Wallen House

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

42.95

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-85.65

Row 29

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Barcelona Showroom

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

41.4

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

2.18

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Grand Rapids GBC and LINC

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

6627

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Reynosa Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3388

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Athens Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7461

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kentwood Energy Center

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1484

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kentwood Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7400

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Halcon Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1787

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Hengoed Plant (Orangebox)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

65

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Tijuana (AMEX) Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3140

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Wallen House

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Halcon Showroom

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Portland Designtex

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Sarrebourg Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

135

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 14

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Pune Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

321

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 15

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Stribro Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1319

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 16

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rosenheim Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

768

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 17

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Halcon Warehouse

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

172

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 18

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kentwood RDC

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2807

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 19

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Nantgarw Plant (Orangebox)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

147

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 20

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Barcelona Showroom

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 21

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Puchong Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1044

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 22

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Carrollton Smith System Plant (Building B)

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

556

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 23

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Meyer May House

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

36

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 24

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Halcon Main Office

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

19

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 25

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Kentwood Fleet Operations

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

211

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 26

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Madrid Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

614

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 27

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Dong Guan Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2567

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 28

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Caledonia Wood Plant

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11829

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

31574

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

54010

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

The emissions provided are for consolidated accounting group for Steelcase Inc, including all owned subsidiaries.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*There are no other entities included in this years' disclosure.
[Fixed row]*

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Designtex

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Textiles

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

83

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

HALCON

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Furniture

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1325

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1987

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Smith System

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Furniture

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

97

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

556

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Orangebox

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Furniture

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

171

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

211

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1595907.61

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

307

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1158214.36

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 3**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8508949

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1699

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

180581.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

11

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

18451079.67

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

5328

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC

method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3858118.88

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

839

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4727422.01

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 9**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8784470.37

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2067

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2527078.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

388

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5146987.22

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1653

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC

method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

789723.04

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

247

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

459799.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 15**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1544465.42

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

379

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1419042.92

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

504

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1802745.79

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

528

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC

method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4372343.79

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

739

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 19

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1439607.96

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 20**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6001931.34

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1415

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 21

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9764879.06

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1937

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 22

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

55724223.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

11410

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC

method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 23

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2780898.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

394

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 24

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1595907.61

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

16

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 25

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1595907.61

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

27

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 26

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289042.54

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 27**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289042.54

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 28

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

289042.54

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

74

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 29

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1158214.36

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

12

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 30

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1158214.36

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

20

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 31

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8508949

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

85

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 32

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8508949

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

145

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 33

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

180581.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 34

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

180581.6

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

3

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 35

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

18451079.67

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

184

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 36

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

18451079.67

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

315

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 37

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3858118.88

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

39

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 38

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

3858118.88

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

66

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 39

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4727422.01

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

47

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 40

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4727422.01

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

81

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 41

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8784470.37

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

88

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 42

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

8784470.37

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

150

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 43

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2527078.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

25

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 44

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2527078.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

43

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 45

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

651149.01

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

7

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 46

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

651149.01

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

11

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 47

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

651149.01

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

129

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 48

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5146987.22

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

51

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 49

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5146987.22

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

88

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 50

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

789723.04

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 51**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

789723.04

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

13

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 52

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

5

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

 No**(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 53**(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

 Scope 2: location-based**(7.26.4) Allocation level**

Select from:

 Company wide**(7.26.6) Allocation method**

Select from:

 Allocation based on the market value of products purchased**(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied**

Select from:

 Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

459799.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

8

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 54

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1544465.42

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 55

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1544465.42

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

26

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 56

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

229141.34

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

2

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 57

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

229141.34

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

4

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 58

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

229141.34

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

34

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 59

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1419042.92

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 60

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

- Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

- Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

- Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

- Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1419042.92

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

24

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

- No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 61

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1802745.79

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

18

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 62

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1802745.79

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

31

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 63

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4372343.79

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

44

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 64

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4372343.79

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

75

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 65

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1439607.96

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

14

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 66

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

1439607.96

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

25

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 67

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6001931.34

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

60

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 68

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6001931.34

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

103

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 69

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9764879.06

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

98

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 70

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

9764879.06

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

167

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

Row 71

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

55724223.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

557

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 72

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

55724223.57

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

953

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 73

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2780898.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference**Row 74****(7.26.1) Requesting member**

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2780898.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

48

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 75

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2671299.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

27

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 76

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2671299.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

46

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 77

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

2671299.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

317

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 78

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6346092.17

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

63

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 79

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6346092.17

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

108

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 80

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

6346092.17

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1235

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC

method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

Row 81

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5371738.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

54

(7.26.11) 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.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 82

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: location-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the market value of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5371738.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

92

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

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

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) 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. The allocation was performed by calculating the percent contribution of the customers sales to total revenue and multiplying it by Steelcase's scope 1 and 2 emissions.

Row 83

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.26.3) Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Company wide

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on the number of units purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Currency

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

5371738.58

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

470

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Where embodied carbon figures were available for a product, we applied them to the quantity of products purchased in the reporting year. The embodied carbon figures represent raw material "cradle-to-gate" calculations (as defined by LCA boundaries in accordance with ISO 14040, EN 15978, and EN 15804 series of standards), not the full life cycle of the product. The "cradle-to-gate" calculations were performed using the same third-party methodology and coefficients as standardized for the fully independently verified LCAs of Steelcase products. These calculations are equivalent to the A1 (raw material extraction and processing) boundary of the aforementioned series of standards. We do not have embodied carbon coefficients for all purchased products. To estimate emissions from all other purchased products, we calculated the amount of emissions from the EC method per percent of sales revenue and multiplied it by the remaining percent of sales not covered using the embodied carbon method.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Diversity of product lines makes accurately accounting for each product/product line cost ineffective

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We could begin to overcome these challenges by adapting our Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems to accommodate this data need, or creating a new software to support this work. We have a strategy for prioritization and completion of more product Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). Once we have LCAs and EPDs that cover all product types in all three regions, we can begin to estimate customer emissions by applying average emissions impact factors from the assessments to the volume of purchased products.

[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We have a strategy for prioritization and completion of more product Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) and Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs). Once we have LCAs and EPDs that cover all product types in all three regions, we can begin to estimate customer's emissions by applying average emissions impact factors from the assessments to the volume of purchased products. We also currently estimate embodied carbon for a selection of our products uploaded to Origin. We have begun using the embodied carbon estimates in the reporting year, and will continue to expand our offerings of embodied carbon estimates to further improve our calculation methodology.

[Fixed row]

(7.30) 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)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

169171

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

169171

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

114255

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

114255

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

56

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

56

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

114311

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

169171

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

283482

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) 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	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

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

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6763

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

6763

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

162408

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

109523

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

8372

(7.30.7.8) Comment**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)****(7.30.7.1) Heating value***Select from:* Unable to confirm heating value**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment**Total fuel****(7.30.7.1) Heating value***Select from:* Unable to confirm heating value**(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

169171

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

116286

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

44512

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

8372

(7.30.7.8) Comment

[Fixed row]

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

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3439

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2452

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

56

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

56

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

4183

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

4183

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

45681

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

45681

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4191

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4191.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3108

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3109.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2578

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2578.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2203

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2422

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4183

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

8808.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

448

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

476.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1683

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1683.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16010

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16010.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4280

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

4280.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1020

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1020.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

83891

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

129572.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

N/A
 [Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.**Row 1****(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity**

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

902

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2823

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

466

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

China

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Small hydropower (<25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1002

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Norway

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

- 2021

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 5

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1136

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Czechia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, wind, small hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

970

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

France

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, wind, small hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

2578

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Solar, wind, small hydro

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1866

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Bulgaria

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2009

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 9

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

337

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 10

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

126

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Row 11

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

219

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 12

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

103

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

India

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 13

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

312

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 14

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1328

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 15

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

43

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Malaysia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 16

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

14916

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2022

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 17

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Renewable electricity mix, please specify :Biomass Solid: Agricultural products

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1094

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Mexico

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

No additional, voluntary label

Row 18

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Spain

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Geothermal

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4161

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

GO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Netherlands

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2011

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2023

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

Row 19

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1020

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- REGO

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- No

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

- 2021

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- No additional, voluntary label

Row 20

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

- Financial (virtual) power purchase agreement (VPPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

- Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

78854

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

- US-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

- United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2016

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

2023

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2016

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

Green-e Certified(R) Renewable Energy

[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Czechia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We installed a 40 kW solar panel system at our Stribro facility in mid-January 2024. All of the power generated from this project is consumed onsite by Steelcase.

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

Germany

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.03

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

27

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

27

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

We installed a 30 kW solar panel system at our Rosenheim facility in the summer of 2022. All of the power generated from this project is consumed onsite by Steelcase.

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

India

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.22

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

28

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

This 220 kW solar panel installation at our Pune facility contributes up to 50% of the energy needed for daily activities. All of the power generated from this project is consumed onsite by Steelcase.

[Add row]

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

(7.30.21.1) Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity

Select from:

Yes, not specific to a country/area

(7.30.21.2) Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific

We are seeing EAC availability decline given increased demand in the market. This is a sign of progress overall, but does raise certain challenges and impacts on price for Steelcase.

[Fixed row]

(7.45) 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.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.000027

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

85584

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

3159600000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

7

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

- Change in renewable energy consumption
- Other emissions reduction activities
- Divestment
- Change in revenue
- Other, please specify :Greening of the grid

(7.45.9) Please explain

We have experienced a decrease in production output in the reporting year, leading to a 2% decrease in annual revenue in FY2024 from FY2023. We also completed the sale of our Kentwood Fleet Operations facility, an aircraft and other aviation assets in the reporting year, which lead to a significant decrease in our scope 1 and 2 emissions. We have pursued many energy efficiency projects and tracked a decrease in location-based scope 2 emission factors as a result of greening of the grid.

[Add row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Steelcase Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/15/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

02/29/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

46974

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

74658

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

121632.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

02/28/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

60816.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54010

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

85584.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target*Select from:* No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

59.27

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year*Select from:* Revised**(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target**

This target was revalidated in the reporting year to remain aligned with the most recent climate science. Our base year emissions were also recalculated due to divestment, acquisitions, and boundary changes which has triggered recalculation of the target.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide; no sources of emissions have been excluded from the target scopes.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Steelcase is committed to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. This target focuses on our reduction of total emissions from our owned and controlled facilities globally. This near-term target serves as a milestone on our path toward reaching our long-term net-zero target.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We continue to see significant decreases in our generated scope 1 and 2 emissions when compared to base year levels. Energy efficiency in our plants, distribution centers, offices and other facilities drives progress toward this target. We are conducting energy audits at top-emitting facilities and implementing sub-metering technology to monitor and analyze detailed energy efficiency opportunities. We have set site-specific reduction targets integrated into the existing Lean Management System. We have extended payback expectations for emissions reduction projects to incentivize energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. We are also considering

additional on-site renewable energy options for our top emitting facilities. Finally, we are advocating for the acceleration of grid modernization and clean energy development to realize reductions from greening of the grid. While progress against this target has historically been logarithmic, we plan to implement the most cost-effective projects to improve energy efficiency and we anticipate a variable rate of progress going forward. In the reporting year, we completed the sale of an aircraft and other aviation assets and our Kentwood Fleet Operations facility, which resulted in a significant emissions decrease. We also increased our portfolio of onsite solar arrays with the installation of a pilot array on our Stribro Plant, with plans to expand the array in coming years.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Steelcase Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/15/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Methane (CH4) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrous oxide (N2O) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon dioxide (CO2) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | |

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

02/29/2020

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29792

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8355

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20480

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58627.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

58627.000

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

6

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

02/28/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

28

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

42211.440

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23253

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6621

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7174

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

37048.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

37048.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

131.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Revised

(7.53.1.81) Explain the reasons for the revision, replacement, or retirement of the target

This target was revalidated in the reporting year to remain aligned with the most recent climate science. Our base year emissions were also recalculated due to divestment, acquisitions, and boundary changes which has triggered recalculation of the target.

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target is organization-wide; no sources of emissions have been excluded from the target scopes.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Steelcase is committed to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. This target covers three categories of scope 3 emissions where we are making near-term reductions: waste generated in operations, business travel, and upstream activities to produce and deliver the fuel and energy we consume. This near-term target serves as a milestone on our path toward reaching our long-term net-zero target.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This target covers three categories of scope 3 emissions where we are making reductions: waste generated in operations, business travel, and fuel- and energy-related activities. Our manufacturing waste is predominantly made of raw material scrap and incoming supplier packaging. We are working to identify and scale best practices to improve how we monitor and reduce total scrap for our highest-value and carbon-intensive commodities, such as wood and steel. We also work with suppliers to minimize incoming packaging waste, reduce complexities in manufacturing processes, and implement strategic initiatives to improve material efficiencies in our manufacturing processes. In the reporting year, Steelcase implemented insourcing strategies to reduce costs and improve

sourcing efficiencies within our supply chain. While these efforts could reduce overall waste, they are now performed within Steelcase's control, which has led to an initial increase in waste at almost every plant when compared to previous years. We also have a strategic corporate effort to reduce complexities and improve efficiencies within our manufacturing processes, leading to inventory reductions. These efforts have temporarily increased our waste output, but will lead to more lean manufacturing and waste reduction. Although business travel has begun to increase again after a significant decline due to the pandemic, we do not foresee it returning to our pre-pandemic levels as new travel norms have developed. To ensure sustained reductions, we are leveraging the emissions management tools of our travel platform to increase data visibility and prompt travelers to consider lower-emissions travel where available. We are educating travelers and clearly including emissions as a consideration in our travel and expense policy. We are also using hybrid technologies to reduce the need for nonessential business travel, working with preferred travel partners to make lower emissions options accessible and shifting customer experiences to more local and regional locations that require less travel. In the reporting year, our emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities decreased as we pursued various energy efficiency projects and expanded our onsite solar portfolio. By incentivizing continued energy efficiency and renewable energy, we will reduce our use of fuel and energy and thus reduce the impact of emissions from upstream activities to produce and deliver the fuel and energy we use.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Steelcase Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/09/2024

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Location-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments
Upstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods
Downstream leased assets
- Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel
Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting
generated in operations
- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products
of-life treatment of sold products
- Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)
- Scope 3, Category 8 -
- Scope 3, Category 13 –
- Scope 3, Category 1 –
- Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste
- Scope 3, Category 12 – End-

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

02/29/2020

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

40892

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

74658

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

592650

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29792

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

109577

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8355

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

20480

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

28259

(7.53.1.21) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18303

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1175

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14253

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

49981

(7.53.1.26) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

192

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2073

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

875090.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

990640.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

87

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

92

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year

emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.42) Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.47) Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

90

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

90

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/31/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

99064.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25493

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

54010

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1065865

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

19389

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

23253

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

190638

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

6621

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

7174

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

22706

(7.53.1.66) Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16335

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10982

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

38937

(7.53.1.71) Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5524

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1531

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1408988.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1488491.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

-55.84

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We made no exclusions to our overall greenhouse gas inventory but did make allowed exclusions to the target coverage in accordance with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard, which states that targets must cover at least 95% of scope 1 and 2 emissions and 90% of total scope 3 emissions. Specifically, our long-term target was validated with a 5% scope 1 and 2 exclusion and a 10% scope 3 exclusion that includes our capital goods emissions and our subsidiaries' purchased goods and services emissions. We remain committed to reducing emissions across our entire value chain and to neutralizing any residual or excluded emissions at the end of the target period.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Steelcase is committed to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. Our long-term target requires cutting emissions over 90% by 2050. This target drives the long-term business planning necessary to achieve net zero.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Steelcase is committed to a net-zero future. We are working to eliminate over 90% of our emissions by 2050. We are already on the path to reduce emissions 50% in our operations by 2030. To achieve this target, we are working to reduce emissions across three critical areas of business: - Products: What we make - Operations: How we make it - Transportation: The ways we deliver For more information on how we plan to achieve this target, please see our new Net-Zero Transition Plan: The Power of Possibility on Steelcase.com and attached in CDP question 5.2.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

03/13/2014

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

02/29/2024

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

114255

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

100

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

02/29/2024

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No, our RE100 target is not formally associated with our science-based emissions targets.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Through our RE100 target we commit to annually procuring renewable energy equivalent to 100% of our global electricity consumption according to the organizational boundary and financial control approach that we use for both greenhouse gas calculations and financial reporting. This target is on a fiscal year basis (Steelcase's FY2024 ran from March 1, 2023 through February 29, 2024). Because we joined RE100 in 2014, our target applies to purchased electricity only. We have met this target consistently since 2014, and in the reporting year we consider it achieved and maintained.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

In addition to our foremost commitment to reduce our own emissions toward our science-based near- and long-term targets, we have been committed to maintaining operational carbon neutrality since 2020. We achieve this by annually financing carbon credits to maintain carbon neutrality for our direct emissions (scope 1) and by annually investing in renewable energy equivalent to 100% of our global electricity consumption for our direct operations (scope 2). We are committed to absolute reductions. Neither our carbon credits nor our renewable energy investments count as carbon emissions reductions toward the progress of our science-based targets, but this commitment helps deliver critical mitigation beyond our value chain in the meantime.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

Since 2014 when we joined RE100, Steelcase has invested in energy attribute certificates (EACs) equivalent to 100% of our global electricity consumption, which means that we purchase EACs in every region in which we operate. In 2016, we embarked on a 12-year power purchase agreement PPA for a 25-megawatt wind power project in the United States, where the majority of our energy consumption and associated emissions are concentrated. This investment makes up nearly half of Steelcase's renewable energy purchases, directly supported the construction of a new clean energy facility, and further diversified the company's renewable energy portfolio.

[Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

07/15/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Suppliers

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

Absolute

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

Engagement with suppliers

Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) with a science-based target

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

02/29/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/31/2025

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

80

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

15

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

18.7500000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Steelcase Near-Term Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We are engaging 80% of our suppliers by emissions from purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution to set science-based targets by 2025. Our service suppliers were excluded from our engagement because we believe our direct material suppliers have a higher emissions impact than our service suppliers and the proportion of service spend was negligible compared to our direct material spend. This target was approved by the Science Based Targets initiative in August of 2020. The base year is fiscal year 2020 (FY2020), which covers March 2019 through February 2020. The target year is calendar year 2025, ending December 31, 2050.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Steelcase is committed to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. This target covers two categories of scope 3 emissions where we are engaging our suppliers to set their own science-

based targets: purchased goods and services and upstream transportation and distribution. This near-term target serves as a milestone on our path toward reaching our long-term net zero target.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To support Steelcase suppliers in setting their own science-based targets, we continue to offer an engagement series comprised of webinars to discuss key target-setting topics, workshops to dive deep into the principles of greenhouse gas accounting, and Question & Answer sessions to help suppliers overcome obstacles and share ideas among peers. We distribute a quarterly newsletter to invite suppliers to our events, highlight suppliers who have set targets, and deliver important announcements and resources. New this year, we developed the Steelcase 2024 Carbon Reduction Leader recognition to acknowledge suppliers who have committed to science-based reductions. The recognition comes with promotional material and increased marketing opportunities via our multiple media streams for our suppliers. To date, 15% of suppliers by emissions have set science-based targets. While this progress may seem minimal, we feel that we are on track as we anticipated slow adoption of this request in the initial years as suppliers become accustomed to measuring their own emissions. We believe that our training content, willingness to meet one-on-one with suppliers, and our tailored guidance have contributed most toward the progress achieved thus far.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

04/09/2024

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs1

Abs2

Abs3

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/31/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Steelcase Net-Zero Approval Letter.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
 Scope 2
 Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄)
 Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
 Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
 Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
 Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We made no exclusions to our overall greenhouse gas inventory but did make allowed exclusions to the target coverage in accordance with the SBTi Corporate Net-Zero Standard, which states that targets must cover at least 95% of scope 1 and 2 emissions and 90% of total scope 3 emissions. Specifically, our long-term target was validated with a 5% scope 1 and 2 exclusion and a 10% scope 3 exclusion that includes our capital goods emissions and our subsidiaries' purchased goods and services emissions. We remain committed to reducing emissions across our entire value chain and to neutralizing any residual or excluded emissions at the end of the target period.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Steelcase commits to reaching net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by 2050. This is a validated science-based target which ensures our rate of decarbonization is aligned with what leading climate science states is required to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C above pre-industrial temperatures, thereby avoiding the worst impacts of climate change.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we are currently purchasing and cancelling carbon credits for beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

We support verified carbon offset and renewable energy projects beyond our value chain that counterbalance our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions while offering our customers a similar opportunity with a portfolio of products with CarbonNeutral product certification, for which the entire cradle-to-grave lifecycle emissions are offset by verified, high-quality carbon credit projects. Through our ongoing support of these carbon credit projects, we are beginning to develop a forward-looking, net-zero-aligned approach. In the FY2024 reporting year, we began a 5-year purchase agreement for carbon credits (both reduction and removal) from a forest conservation project in Michigan (where the majority of our operational emissions are generated) and provided financing for an innovative engineered project that removes and permanently stores carbon emissions in the concrete production process. Moreover, our portfolio of carbon credits for our carbon neutral products is already comprised of more than 50% carbon removal credits. Through our ongoing support of these projects, we are supporting essential efforts to support and scale both nature-based and engineered carbon removal and storage solutions that will be needed for the neutralization of residual emissions by 2050.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

In addition to reducing our own emissions toward our near- and long-term science-based targets, we have been carbon neutral in our operations since 2020, the first and only in our industry with this commitment. To maintain this commitment, we annually support verified carbon offset and renewable energy projects beyond our value chain that counterbalance our scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. Additionally, beginning in 2022, we offer our customers the same opportunity with a portfolio of our top task-seating and desking products with CarbonNeutral product certification, for which the entire cradle-to-grave lifecycle emissions are fully offset by verified, high-quality carbon credit projects. As such, we provide essential financing to a diverse portfolio of verified projects around the world that reduce and remove emissions beyond our value chain while also delivering meaningful co-benefits to nature and local communities.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

New

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

To ensure targets remain aligned with the most recent climate science, SBTi requires companies to review, and if necessary revalidate, their targets every five years from the date of the original target approval, beginning in 2025. Our Climate Strategy Team has responsibility for compliance with this requirement, and any changes to our targets would be reviewed and overseen by our executive-level Carbon Oversight Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of our Board of Directors.

[Add row]

(7.55.1) 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	4	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	12	722
Implementation commenced	16	537
Implemented	42	1506
Not to be implemented	14	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Maintenance program

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

256

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

31029

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

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Electricity cost avoidance, turning off dust collectors at night

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

140

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

32000

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

44000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

3-5 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion of lighting to LEDs in Kentwood Energy Center

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

155

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

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

28000

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

17000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*Adoption of Johnson Controls Intelligent (JCI) lighting on/off switches
[Add row]*

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Lower return on investment (ROI) specification

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have extended our ROI expectations for emissions reduction projects from two to four years to incentivize projects such as energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

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.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have an internal recognition program to award best carbon reduction projects of the year and encourage employee participation.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We have an internal shadow price on carbon for Michigan-based locations to incentivize capital investments in emissions reduction projects.

Row 6

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

All our plants are ISO 14001 certified and many of our products are certified to the ANSI/BIFMA e3 Furniture Sustainability Standard for furniture manufacturers. To comply with ISO 14001 standards, our sites are required to develop objectives and targets to improve environmental performance. BIFMA's standard directs the company to follow the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for reporting emissions.

Row 7

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

At the end of each fiscal year, we review the carbon reduction projects at all our plants and score each project based on its innovation, challenge, uniqueness, and impact. The highest-scoring project is presented with the Carbon Award presented by global leadership, and often accompanied by a gift for all employees in the facility. [Add row]

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

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

Row 2

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares SE desk (1800x800) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares creates the right balance of distinctive design and performance in a single desking range, providing any workspace with suitable solutions for a variety of tasks and styles. Research shows that people expect more autonomy and flexibility when they work in the office – they want to work more effectively alone and together. At the same time, creating welcoming and comfortable environments allows workers to be more productive and provides a higher level of wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARWDIN

Row 3

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Leap (European supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Leap is one of 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 Leap's advanced design with innovative features such as a flexible backrest, separate upper and lower back controls and a dynamic seat.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

462200MP

Row 4

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 1 (European supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) 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. The model chosen for analysis is the most representative line (reference # 435A00) from the Steelcase Series 1 range.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

435B0S

Row 5

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Amia (North America supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amia brings a refined style to any space, enhanced by precise manual adjustments, two back options and responsive support, Amia is a versatile best-seller.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

4821414, 4821412, 4821418, 4821410

Row 6

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Do chair (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The result of taking a completely fresh look at task chair design, DO does more with less. DO is innovative in terms of the materials used, the way it's assembled and transported, and the powerful performance it delivers.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

DODTDHBHA

Row 7

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Leap (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Leap is one of 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 Leap's advanced design with innovative features such as a flexible backrest, separate upper and lower back controls and a dynamic seat.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LEAP-20100

Row 8

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares desk (1800x800mm) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares creates the right balance of distinctive design and performance in a single desking range, providing any workspace with suitable solutions for a variety of tasks and styles. Research shows that people expect more autonomy and flexibility when they work in the office – they want to work more effectively alone and together. At the same time, creating welcoming and comfortable environments allows workers to be more productive and provides a higher level of wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARMDPL

Row 9

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares SE desk (1800x800) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares creates the right balance of distinctive design and performance in a single desking range, providing any workspace with suitable solutions for a variety of tasks and styles. Research shows that people expect more autonomy and flexibility when they work in the office – they want to work more effectively alone and together. At the same time, creating welcoming and comfortable environments allows workers to be more productive and provides a higher level of wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Row 10

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Implicit PEDESTAL (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The chosen product is the Implicit under desk cabinet (546S00142). The design and manufacturing of Implicit under desk cabinet is carried out in our factory in Madrid. Implicit form a family of ergonomics solutions, that offers different versions, focus on satisfying the different functionalities demanded by the organizations. Its modular constructions allow a very easy assembly and multiples combinations and finishes.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

546S00142

Row 11

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Amia (European supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amia brings a refined style to any space, enhanced by precise manual adjustments, two back options and responsive support, Amia is a versatile best-seller.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

482200MP, 482200PP, 4821414

Row 12

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 2 (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Steelcase Series 2 is the attainable, high-performing task chair that you can personalize with extensive style choices. It is the ideal fit for the workplace or home office.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

436AIR3D

Row 13

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Groupwork (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Groupwork is a collection of tables and multipurpose whiteboards designed to support collaboration, flexibility and aesthetics. Groupwork Training Tables are easy to set up and rapidly rearrange to accommodate changing needs.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

TS4FLIP2

Row 14

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Personality Plus (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Personality Plus, a configurable and eco-friendly task chair incorporating Steelcase's Seating Insights and the industry's highest quality standards, the goal of our re-design efforts was to elevate the everyday comfort, performance and experience of people at work while offering a more sustainable approach to materials and design.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

PUS00

Row 15

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

SILQ (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) 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. The model chosen for analysis from the SILQ range is reference # 418A000.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

418A000

Row 16

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 1 (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Steelcase Series 1 office chair delivers performance, style and choice. It retains everything that's valued in a chair, while making it attainable for everyone.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

435A00, 435B00

Row 17

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Gesture (North America supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Inspired by the movement of the human body, Gesture is the first office chair designed to support our interactions with today's technologies and is created for the way we work today. The style selected is Gesture Americas 442A30, a task seating chair with a reference service life of more than 10 years. This chair is designed with plastic

base, soft casters, upholstered seat, "Connect"360 arms, and "Connect" upholstered back. This model is manufactured in Reynosa, Mexico and is produced for the American market by Steelcase Inc.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

442A30

Row 18

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 1 (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) 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. The model chosen for analysis from the Steelcase Series 1 range is reference # 435A00.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

435A00, 435B00

Row 19

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ottima portico desk (1800x800mm) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The chosen product is the table Portico with reference 5BPOR0840. The design and manufacturing of Straight Portico Table 1800x800 is carried out in our factory in Madrid. Portico form a family of ergonomics solutions, that offers different versions, focus on satisfying the different functionalities demanded by the organizations. Its modular constructions allow a very easy assembly and multiples combinations and finishes.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Row 20**(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service**

Leap (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Leap is one of 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 Leap's advanced design with innovative features such as a flexible backrest, separate upper and lower back controls and a dynamic seat.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

46216179

Row 21**(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service**

Elective Elements (North America supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) 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: e.g., books, files, media, digital media, office supplies, or other items potentially associated with storage within an office environment.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

E6KW243077

Row 22**(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service**

Lares meeting circular table (1000mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares Meeting is a collection of collaborative tables available in multiple heights and shapes (rectangular, square, circular, trapezoidal, d-shape) to create a comfortable and productive environment in social areas, meetings rooms or open collaboration spaces.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARWMERO

Row 23

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Flex Height-Adjustable Desk (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Flex HAD empowers teams to create spaces that can be rearranged on demand. Creating environments teams and individuals need to do their best work.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

FLXERQ

Row 24

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares desk (1800x800mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares creates the right balance of distinctive design and performance in a single desking range, providing any workspace with suitable solutions for a variety of tasks and styles. Research shows that people expect more autonomy and flexibility when they work in the office – they want to work more effectively alone and together. At the same time, creating welcoming and comfortable environments allows workers to be more productive and provides a higher level of wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARWDPL

Row 25

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Universal storage hinged door (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Universal is a complete storage family consisting of medium- to high capacity cupboards made from sustainable materials. The design blends with an extensive range of furniture, making it a comprehensive and flexible element to structure and optimize spaces to support both focus work and collaboration.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

US3HGM1910

Row 26

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Universal lockers (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Perfectly suited for shared spaces, Universal lockers are great for mobile workers and visitors. With a wide variety of heights and widths, Universal suits any space. Easily create an open meeting space with Universal lockers that cater to collaboration. Whiteboards and pinnable surfaces display and share work to boost team identity and creativity.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LOC4F1200

Row 27

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Think (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Think is the chair with a brain and a conscience. It's intelligent enough to understand how you sit and adjust itself intuitively.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

465A000, 465A300, 465B000, 465B300

Row 28

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 2 (European supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Steelcase Series 2 is the attainable, high-performing task chair that you can personalize with extensive style choices. It is the ideal fit for the workplace or home office.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

436AIR3D

Row 29

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares meeting table (2400 mm) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares Meeting is a collection of collaborative tables available in multiple heights and shapes (rectangular, square, circular, trapezoidal, d-shape) to create a comfortable and productive environment in social areas, meetings rooms or open collaboration spaces.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

Row 30

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

VolumArt (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Volum Art provides a complete storage family that addresses a broad range of needs. The versatile elements support flexible space planning and the ability to charge and connect devices, creating a varied landscape without compromising aesthetics or performance. The clean design, combined with an extensive selection of colourful materials and finishes, gives the user endless choices and adds a fresh and modern look to any space.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

503500115

Row 31

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Think (European supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Think is the chair with a brain and a conscience. It's intelligent enough to understand how you sit and adjust itself intuitively.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

465A000

Row 32

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares bench (1800x1600mm) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares creates the right balance of distinctive design and performance in a single desking range, providing any workspace with suitable solutions for a variety of tasks and styles. Research shows that people expect more autonomy and flexibility when they work in the office – they want to work more effectively alone and together. At the same time, creating welcoming and comfortable environments allows workers to be more productive and provides a higher level of wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARMBPL

Row 33

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Series 2 (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Steelcase Series 2 is the attainable, high-performing task chair that you can personalize with extensive style choices. It is the ideal fit for the workplace or home office.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

436AIR3D, 436UPH, 436AIR3DSTOOL, 436UPHSTOOL

Row 34

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Universal Worksurface (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Soft edge intuitively provides instant comfort as the material conforms to the arm and it flexes to provide a broad range of interaction.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

Row 35

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Universal storage with laminated sliding door (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Universal is a complete storage family consisting of medium- to highcapacity cupboards made from sustainable materials. The design blends with an extensive range of furniture, making it a comprehensive and flexible element to structure and optimize spaces to support both focus work and collaboration.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

US3SLD1712

Row 36

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares mobile desk (1800x800mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares creates the right balance of distinctive design and performance in a single desking range, providing any workspace with suitable solutions for a variety of tasks and styles. Research shows that people expect more autonomy and flexibility when they work in the office – they want to work more effectively alone and together. At the same time, creating welcoming and comfortable environments allows workers to be more productive and provides a higher level of wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARWMOBST

Row 37

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ottima portico bench (1800x1600) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

The product of a rapid, agile development cycle, Ottima Portico Desk and Bench brings the workstation back to basics, offering a simple and sleek solution that is both best-in-class and best-in-price. A straightforward statement of line and clean design details make it the perfect addition to any home office or workplace. With the

industry's leading warranty, customers have peace of mind that Ottima Portico delivers on quality and performance over time.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

5BPOR0120

Row 38

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lares bench (1800x1600mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Lares bench is perfect both for creating spaces for collaboration and for individual concentration. It has numerous customization accessories: privatization screens, archive, accessories, lighting, etc. Lares Bench is a complete program that includes the possibility of sliding boards and access to electrification adapted to all kinds of needs.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

LARWBPL

Row 39

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Universal storage with laminated hinge doors (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Universal is a complete storage family consisting of medium- to highcapacity cupboards made from sustainable materials. The design blends with an extensive range of furniture, making it comprehensive and flexible element to structure and optimize spaces to support both focus work and collaboration.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

US3HGD1910

Row 40

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ology (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Ology height-adjustable desks are designed to support the wellbeing of workers and encourage a more health-conscious environment. Every aspect of Ology has been designed to promote user movement and wellbeing.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

OLE, OLS, and OLB

Row 41

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Migration SE (North America supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Migration SE is 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 # MGELTRQ) from the Steelcase Migration SE range based on total sales.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

MGELTRQ, MIGRELQ, MGSLTRQ

Row 42

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Think (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Think is the chair with a brain and a conscience. It's intelligent enough to understand how you sit and adjust itself intuitively.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

465A000, 465A300, 465B000, 465B300

Row 43

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Answer Panel System (North America supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Answer desk privacy panel solves any workspace's needs with the flexibility to adapt as those needs change. The system consists of junctions, connections, skins and worksurfaces that adapts and evolve based on the user needs.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

TS766TEPJ

Row 44

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Universal cupboard with tambour doors (1980x1200mm) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Universal is a complete storage family consisting of medium- to highcapacity cupboards made from sustainable materials. The design blends with an extensive range of furniture, making it a comprehensive and flexible element to structure and optimize spaces to support both focus work and collaboration.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

US3TMB1912

Row 45

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ottima straight table (1800x800mm) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Individual, teamwork, meeting and management workstations, are fully resolved and aesthetically integrated. Ottima is synonymous of design, pure and straight lines, lightness, and balance. This furniture program includes the latest innovations in terms of functionality: assembly in minutes and almost without tools, sliding top to facilitate access to electrification, modularity, and flexibility.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

504000113

Row 46

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Karman (North American supply chain)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Steelcase Karman goes beyond leading mesh office chairs with 21st century design that naturally responds to a body's movement, delivering industry-leading comfort, ergonomics and sustainability.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

419B000
[Add row]

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

Row 2

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares bench (1800x1600mm) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

295.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report

Row 3

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 2 (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

141.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Series 2 and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Series 2 task chair produced for the Americas and APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in Mexico and Malaysia. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 4

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Migration SE (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

120.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Migration SE and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812. Material acquisition and preprocessing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the table product. For tables, no impacts associated with the use of the table are included in the assessment. Instead, energy usage requirements in kW-hr for 1 hour of usage are reported. An hour of usage includes adjusting the table from minimum height to maximum height, then returning the product to minimum height. The product reviewed requires 0.006 kWh per hour.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Migration SE desk produced for the Americas by Steelcase Inc. in the United States. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812 to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 5

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ottima portico bench (1800x1600) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

229.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 6

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Flex Height-Adjustable Desk (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

194.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of the Steelcase Flex Height-Adjustable Desk and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the table product. For tables, no impacts associated with the use of the table are included in the assessment. Instead, energy usage requirements in kW-hr for 1 hour of usage are reported. An hour of usage includes adjusting the table from minimum height to maximum height, then returning the product to minimum height. The product reviewed requires 0.003 kWh per hour.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Flex HAD desk produced for the Americas by Steelcase Inc. in the United States. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 7

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 1 (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

126.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Series 1 and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Series 1 office chair produced for the Americas and APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in the United States, China, and India. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006) and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 8

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Elective Elements (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

50.7

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Cutoff Criteria The cut-off criteria follows the rules outlined in the BIFMA PCR for Storage: UNCPC 3812 and did not exceed 1% of the total mass, energy or environmental relevance. 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. Representativeness The 2020 production data from 1 facility for Elective Elements represents 100% of total Elective Elements for North America in 2020. Secondary data from appropriate LCI datasets range from 2014-2020. Allocation Elective Elements storage was performed according to the allocation rule outlined in the PCR Section 5.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025: 2006. The BIFMA PCR for storage: UNCPC 3812 serves as the core PCR.

Row 9

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

VolumArt (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

467.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The Information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 10

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Leap (European supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

150.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Leap and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3 and the reporting format of EVS-EN 15804:2012A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Leap chair produced for EMEA markets by Steelcase Inc. in France. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), EN 15804A2 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 11

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares SE desk (1800x800) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

129.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 12

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Groupwork (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

332.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Groupwork and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812. Material acquisition and preprocessing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the table product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Groupwork chair produced for the Americas by Steelcase Inc. in the United States. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812 to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 13

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares meeting table (2400 mm) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

449.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 14

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 1 (European supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

124.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Series 1 and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3 and the reporting format of EVS-EN 15804:2012A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Series 1 office chair produced for EMEA markets by Steelcase Inc. in France. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), EN 15804A2 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 15

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares meeting circular table (1000mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

64.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 16

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares desk (1800x800mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

134.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 17

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Fusion desk (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

101.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 18

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 1 (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

145.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Series 1 and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Series 1 office chair produced for the Americas and APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in the United States, China, and India. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006) and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 19

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Universal storage with laminated sliding door (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

413.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 20

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Karman (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

209.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Karman and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Karman office chair produced for the Americas and APAC market by Steelcase Inc. in Kentwood, Michigan. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 21

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Think (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

147.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Think and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The LCA study of SILQ (reference: 418A000) 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.

Row 22

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Leap (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

161.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Leap and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Leap chair produced for the Americas and APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in Mexico and Malaysia. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 23

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Amia (European supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

131.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Amia and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3 and the reporting format of EVS-EN 15804:2012A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Amia office chair produced for EMEA markets by Steelcase Inc. in France. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), EN 15804A2 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 24

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Think (European supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

117.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Think and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3 and the reporting format of EVS-EN 15804:2012A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Think office stool produced for EMEA markets by Steelcase Inc. in France. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), EN 15804A2 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 25

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Universal cupboard with tambour doors (1980x1200mm) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

421.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 26

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 2 (European supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

126.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Series 2 and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3 and the reporting format of EVS-EN 15804:2012A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – core rules for the product category of construction products. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Series 2 task chair produced for EMEA markets by Steelcase Inc. in France. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), EN 15804A2 and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-toconsumer communication.

Row 27

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ottima portico desk (1800x800mm) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

111.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 28

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Gesture (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

199.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Gesture (including packaging) throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, transport, processing, external and internal production, distribution, use, and end of life – were assessed conforming to Life Cycle Assessment (LCA – ISO 14040 / 14044) (2006), BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3ext 2021-108. This business-to-business Type III declaration conforms to ISO 14025 (2006) and concerns to the typical model number 442A30 Shell Back chair, which weighs 27.8 kg excluding packaging. The studied packaging system for this assessment is the FedEx for full assembled chair weighting 10 kg.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The life cycle assessment of Gesture is performed in accordance with the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006), 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 ext 2021-108 (2022).

Row 29

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Think (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

147.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Think and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The LCA study of SILQ (reference: 418A000) 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.

Row 30

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares desk (1800x800mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

134.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 31

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Universal lockers (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

652.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 32

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Implicit pedestal (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

131.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The Information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 33

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Universal storage hinged door (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

425.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 34

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares desk (1800x800mm) with metal legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

181.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 35

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Universal Worksurface (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

158.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of the Universal Worksurface and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812. Material acquisition and preprocessing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the table product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Universal Worksurface produced for the Americas by Steelcase Inc. in the United States. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 36

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Amia (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

135.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Amia and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Amia office chair produced for the Americas market by Steelcase Inc. in Reynosa, Mexico. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 37

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Series 2 (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

141.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Series 2 and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Series 2 task chair produced for the Americas and APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in Mexico and Malaysia. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 38

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Leap (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

179.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Leap and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary

information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Leap chair produced for the Americas and APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in Mexico and Malaysia. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 39

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares bench (1800x1600mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

256.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report

Row 40

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ottima straight table (1800x800mm) (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Recycling

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

171.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 41

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

SILQ (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

88.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of SILQ (incl. packaging) throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA – ISO 14040 / 14044) and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 in 01/2019.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The LCA study of SILQ (reference: 418A000) 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.

Row 42

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Personality Plus (Asia Pacific supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

200.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Personality Plus and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 V3. Material acquisition and pre-processing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the seating product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Personality Plus chair produced for APAC markets by Steelcase Inc. in India. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3811 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-to-consumer communication.

Row 43

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Universal storage with laminated hinge doors (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

435.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 44

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Ology (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO₂e per unit

399.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Ology and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed. In the absence of primary information, the GaBi database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812. Material acquisition and preprocessing (including transportation), production, distribution, use and end-of-life are assessed for the desk product. For desks, no impacts associated with its use are included in the assessment. Instead, energy usage requirements in kW-hr for 1 hour of usage are reported. An hour of usage includes adjusting the table from minimum height to maximum height, then returning the product to minimum height. The product reviewed requires 0.003 kWh per hour per workstation, or 0.006 kWh per hour for one product.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

This declaration describes the Life Cycle Assessment of the Ology desks and benches is produced for the Americas by Steelcase Inc. in the United States. The assessment is performed according to the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006) and 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Tables: UNCPC 3812 (2020) to generate an EPD for business-to-business and business-toconsumer communication.

Row 45

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Do chair (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

10.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations.

Row 46

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Answer Panel System (North American supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

418.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

The potential environmental impacts of Answer (incl. packaging) throughout its entire life cycle – including raw materials extraction, production, transport, use, and end of life – were assessed conforming to Life Cycle Assessment (LCA – ISO 14040 / 14044) (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3814 V3 (2021). This Type III declaration conforms to ISO 14025 (2006). Primary manufacturing data is collected for 95% of the product by weight, including tier one and some tier two suppliers. In the absence of primary information, Ecoinvent database was used for secondary data. The life cycle stages included in this assessment follow the BIFMA PCR for Seating: UNCPC 3814 V3. And the reporting format of EVS-EN 15804:2012A2:2019 Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products. Material acquisition & pre-processing, including transportation, production, distribution, use and end-of life are assessed for the panel system.

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

The life cycle assessment of Answer is performed in accordance with the ISO standards 14040 (2006), 14044 (2006), 14025 (2006), and BIFMA PCR for Office Furniture Workspace Products: UNCPC 3814 [BIFMA PCR, 2020].

Row 47

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares mobile desk (1800x800mm) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

166.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

Row 48

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lares SE desk (1800x800) with wooden legs (Spain supply chain)

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

- Scope 1, 2 & 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

- Cradle to grave

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

105.0

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

- No

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

- Primary and secondary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

System boundaries include raw materials and components, production (includes processes and facilities maintenance), transport, packaging, distribution, use and end of life, both for the product and for its packaging. All information about manufacturing processes has been supplied directly by internal data of Steelcase Madrid. The information about raw materials/components and distances has been supplied directly by our suppliers. All raw materials and components are transported by road. LCA Software/database(s) used: SimaPro v9.1.0.11 multiuser / Ecoinvent 3.6 Database

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

In the development of our products, we work to consider each stage of the life cycle: from materials extraction, production, transport, use and reuse, until the end of its life. We demonstrate performance through third-party verified certifications, such as ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 14006, PEFC, FSC (FSC-C003932), and voluntary product declarations. Steelcase's sustainability promises, actions, and results are communicated in an annual Corporate Sustainability Report.

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 2

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Sustainable Design Framework

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 2

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

We are developing and implementing a Sustainable Design Framework for all new products. Our framework will detail a goal to achieve carbon emissions reduction in new product development and we will incentivize product development teams to meet this goal in product design. In parallel, we have a dedicated materials innovation team that is consistently looking for alternatives that are lower in carbon emissions to integrate into our products such as finding sources and suppliers of post-consumer recycled polyester as a substitute for commonly used virgin grade plastic. We have also recently launched the Steelcase Flex Perch Stool, which is comprised of BASF's Ultramid(R) B3EG6 Cycled(TM) nylon resin, which contains an average of 70% post-consumer recycled content using a mass balance system, as certified by UL. This innovation in sustainability transforms post-consumer waste from electronics production, once impossible to recycle, into like-new raw material needed for high-quality products – reducing waste and reliance on fossil resources associated with carbon emissions.

Row 3

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

CarbonNeutral Series 1

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

- Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

We set a strategy to pilot CarbonNeutral certified products starting with Series 1 in North America through contract, store, and retail channels. After implementation in Q2 of FY23, we decided to expand the CarbonNeutral product portfolio globally. We plan to devise a replicable procedure through product development to lower the product's lifecycle embodied carbon by identifying the highest emission lifecycle stages (often material choice) and brainstorming carbon reduction material choices.

[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

- Other, please specify :Task seating

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Orangebox manufactures and sells a decarbonized Do better-High Back with Arms ("HBA") chair with 58% recycled content. These chairs can be classified as low-carbon products because Orangebox manufactures them using recycled material to significantly reduce the carbon footprint compared to the Original Do-HBA.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :Sustainability of construction works. Assessment of environmental performance of buildings. BS EN 15978:2011

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Do better-HBA

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Original Do-HBA

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO₂e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.0274

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

We followed an attributional approach to our life cycle analysis and measured the difference in total cradle-to-gate emissions between our re-designed product (Do better-HBA) and the originally designed product (original Do-HBA). The original Do-HBA's embodied carbon was measured at 68kgCO₂e, while Do better-HBA's embodied carbon is measured at 40.6kgCO₂e. The footprint value for Do better was derived from aggregating impacts across the following three life-cycle stages: A1 – Raw material production (and in the majority of cases supplier specific GWP data for the specific materials were used in the calculations rather than relying on generic data sets), A2 – Transportation (two stages of upstream transportation; from the raw material supplier to our first-tier supplier, and from our first-tier supplier to Orangebox), and A3 – Manufacturing (two elements of manufacturing impact; process energy impacts from our first-tier suppliers and energy impacts from Orangebox operations). The estimation of avoided emissions is based on the differences that arise from switching virgin polymers to polymers with high recycled content. For example, Orangebox increased the usage of black and white grades of recycled nylon with lower carbon footprints (0.8 kgCO₂e/kg and 2.4 kgCO₂e/kg of material respectively), which offer huge improvement over the footprint of virgin glass-filled nylon (6 kgCO₂e/kg). GWPs for recycled materials were taken from Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) where available, and then sourced directly from suppliers' cradle-to-gate in-house calculations. If suppliers were unable to provide GWPs for materials, they were estimated based on recycled content using factors for prime material and 100% recycled materials (from Clean CO₂). Where possible, the energy used to manufacture many of the main components was measured (by using energy data loggers connected to the injection molding machines used) alongside process energy data that had already been used in the production of EPDs (i.e. from Orangebox's supplier in Italy). The energy data attributed to Orangebox operations was based on aggregating several impacts and assigning a pro-rata allocation by weight (of the component when compared to our estimate of the total weight of goods sold in the previous financial year). The categories of energy impacts from Orangebox operations comprised the following: scope 1 and scope 2 operational energy impacts, internal waste impact, employee commute impacts.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.26

[Add row]

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: Across Kenya families and business are adopting gas as a more efficient cooking fuel. However, those without the upfront capital to buy full gas cylinders are priced out of this cleaner form of cooking and still burn charcoal, wood, or kerosene for each meal. Solution: The innovative smart meters allow for Pay as You Go (PAYG) plans to accelerate access to gas cookers that displace the need to burn charcoal, wood, or kerosene to cook. The smart meters also enable advanced Digital Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (DMRV) of the emission reductions. Impact: The goal of the project is to accelerate access to gas cookers especially among low-income households which will significantly reduce GHG emissions, and other negative health and environmental effects associated with use of traditionally unsustainable fuels such as wood, charcoal, and kerosene.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8918

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
 Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Leakage expected to be minimal and therefore set to zero. Leakage risk will be monitored every two years.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project has completed an SDG impact tool for the standard and also highlights benefits to air quality, biodiversity, employment, livelihood of the poor, access to energy services and human and institutional capacity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Climate Strategy Team is responsible for pursuing all market-based initiatives to fulfill our annual operational carbon neutrality commitment. This includes the ongoing management of our virtual power purchase agreement, the annual purchase of energy attribute certificates, and the annual purchase of high-quality, third-party-verified carbon credits as described here. We purchase carbon credits equivalent to our scope 1 emissions each year once we have calculated and verified the emissions at the close of each fiscal year. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects that are verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: Across Kenya families and business are adopting gas as a more efficient cooking fuel. However, those without the upfront capital to buy full gas cylinders are priced out of this cleaner form of cooking and still burn charcoal, wood, or kerosene for each meal. Solution: The innovative smart meters allow for Pay as You Go (PAYG) plans to accelerate access to gas cookers that displace the need to burn charcoal, wood, or kerosene to cook. The smart meters also enable advanced Digital Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (DMRV) of the emission reductions. Impact: The goal of the project is to accelerate access to gas cookers especially among low-income households which will significantly reduce GHG emissions, and other negative health and environmental effects associated with use of traditionally unsustainable fuels such as wood, charcoal, and kerosene.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

1082

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements

- Barrier analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Leakage expected to be minimal and therefore set to zero. Leakage risk will be monitored every two years.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project has completed an SDG impact tool for the standard and also highlights benefits to air quality, biodiversity, employment, livelihood of the poor, access to energy services and human and institutional capacity.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

The Climate Strategy Team is responsible for pursuing all market-based initiatives to fulfill our annual operational carbon neutrality commitment. This includes the ongoing management of our virtual power purchase agreement, the annual purchase of energy attribute certificates, and the annual purchase of high-quality, third-party-verified carbon credits as described here. We purchase carbon credits equivalent to our scope 1 emissions each year once we have calculated and verified the emissions at the close of each fiscal year. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects that are verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

Row 3

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Michigamme Highlands Carbon Project is an improved forest management project that spans more than 13,000 acres of forests, wetlands, and glacial lakes across a portion of The Nature Conservancy's Wilderness Lakes Reserve and the Slate River Forest Reserve. Considered one of the most climate-resilient in Michigan, the project improves carbon sequestration and storage, contributes to an extensive conservation corridor of protected

habitat for wide-ranging species, protects vital freshwater resources, and provides economic and recreational benefits to the surrounding communities.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

Barrier analysis

Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

Monitoring and compensation

Other, please specify :ACR Tool for Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Additionality is demonstrated using the ACR Standard Three-Prong Additionality Test, demonstrating that the project activity is regulatory surplus, exceeds common practice, and faces either financial, technological or institutional barriers to implementation. The project addresses permanence by application of the ACR Tool for Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination v1.0, to assess risk of reversal and withhold from issuance a commensurate percentage of ERTs, to be held in reserve in the ACR buffer pool. Moreover, all projects under the ACR Improved Forest Management methodology must adhere to ongoing monitoring, reversal reporting, and compensation requirements as detailed in relevant methodologies and legally binding agreements (e.g., the ACR Reversal Risk Mitigation Agreement). To address the risk of market leakage, all lands under the projects ownership and/or management must be certified by a sustainable forestry certification system to safeguard against shifting harvests to other lands owned by the project proponent but not enrolled in the carbon market. A conservative crediting deduction is applied to account for the possibility that reduced harvest activities increase market demand and shift harvests to other landowners.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credit serial numbers: ACR-US-647-2021-2150-1 to 3000 Date of retirement: 7/17/2024 7:11:03 PM The Climate Strategy Team is responsible for pursuing all market-based initiatives to fulfill our annual operational carbon neutrality commitment. This includes the ongoing management of our virtual power purchase agreement, the annual purchase of energy attribute certificates, and the annual purchase of high-quality, third-party-verified carbon credits as described here. We purchase carbon credits equivalent to our scope 1 emissions each year once we have calculated and verified the emissions at the close of each fiscal year. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects that are verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits.

Row 4

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

The Michigamme Highlands Carbon Project is an improved forest management project that spans more than 13,000 acres of forests, wetlands, and glacial lakes across a portion of The Nature Conservancy's Wilderness Lakes Reserve and the Slate River Forest Reserve. Considered one of the most climate-resilient in Michigan, the project improves carbon sequestration and storage, contributes to an extensive conservation corridor of protected habitat for wide-ranging species, protects vital freshwater resources, and provides economic and recreational benefits to the surrounding communities.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Barrier analysis
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation
- Other, please specify :ACR Tool for Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Additionality is demonstrated using the ACR Standard Three-Prong Additionality Test, demonstrating that the project activity is regulatory surplus, exceeds common practice, and faces either financial, technological or institutional barriers to implementation. The project addresses permanence by application of the ACR Tool for Risk Analysis and Buffer Determination v1.0, to assess risk of reversal and withhold from issuance a commensurate percentage of ERTs, to be held in reserve in the ACR buffer pool. Moreover, all projects under the ACR Improved Forest Management methodology must adhere to ongoing monitoring, reversal reporting, and compensation requirements as detailed in relevant methodologies and legally binding agreements (e.g., the ACR Reversal Risk Mitigation Agreement). To address the risk of market leakage, all lands under the projects ownership and/or management must be certified by a sustainable forestry certification system to safeguard against shifting harvests to other lands owned by the project proponent but not enrolled in the carbon market. A conservative crediting deduction is applied to account for the possibility that reduced harvest activities increase market demand and shift harvests to other landowners.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credit serial numbers: ACR-US-647-2021-2151-1 to 3000 Date of retirement: 7/17/2024 7:12:08 PM The Climate Strategy Team is responsible for pursuing all market-based initiatives to fulfill our annual operational carbon neutrality commitment. This includes the ongoing management of our virtual power purchase agreement, the annual purchase of energy attribute certificates, and the annual purchase of high-quality, third-party-verified carbon credits as described here. We purchase carbon credits equivalent to our scope 1 emissions each year once we have calculated and verified the emissions at the close of each fiscal year. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects that are verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits.

Row 5

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Cement

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This CarbonCure Concrete Mineralization project captures waste CO₂ which would have otherwise been emitted into the atmosphere, or atmospheric CO₂ which would otherwise be in the atmosphere, and utilizes it as a feedstock in the production of concrete. These project activities reduce emissions by sequestering CO₂ via the production of concrete. This manufacturing process has the additional benefit of requiring less Portland cement, which further reduces emissions, because the cement production process is highly energy and carbon intensive. The CO₂ is stored for thousands of years and will not be released, even if the concrete is eventually crushed. The project will yield both permanent CO₂ removals and reductions.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

300

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- Monitoring and compensation

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :No sources of leakage have been identified for this project activity

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The Verra methodology for this project (VM0043) uses an activity method for the demonstration of additionality, including a regulatory surplus analysis and a positive list established using the activity penetration option. The project is not exposed to reversal risk. The durability of this project is extremely high as a result of the technology used. CO₂ mineralization in concrete is a permanent storage solution. The CO₂ is stored for thousands of years and will not be released, even if the concrete is eventually crushed. Moreover, as stated in Section 8.3 of VM004, no sources of potential leakage can be identified.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credit serial Numbers: 16078-739050988-739051287-VCS-VCU-466-VER-US-6-3207-01012022-31122022-0
Date of Retirement: 08/01/2024 The Climate Strategy Team is responsible for pursuing all market-based initiatives to fulfill our annual operational carbon neutrality commitment. This includes the ongoing management of our virtual power purchase agreement, the annual purchase of energy attribute certificates, and the annual purchase of high-quality, third-party-verified carbon credits as described here. We purchase carbon credits equivalent to our scope 1 emissions each year once we have calculated and verified the emissions at the close of each fiscal year. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects that are verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits.

Row 6

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Methane avoidance

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: Over 21 million people live in Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, and rely on natural gas networks in disrepair. Gas leaks from the aging infrastructure network mean unreliable service and harmful methane emissions. Solution: This project financed the training and adoption of new technology, called Leak Detectors and Hi-Flow Samplers, to find and repair gas leaks. Advanced sealant materials were used to ensure long-lasting repairs. Impact: To date, the project has trained 70 locals, plus 30 support staff, who have checked over 500,000 gas risers and fixed over 37,000 leaks. Reducing methane emissions is particularly important as methane is 20 times more potent as a greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

15274

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2017

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Barrier analysis

Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :No sources of leakage have been identified for this project activity

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The project aims to reduce gas leaks through an advanced Leak Detection and Repair program without causing any significant environmental impacts. It does not require infrastructure that would affect air or water quality, emit harmful substances, or create noise or vibration. The validation team, through on-site inspections and stakeholder interviews, concluded that the project has no adverse environmental effects and does not require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under Bangladesh law.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

*Credit serial numbers: 15579-701618332-701633605-VCS-VCU-1507-VER-BD-10-2478-29012017-22122018-0
Date of retirement: 08/01/2024 The Climate Strategy Team is responsible for pursuing all market-based initiatives to fulfill our annual operational carbon neutrality commitment. This includes the ongoing management of our virtual power purchase agreement, the annual purchase of energy attribute certificates, and the annual purchase of high-quality, third-party-verified carbon credits as described here. We purchase carbon credits equivalent to our scope 1 emissions each year once we have calculated and verified the emissions at the close of each fiscal year. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects that are verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.*

Row 7

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Clean cookstove distribution

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: Rural Kenyans typically use wood to cook over a fire, which creates indoor air pollution and puts pressure on local forests. Without access to cleaner cooking stoves, deforestation and rates of illness from smoke will continue to rise. Solution: Carbon finance supports the local manufacturing and distribution of clean cooking stoves in Kenya. Each Burn stove reduces a household's fuel use, improves their air quality, and slows local demand on forests for cooking fuel. Impact: Burn cookstoves are made at a state-of-the-art solar powered factory in Nairobi that offers women equal job opportunities. Most families recover the initial cost of the stove within a few months, with annual savings thereafter that can go to food or education.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2021

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Gold Standard

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Activity-shifting
- Market leakage

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

Gold Standard requires all projects to meet the following principles underlying the Gold Standard for the Global Goals: 1. Contribution to Climate Security & Sustainable Development, 2. Safeguarding Principles: Projects shall conduct a Safeguarding Principles Assessment and conform to Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles and Requirements, 3. Stakeholder Inclusivity: Projects shall identify and engage Relevant Stakeholders and seek Expert Stakeholder input where necessary in the design, planning and implementation of the Project. Project design shall reflect the views and inputs of stakeholders and ongoing feedback shall be sought, captured and acted upon throughout the life of the Project. 4. Demonstration of real outcomes, 5. Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Need: All Projects must demonstrate impacts that are additional as compared to their baseline scenario

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credit serial numbers: GS1-1-KE-GS5642-16-2021-23110-284445-284454 Date of retirement: 03/06/2024 While we work to reduce the embodied carbon of our products through our science-based targets and complementary sustainability commitments, today we offer a collection of solutions with CarbonNeutral product certification. The Product Sustainability Marketing Team is responsible for the management of our CarbonNeutral certified product portfolio. Our top task seating and desking products have been certified by Climate Impact Partners as CarbonNeutral products in accordance with The Carbon Neutral Protocol. Each of these products has had a lifecycle analysis completed to measure the cradle-to-grave lifecycle impacts of the product, with the results published and verified as Environmental Product Declarations. Then, we provide financing to verified carbon reduction and removal projects equivalent to the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint of our products. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. In fact, our carbon neutral products are supported by majority carbon removal projects today. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

Row 8

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- HFCs

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: The chemicals used for our everyday refrigeration needs can release especially harmful gases such as Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) that can have over 1,000x times greater warming capacity in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. Solution: This set of advanced refrigeration projects supports the transition to greener practices among small- and medium-sized industrial businesses to go above and beyond mandates to decarbonize their business processes. Impact: Supports the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in line with international frameworks, and significantly reduces their release to air, water and soil. These industrial efficiency projects prevent extremely potent greenhouse gases from reaching the atmosphere.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

- Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2019

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- ACR (American Carbon Registry)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Consideration of legal requirements
- Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Not assessed

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

ACR requires all Project Proponents to prepare and disclose an environmental and social impact assessment, mitigation of any negative impacts, and monitoring of any negative impacts and risks. ACR requires the use of the most recently published ACR Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report template on the ACR website, provided within or as an appendix to the GHG Project Plan, for the assessment of environmental and social impacts of the Project, taking into account the scope and scale of the project activity and the mitigation measures.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credit serial numbers: ACR-US-598-2019-1274-394384 to 394393 Date of retirement: 03/26/2024 While we work to reduce the embodied carbon of our products through our science-based targets and complementary sustainability commitments, today we offer a collection of solutions with CarbonNeutral product certification. The Product Sustainability Marketing Team is responsible for the management of our CarbonNeutral certified product portfolio. Our top task seating and desking products have been certified by Climate Impact Partners as CarbonNeutral products in accordance with The Carbon Neutral Protocol. Each of these products has had a lifecycle analysis completed to measure the cradle-to-grave lifecycle impacts of the product, with the results published and verified as Environmental Product Declarations. Then, we provide financing to verified carbon reduction and removal projects equivalent to the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint of our products. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. In fact, our carbon neutral products are supported by majority carbon removal projects today. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

Row 9

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

- Afforestation

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

- Carbon removal

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: The plateau region of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang Rivers, also known as the Three Rivers, has suffered grassland degradation over the past few decades due to overgrazing and warming. Thriving grasslands are important for stabilizing soils and slowing the snowmelt from nearby mountains. Solution: The project removes carbon from the atmosphere by restoring the plateau's degraded grasslands. Located in the central Chinese province of Qinghai, this project is restoring over 160,000 hectares of degraded grasslands by seeding three species of native grass. Impact: This project qualifies for Biodiversity Gold Level status under the CCB standards for exceptional biodiversity benefits in a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) with endangered species such as the steppe eagle, saker falcon, and alpine musk deer. Over half of the twelve thousand local herders who were employed as part of the project were women.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

130

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2020

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

Consideration of legal requirements

Investment analysis

Barrier analysis

Market penetration assessment

Standardized Approaches

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

Monitoring and compensation

Other, please specify :Additional note: 10% of the net GHG removals of the project during this monitoring period will be deposited into the buffer account according to VCS AFOLU Requirement in case of reversal.

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :No risk of leakage.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

According to the Project Design Report, grazing was strictly forbidden in the first five years after seeding, and then controlled grazing will be allowed depending on the growth situation of the forage. Instead, the County Forestry and Grassland Bureau measures the grass yield of the surrounding grasslands in the project area, and guides herders to graze in a reasonable area, so the project will not reduce the grazing productivity. In addition, the local government issued subsidies to the herders in the project area who implemented the prohibition of grazing. All these measures can ensure the long-term sustainable development of the project. Therefore, the identified HCV attributes within the project zone will not be negatively impacted. In addition, the project area is located in Three River (Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancang River) Source Region, the implementation of the project can maintain water and soil, purify water sources, and play an important role in the water safety of local residents and downstream residents. This will ensure the water safety of local residents and downstream residents. Thus, none of the HCVs related to community well-being will be negatively affected by the project.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

*Credit serial numbers: 14474-597857255-597857384-VCS-VCU-291-VER-CN-14-2458-01012020-31122020-1
Date of retirement: 03/11/2024 While we work to reduce the embodied carbon of our products through our science-based targets and complementary sustainability commitments, today we offer a collection of solutions with CarbonNeutral product certification. The Product Sustainability Marketing Team is responsible for the management of our CarbonNeutral certified product portfolio. Our top task seating and desking products have been certified by Climate Impact Partners as CarbonNeutral products in accordance with The Carbon Neutral Protocol. Each of these products has had a lifecycle analysis completed to measure the cradle-to-grave lifecycle impacts of the product, with the results published and verified as Environmental Product Declarations. Then, we provide financing to verified carbon reduction and removal projects equivalent to the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint of our products. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. In fact, our carbon neutral products are supported by majority carbon removal projects today. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.*

Row 10

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Hydro

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Challenge: 60% of all electricity globally is still generated by burning fossil fuels. While hydro is expected to be eventually overtaken by wind and solar, hydropower currently generates more electricity than all other renewable technologies combined and is expected to remain the world's largest source of renewable electricity generation into the 2030s. To reduce emissions by 8% per year, a much faster roll-out of renewables is needed – so that renewables not only meet the growth in energy demand, but displace fossil fuel sources. China is the world's largest producer and consumer of coal. Solution: This project in Yingjiang County, Dehong Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China is a hydropower station with 14MW (9MW5MW) installed capacity. The Project is a run of river hydropower station meaning no reservoir will be formed. With 4,620 hrs of annual operation hours the project will generate 64,679MWh electricity annually and 61,800MWh of feed-in electricity will be sent to the China Southern Power Grid via Dehong Prefecture Grid and Yunnan Province Grid. Clean electricity from this project displaces electricity that would otherwise be generated by burning fossil fuels. Carbon finance provides essential funds to support the development of renewable energy projects like this. Supporting renewable energy projects is a fast and effective way to reduce emissions from global electricity generation. Impact: In addition to reducing emissions, delivering urgent Climate Action (SDG 13), renewable energy projects like this one support Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7) to increase the development of sustainable and resilient energy infrastructure, helping reduce blackouts and shortages during peak hours of demand, as well as increasing the share of renewables in the global energy mix. Clean power projects also contribute to Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), with the local economy and residents' livelihoods improved through the creation of jobs – full-time operational roles and temporary jobs during construction.

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2017

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :No risk of leakage.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The standard requires the project to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment Report which outlined key environmental impacts such as air, noise, waste water and solid waste pollution. The environmental impacts found were not considered to be significant and the EIA was approved. The project also must contribute towards sustainable development and is cited to through increasing local revenue by transferring water resources to economical profit and offering employment to 30 local residents during operation and more during construction.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Credit serial numbers: 1,141,916,915 - 1,141,917,014 Date of retirement: 03/08/2024 While we work to reduce the embodied carbon of our products through our science-based targets and complementary sustainability commitments, today we offer a collection of solutions with CarbonNeutral product certification. The Product Sustainability Marketing Team is responsible for the management of our CarbonNeutral certified product portfolio. Our top task seating and desking products have been certified by Climate Impact Partners as CarbonNeutral products in accordance with The Carbon Neutral Protocol. Each of these products has had a lifecycle analysis completed to measure the cradle-to-grave lifecycle impacts of the product, with the results published and verified as Environmental Product Declarations. Then, we provide financing to verified carbon reduction and removal projects equivalent to the cradle-to-grave carbon footprint of our products. First and foremost, we select high-quality projects verified by third parties to fulfill best practice quality and integrity requirements. We also seek a diversity of project types, especially those with clear co-benefits for people, communities, and nature, and those located within each region where we operate. We also aim to develop a forward-looking offset portfolio with a mix of avoidance and removal credits. In fact, our carbon neutral products are supported by majority carbon removal projects today. Corresponding adjustments have not been issued for these carbon credits. Climate Impact Partners' standard process implies a due diligence screening and QA report.

[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	83520	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	83520
Cattle products	63	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	63
Rubber	0.43	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	0.43

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Michigan, Oregon

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

56314

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

33

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.3

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Austria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

St. Johann

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

11587

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products**(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

- China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Shandong Province, Guangdong Province, Guangxi Province

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4208

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products**(8.5.1) Country/area of origin**

Select from:

- Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2065

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1121

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

572

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

338

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Russian Federation

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

230

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Cameroon

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

182

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

136

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

133

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

86

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Chile

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

53

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Slovenia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

37

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

24

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

9

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Mexico

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Ghana

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Svenljunga

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

23

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (processors)

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0.1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Trader/broker/commodity market

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Steelcase currently does not maintain an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target. However, we have implemented stringent measures to ensure a sustainable approach to sourcing. We require that suppliers present certifications from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), indicating that the wood and paper products originate from responsibly managed forests or controlled sources. Additionally, our organization adheres to all trade regulations and sourcing regulations in local and regional markets where we operate. Our approach provides us with a low-risk profile concerning both deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Steelcase maintains proactive efforts toward sustainability via our Sustainable Wood Policy. This policy includes commitments to increasing the proportion of materials we source from FSC/PEFC certification suppliers and strengthening our measurement metrics for gauging wood product sustainability performance. As a company, we aspire to progress constantly, with no finite end date or specific targeted value figure in mind. Therefore, based on the criteria outlined by CDP, our efforts towards sustainability do not meet the specific criteria to qualify as a "target."

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

1. Steelcase complies with international trade regulations and supply chain transparency regulations related to leather sourcing. These regulations often include provisions related to illegal deforestation or conversion of natural habitats, so compliance with these rules may be seen as sufficient in avoiding these issues. 2. Leather is a low-volume commodity sourced by Steelcase. The amount of leather used in our products is relatively small in comparison to other materials, making it less of a priority for sustainability practices. 3. We already conduct due diligence when sourcing leather, such as gathering country of origin information from suppliers. This type of information gathering can help to ensure that the leather is ethically sourced and does not contribute to deforestation or conversion of natural habitats. In summary, we are already pursuing sustainable sourcing practices for leather, and adopting a no-deforestation or no-conversion target is not currently a high priority for Steelcase.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

1. Steelcase complies with international trade regulations and supply chain transparency regulations related to leather sourcing. These regulations often include provisions related to illegal deforestation or conversion of natural habitats, so compliance with these rules may be seen as sufficient in avoiding these issues. 2. Leather is a low-volume commodity sourced by Steelcase. The amount of leather used in our products is relatively small in comparison to other materials, making it less of a priority for sustainability practices. 3. We already conduct due diligence when sourcing leather, such as gathering country of origin information from suppliers. This type of information gathering can help to ensure that the leather is ethically sourced and does not contribute to deforestation or conversion of natural habitats. In summary, we are already pursuing sustainable sourcing practices for leather, and adopting a no-deforestation or no-conversion target is not currently a high priority for Steelcase.

Rubber

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Steelcase products are infrequently designed with natural rubber. However, the company has specific initiatives in place to identify natural rubber use and transition to synthetic alternatives wherever possible. As part of its wider strategy to eliminate natural rubber use, Steelcase has determined that adopting a no-deforestation and no-conversion target for rubber sourcing is currently of lower priority.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to have other targets related to this commodity in the next two years

(8.7.6) Primary reason for not having other active targets in the reporting year

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.7.7) Explain why you did not have other active targets in the reporting year

Steelcase products are infrequently designed with natural rubber. However, the company has specific initiatives in place to identify natural rubber use and transition to synthetic alternatives wherever possible. As part of its wider strategy to eliminate natural rubber use, Steelcase has determined that adopting a no-deforestation and no-conversion target for rubber sourcing is currently of lower priority.

[Fixed row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Value chain mapping
- Supplier engagement/communication
- Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

To trace the origins of wood material, there are several methods employed by Steelcase, which include: 1. Chain-of-custody certification: Steelcase obtains Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) chain-of-custody certification and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) and requires our suppliers to obtain such certifications as well. 2. Value chain mapping: This method involves mapping out the upstream value chain of the wood material category. This method helps to identify potential gaps or issues in the supply chain and enables Steelcase to address them proactively. 3. Supplier engagement: This method involves engaging with suppliers at multiple tiers of the supply chain to ensure that they meet Steelcase's sustainability standards. Steelcase works with its suppliers to ensure that they have responsible sourcing policies and practices in place, and that they are aligned with Steelcase's sustainable sourcing goals. 4. Internal traceability system: This method involves tracking the journey of the wood material within Steelcase's own operations. Steelcase implements an internal traceability system that tracks the movement of wood material from the moment it enters the manufacturing process, through to the finished product. This system ensures that Steelcase can trace the origin of the wood material used in its products and identify any potential issues in the supply chain. 5. Global trade compliance team makes sure we comply with global trade regulations around wood and supply chain transparency such as Lacey Act.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

At Steelcase, we communicate and engage with our suppliers in order to perform due diligence to ensure that the materials we use are sourced ethically and sustainably. This involves collecting documentation from our suppliers such as certificates of origin, certificates of compliance with local laws and regulations, and material chemistry documentations.

Rubber

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

At Steelcase, we communicate and engage with our suppliers in order to perform due diligence to ensure that the materials we use are sourced ethically and sustainably. This involves collecting documentation from our suppliers such as certificates of origin, certificates of compliance with local laws and regulations, and material chemistry documentations.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

78

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

16

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

6

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

47

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

53

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Rubber

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

29

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

71

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

7

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

7

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Leather accounts for a small percentage of the inputs used in Steelcase products, and we have procedures in place to ensure compliance with global trade regulations and supply chain transparency regulations. And therefore, the risks associated with deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystem of these materials are lower compared to other materials.

Rubber

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

No

(8.9.7) Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.9.8) Explain why you have not assessed DF/DCF status

Rubber accounts for a minimal percentage of the inputs used in Steelcase products, and we have procedures in place to ensure compliance with global trade regulations and supply chain transparency regulations. Moreover, we are in progress of phasing out natural rubber in our products. And therefore, the risks associated with deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystem of these materials are lower compared to other materials.
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification

FSC Chain-of-Custody certification (any type)

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

7

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

FSC Controlled Wood

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Steelcase sources wood materials that are FSC Controlled Wood. However, the data collection and the calculation of the percentage are still in progress. Therefore, FSC Controlled Wood data was disclosed as 0. [Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

	Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance	% of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance	Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance
Timber products	Chain-of-custody certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PEFC Chain-of-Custody (any type)	17	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Steelcase currently does not have internal resources or expertise, nor a standardized procedure to estimate the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for timber products we purchase. We understand the importance of such estimations and will be exploring the necessary expertise and resources to address this issue in coming years.

Cattle products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Leather accounts for a small percentage of the inputs used in Steelcase products, and thus, the footprint from deforestation and conversion associated with these materials are lower compared to other materials and of lower priority.

Rubber

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Steelcase products are infrequently designed with natural rubber, and the company has specific initiatives in place to identify natural rubber use and transition to synthetic alternatives wherever possible. Therefore, monitoring or estimating the deforestation and conversion footprint is currently of low priority.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members	Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted
Timber products	Select from:	Select from:	Select from:

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members	Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
Cattle products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years	Select from:	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years	Select from:	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Steelcase currently does not have internal resources or expertise, nor a standardized procedure to calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change. We understand the importance of such calculations and will be exploring the necessary expertise and resources to address this issue in coming years.

Cattle products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Leather accounts for a small percentage of the inputs used in Steelcase products, and therefore, the GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change are lower compared to other materials and of lower priority.

Rubber

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Steelcase products are infrequently designed with natural rubber, and the company has specific initiatives in place to transition to synthetic alternatives wherever possible. Therefore, calculating GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change is currently of low priority.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Environmental protection
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Supplier self-declaration

(8.14.5) Please explain

To assess the compliance of our suppliers, we rely on internationally recognized certification programs such as FSC and PEFC, which provide reliable verification of responsible forest management practices. We require that our suppliers have valid and current third-party FSC/PEFC certificates for the timber they provide. By asking our suppliers to hold these certifications, we require that such certifications are accompanied by contractual agreements to ensure that our suppliers remain committed to sustainable practices and follow through with their obligations.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Since Steelcase does not harvest forest directly and the procurement of related products is not significant, it may be challenging to justify the necessary resources and attention toward these types of initiatives. The impact that we can have on the sustainability of the supply chain would also be limited given our position in the value chain. There are other approaches to advancing shared sustainable land use goals that are better suited to Steelcase's business model and expertise. For example, we have chosen to focus on supplier engagement, product design, and internal sustainability initiatives rather than engaging in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives.

[Fixed row]

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Carbon credits gained sustainable livelihoods
- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Improvement of water availability and quality
- Creation of green jobs and

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Steelcase recently entered a 5-year agreement with The Nature Conservancy to annually retire carbon credits from the Michigamme Highlands Carbon Project in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The improved forest management project is registered with the American Carbon Registry (ACR647) and protects more than 6,200 hectares of forests, wetlands, and glacial lakes. The project improves carbon sequestration and storage, contributes to an extensive conservation corridor of protected habitat for wide-ranging species, and protects vital freshwater resources. The retirement of 6,000 carbon credits from this project will be applied to the reporting year (FY2024).

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- 2028

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

6200

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

6200

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

United States of America

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

46

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-86

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Carbon credits gained

Reduction of GHG emissions

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

As part of our operational carbon neutral commitment, we regularly finance verified carbon offset projects that promote forest ecosystem restoration and reforestation. To support the fulfillment of this commitment, Steelcase recently entered a 5-year agreement with The Nature Conservancy to annually retire carbon credits from the Michigamme Highlands Carbon Project in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The improved forest management project is registered with the American Carbon Registry (ACR647) and protects more than 6,200 hectares of forests, wetlands, and glacial lakes. The project improves carbon sequestration and storage, contributes to an extensive conservation corridor of protected habitat for wide-ranging species, and protects vital freshwater resources. The retirement of 6,000 carbon credits from this project will be applied to the reporting year (FY2024).

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Carbon credits gained ecosystem integrity
- Reduction of GHG emissions sustainable livelihoods
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss sustainability of production practices
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- Net gain in biodiversity and
- Creation of green jobs and
- Improvement to

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

We offer our top task seating and desking products with CarbonNeutral product certification, and in the reporting year, purchases of these projects financed carbon credits from the Three Rivers Grassland Restoration project (130 tons), certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) program and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB). The Three Rivers Grassland Restoration, located in the central Chinese province of Qinghai, protects a total of 160,000 hectares of land and qualifies for Biodiversity Gold Level status under the CCB standards for exceptional biodiversity benefits in a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) with endangered species such as the steppe eagle, saker falcon, and alpine musk deer.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- Indefinitely

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

160000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

160000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

China

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

35

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

90

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Carbon credits gained

Reduction of GHG emissions

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

We offer our top task seating and desking products with CarbonNeutral product certification, and in the reporting year, purchases of these projects financed carbon credits from the Three Rivers Grassland Restoration project (130 tons), certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) program and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB). The Three Rivers Grassland Restoration, located in the central Chinese province of Qinghai, protects a total of 160,000 hectares of land and qualifies for Biodiversity Gold Level status under the CCB standards for exceptional biodiversity benefits in a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) with endangered species such as the steppe eagle, saker falcon, and alpine musk deer.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

Set aside land

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

Carbon credits gained ecosystem(s)

Protection of land tenure availability and quality

Reduction of GHG emissions

Restoration of natural

Improvement of water

- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Increase in carbon sequestration

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

We offer our top task seating and desking products with CarbonNeutral product certification, and in the reporting year, purchases of these projects financed carbon credits from the Darkwoods Forest Conservation project (140 tons), certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) program and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB). The Darkwoods Forest Conservation project, located in southeastern British Columbia, protects 63,000 hectares of Boreal forest against subdivision, high-impact logging, and other environmental threats. In addition to sequestering carbon, the protected land provides a crucial wildlife corridor and preserves freshwater systems for plants, animals, and people alike.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2023

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- Indefinitely

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

63000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

63000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

- Canada

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

49

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-116

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Carbon credits gained
 Reduction of GHG emissions

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

We offer our top task seating and desking products with CarbonNeutral product certification, and in the reporting year, purchases of these projects financed carbon credits from the Darkwoods Forest Conservation project (140 tons), certified according to the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) program and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB). The Darkwoods Forest Conservation project, located in southeastern British Columbia, protects 63,000 hectares of Boreal forest against subdivision, high-impact logging, and other environmental threats. In addition to sequestering carbon, the protected land provides a crucial wildlife corridor and preserves freshwater systems for plants, animals, and people alike.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter(s)

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water supplied by municipalities and measured using local municipality's water meter.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter(s)

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water supplied by municipalities and measured using local municipality's water meter.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

26-50

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Daily

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Various test methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water is tested and treated with additives for use in various production and ancillary processes (i.e. paint washers, boilers, etc)

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Estimated using water meter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Local municipalities estimate sewer use based on water meter.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Estimated using water meter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Local municipalities estimate sewer use based on water meter.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Discharges treated by municipality.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Varies based on location

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Various test methods.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Manufacturing facilities test water discharge parameters as needed if they have a permitted discharge. Examples include Kentwood sampling semiannually and Athens testing pH daily.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

Manufacturing facilities test water discharge parameters as needed if they have a permitted discharge. Examples include Kentwood sampling semiannually and Athens testing pH daily.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water meter.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have water recycling systems to reuse process water at three manufacturing locations.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

320

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water efficiency projects are being implemented to decrease water usage/reuse water.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

320

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Water efficiency projects are being implemented to decrease water usage/reuse water.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Other, please specify :not applicable

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

69

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

21.56

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

WRI Aqueduct

WWF Water Risk Filter

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Areas with water stress are referenced from the WRI Water Risk Atlas and WWF WRF map.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

319.7

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water used in manufacturing facilities is purchased from local municipalities.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

319.7

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

*Water is discharged to local municipalities or third party vendors for treatment before disposal.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

26-50

(9.3.4) Please explain

We are already in the process of doing water balance projects and have identified prioritized facilities: Dongguan Plant, Reynosa Plant, Tijuana AMEX Plant, Riyadh Plant, Carrollton Smith System Building B, AMQ Rancho Cucamonga, Madrid Plant, Viccarbe Plant, and Pune Plant. This list includes facilities located in water stressed areas as well as facilities that have strict local water regulations.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

*We plan to engage with our value chain in the next two fiscal years.
[Fixed row]*

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Dong Guan Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

Dong Jiang

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.86019

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

114.1312

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

22.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

22.5

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

22.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes. Much lower over 20% reduction

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

- Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.75452

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.80573

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

4.3

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

4.3

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

4.3

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Riyadh Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Saudi Arabia

Other, please specify :Arabian Peninsula

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

24.53398

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

46.91671

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

12.2

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.2

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes. Much higher over 20% increase

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Madrid Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

Other, please specify :Tagus

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-3.69504

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12.4

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

12.4

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.4

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Viccarbe

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Spain

Other, please specify :Turia

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.38471

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-0.41487

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0.6

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

0.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

This is our first year of measurement

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

- Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

- Trinity River (Texas)

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.95501

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-96.9235

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12.5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

12.5

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes. Much higher over 20% increase

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Rancho Cucamonga RDC

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Santa Ana

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.10097

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-117.534

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

12.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

12.6

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Reynosa Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Argentina

Rio Grande

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-98.2902

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

9.6

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

9.6

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

9.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes. Much lower over 20% reduction

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Tijuana (AMEX) Plant

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

United States of America

Other, please specify :Baja California, Arroyo Tijuana

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

32.53598

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

-116.917

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

5

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

0

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

*We do not consume water in our manufacturing processes. Much lower over 20% reduction
[Add row]*

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	3159600000	9873750.00	Water efficiency will increase as water usage is reduced.

[Fixed row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	N/A

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to address this within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of internal resources	N/A

[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>We are in compliance with all local regulations.</i>
Water withdrawals	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]</i>
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	N/A
Other	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Monitoring of water use

Other monitoring water use, please specify :Conduct water balance analyses

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

02/29/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

02/28/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

20

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

7

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

35

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers all direct operations.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are collecting data from utility bills and plant personnel through interviews and emails. We will continue to communicate with plant personnel and leadership to share the water balance results with visual graphics. At the end of the reporting year, we had completed water balance results for seven plants.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Through this target, we aim to conduct water balance analyses for manufacturing plants and consider water recycling options for plants in water-stressed areas.

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water consumption

Reduction in total water consumption

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/01/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

02/29/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

101181140

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

02/28/2030

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

84453851

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target includes all direct operations with a particular focus on plants with opportunities to implement water reuse projects.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are monitoring and reporting the measurement monthly or quarterly (depending on billing cadence), and continue engagement efforts with plant personnel. At the end of the reporting year, we had achieved 17.3% reduction compared to base year.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

This target is to improve water use efficiency to reduce global water consumption in operations and continue to manage the quality of discharged wastewater

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party	Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is	Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>This party verification of additional environmental information is not deemed strategically important at this time.</i>

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

	Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured
Row 1	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Senior Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Secretary

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

General Counsel

[Fixed row]

