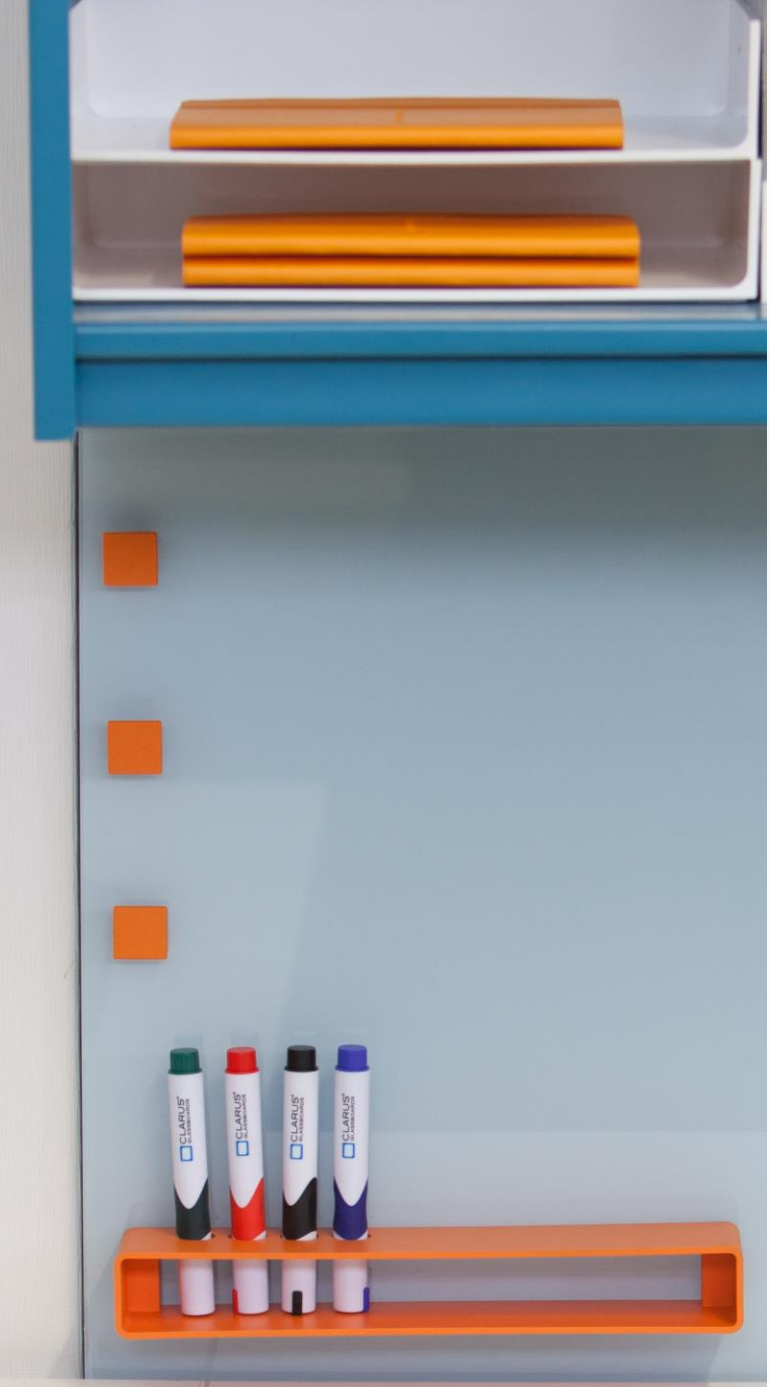


clarus

VERIFIED by SCS GLOBAL SERVICES ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION BASED ON LCA

Declaration Owner

Clarus
7537 Jack Newell Blvd N
Fort Worth, TX 76118
469.400.7472 | www.clarus.com

Product

Adapt glassboards
Float glassboards

Functional Unit

1 m^2 of writing surface for 10 years of use

EPD Number and Period of Validity

SCS-EPD-04992
EPD Valid May 31, 2018 through May 30, 2023

Product Category Rule

Product Category Rules in Accordance with ISO 14025. Product Group: UN CPC 3812 & 3814. Other Furniture used in Offices and Other Furniture N.E.C.. Version 1.2. International EPD System. 2018.

Program Operator

SCS Global Services
2000 Powell Street, Ste. 600, Emeryville, CA 94608
+1.510.452.8000 | www.SCSglobalServices.com

SCSglobal SERVICES

Table of Contents

Disclaimers: *This EPD conforms to ISO 14025, 14040, and ISO 14044.*

Scope of Results Reported: *The PCR requirements limit the scope of the LCA metrics such that the results exclude environmental and social performance benchmarks and thresholds, and exclude impacts from the depletion of natural resources, land use ecological impacts, ocean impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions, risks from hazardous wastes and impacts linked to hazardous chemical emissions.*

Accuracy of Results: *Due to PCR constraints, this EPD provides estimations of potential impacts that are inherently limited in terms of accuracy.*

Comparability: *The PCR this EPD was based on was not written to support comparative assertions. EPDs based on different PCRs, or different calculation models, may not be comparable. When attempting to compare EPDs or life cycle impacts of products from different companies, the user should be aware of the uncertainty in the final results, due to and not limited to, the practitioner's assumptions, the source of the data used in the study, and the specifics of the product modeled.*

PCR review, was conducted by	The Technical Committee of the International EPD® System. Chair: Massimo Marino Contact via info@environdec.com.
Approved Date: May 31, 2018 – End Date: May 30, 2023	
Independent verification of the declaration and data, according to ISO 14025:2006	☐ internal ☑ external
Third party verifier	Tom Gloria, Ph.D., Industrial Ecology Consultants

ABOUT CLARUS

Clarus is the pioneer and innovator of the glassboard. As the world's largest glassboard manufacturer, Clarus' modern and minimalist dry-erase solutions have literally and visually transformed strategic, interpersonal communication. Established in 2009, Clarus has experienced explosive growth, requiring the company to relocate to larger facilities 5 times in 9 years. The Clarus design team invents new ways to use the most basic form of written communication in the most modern ways. Clarus leads the Architecture and Design industry by working with the most prestigious brands across the globe and inspiring collaboration in corporate, government, healthcare, and educational settings.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Adapt

The Clarus Design Team engineered glassboards to directly attach to the bestselling workstations on the market. Adapt panels are customized to each individual furniture system, and panels can be painted in 150+ colors and attached using existing hardware within the workstation. As a simple upgrade or a high design element for a new, fresh office, Adapt allows employees to easily brainstorm, jot notes, communicate, and collaborate without ever leaving the workstation.

Float

Float is a magnetic, backpainted glassboard that mounts flush on the wall with minimal, invisible mounting hardware on the back of the board. As the most premier writing surface in the furniture industry, Float can be completely customized by color, size, and shape, along with additional options of frames.

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1. *Surface Area, and weight per area, for Adapt glassboard products assessed in EPD.*

Product name	Surface Area (m^2)	kg/m^2
Adapt - Magnetic	2.23	21.5
Adapt - Non-magnetic	2.23	17.7

Table 2. *Surface Area, and weight per area, for Float glassboard products assessed in EPD.*

Product name	Surface Area (m^2)	kg/m^2
Float - Wood Frame, Magnetic	2.23	18.3
Float - Wood Frame, Non-magnetic	2.23	16.3
Float - Aluminum Frame, Magnetic	2.23	19.4
Float - Aluminum Frame, Non-magnetic	2.23	17.4

MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Table 3. *Material and packaging composition for Adapt. Results are shown on a mass basis per square meter and as a percent of total.*

Material	Adapt-Magnetic	Adapt-Non-magnetic
PRODUCT		
Glass	16 73%	16 88%
Steel	5.3 25%	1.6 9.2%
Paint	0.38 1.8%	0.38 2.2%
Magnet; Plastic; Wood	0.12 0.57%	- -
Other	$6.7x10^{-2}$ 0.31%	$6.7x10^{-2}$ 0.38%
Plastic	$4.1x10^{-3}$ 0.02%	$4.1x10^{-3}$ 0.02%
Product Total	**21** **100%**	**18** **100%**
PACKAGING		
Lumber	16 80%	16 80%
OSB	4.1 20%	4.1 20%
Stretch Wrap	$4.1x10^{-2}$ 0.20%	$4.1x10^{-2}$ 0.20%
Foam Pads	$8.1x10^{-3}$ 0.04%	$8.1x10^{-3}$ 0.04%
Packaging Total	**20** **100%**	**20** **100%**

Table 4. *Material and packaging composition for Float. Results are shown on a mass basis per square meter and as a percent of total.*

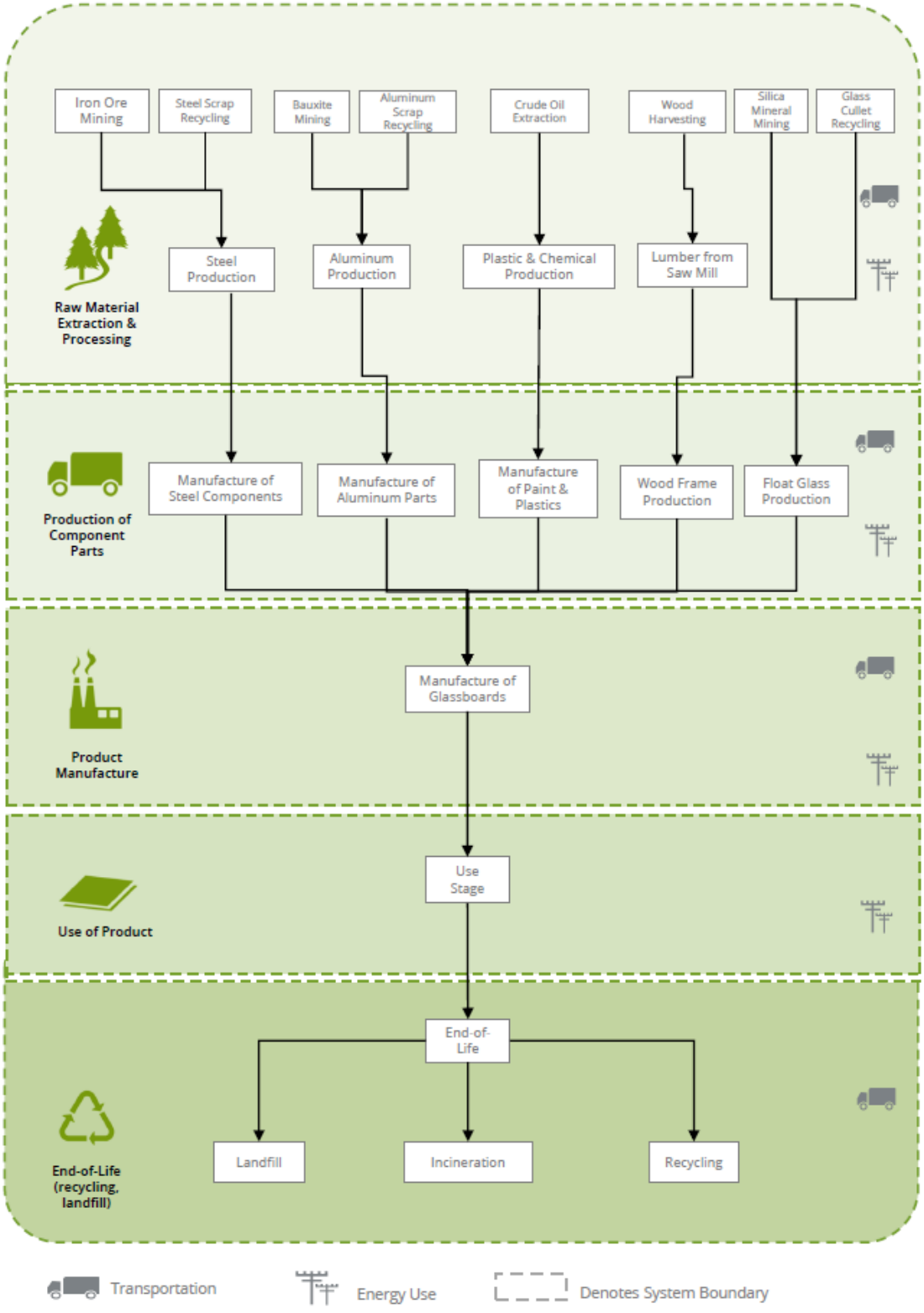
Material	Float with Wood Frame; Magnetic	Float with Wood Frame; Non-magnetic	Float with Aluminum Frame; Magnetic	Float with Aluminum Frame; Non-magnetic
PRODUCT				
Glass	7.8 43%	7.8 48%	7.8 40%	7.8 45%
Steel	4.3 23%	2.5 15%	4.5 23%	2.7 15%
Wood	3.3 18%	3.3 20%	- -	- -
Aluminum - Recycled	1.8 9.9%	1.8 11%	1.8 9.4%	1.8 11%
Aluminum	0.51 2.8%	0.51 3.1%	4.6 24%	4.6 27%
Paint	0.38 2.1%	0.38 2.3%	0.38 2.0%	0.38 2.2%
Magnet; Plastic; Wood	0.12 0.67%	- -	0.12 0.63%	- -
Other	$6.7x10^{-2}$ 0.37%	- -	$6.7x10^{-2}$ 0.35%	- -
Plastic	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 0.13%	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 0.15%	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 0.13%	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 0.14%
Product Total	**18** **100%**	**16** **100%**	**19** **100%**	**17** **100%**
PACKAGING				
Lumber	18 75%	18 75%	18 75%	18 75%
OSB	6.1 25%	6.1 25%	6.1 25%	6.1 25%
Stretch Wrap	$4.1x10^{-2}$ 0.17%	$4.1x10^{-2}$ 0.17%	$4.1x10^{-2}$ 0.17%	$4.1x10^{-2}$ 0.17%
Foam Pads	$8.1x10^{-3}$ 0.03%	$8.1x10^{-3}$ 0.03%	$8.1x10^{-3}$ 0.03%	$8.1x10^{-3}$ 0.03%
Packaging Total	**24** **100%**	**24** **100%**	**24** **100%**	**24** **100%**

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT STAGES

The system boundary is cradle-to-grave and includes resource extraction and processing, product manufacture and assembly, distribution/transport, use and maintenance, and end-of-life. The diagram below illustrates the life cycle stages included in this EPD.

PRODUCT LIFE CYCLE FLOW DIAGRAM

The diagram below is a representation of the most significant contributions to the life cycle of Adapt and Float glassboards.



LIFE CYCLE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impact category indicators are calculated using the CML-IA and TRACI 2.1 characterization methods. CML-IA impact category indicators include global warming potential (100 years), acidification potential, eutrophication potential, Photochemical Ozone Creation potential, ozone depletion potential, fossil fuel abiotic resource depletion, human toxicity, and ecotoxicity, in accordance with the PCR. In addition, an estimate of the impacts from land use is reported (based on ReCiPe methodology).

Table 5. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Adapt Magnetic glassboards. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
LCIA Results - TRACI					
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq %	92 100%	43 47%	34 37%	15 16%
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq %	0.52 100%	0.27 53%	0.21 41%	$3.3x10^{-2}$ 6.4%
Eutrophication	kg N eq %	0.44 100%	0.16 35%	0.19 42%	$9.8x10^{-2}$ 22%
Smog	kg O_3 eq %	5.5 100%	3.3 59%	1.5 27%	0.76 14%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq %	$6.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$4.3x10^{-6}$ 62%	$1.3x10^{-6}$ 20%	$1.2x10^{-6}$ 18%
LCIA Results - CML					
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO_2 eq %	95 100%	44 46%	35 37%	16 17%
Acidification potential	kg SO_2 eq %	0.53 100%	0.27 51%	0.23 43%	$2.9x10^{-2}$ 5.5%
Eutrophication potential	kg PO_4^{3-} eq %	0.20 100%	$8.1x10^{-2}$ 40%	$7.9x10^{-2}$ 39%	$4.0x10^{-2}$ 20%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C_2H_4 eq %	$3.0x10^{-2}$ 100%	$1.6x10^{-2}$ 52%	$1.2x10^{-2}$ 38%	$2.9x10^{-3}$ 9.8%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq %	$6.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$4.3x10^{-6}$ 62%	$1.4x10^{-6}$ 20%	$1.2x10^{-6}$ 18%
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq %	$2.9x10^{-4}$ 100%	$2.6x10^{-4}$ 87%	$1.8x10^{-5}$ 6.1%	$2.0x10^{-5}$ 6.6%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ %	1,100 100%	550 50%	450 41%	110 9.7%
LCIA Results - Other					
Ecotoxicity	CTUe %	0.77 100%	0.32 42%	0.13 17%	0.32 41%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh %	$9.9x10^{-9}$ 100%	$3.0x10^{-9}$ 30%	$6.4x10^{-9}$ 64%	$5.3x10^{-10}$ 5.4%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh %	$3.7x10^{-10}$ 100%	$2.2x10^{-10}$ 60%	$1.1x10^{-10}$ 30%	$3.9x10^{-11}$ 10%
Land occupation	species.yr %	$1.5x10^{-6}$ 100%	$5.8x10^{-8}$ 3.8%	$1.5x10^{-6}$ 95%	$1.5x10^{-8}$ 0.96%

Table 6. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Adapt Non-magnetic glassboards. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
LCIA Results - TRACI					
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq %	68 100%	26 38%	29 42%	13 20%
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq %	0.39 100%	0.18 47%	0.18 46%	$2.8x10^{-2}$ 7.2%
Eutrophication	kg N eq %	0.33 100%	$6.5x10^{-2}$ 20%	0.17 52%	$9.6x10^{-2}$ 29%
Smog	kg O_3 eq %	4.3 100%	2.3 54%	1.3 31%	0.63 15%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq %	$4.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$2.7x10^{-6}$ 55%	$1.2x10^{-6}$ 25%	$1.0x10^{-6}$ 21%
LCIA Results - CML					
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO_2 eq %	71 100%	26 37%	30 42%	15 21%
Acidification potential	kg SO_2 eq %	0.40 100%	0.18 45%	0.19 49%	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 6.1%
Eutrophication potential	kg PO_4^{3-} eq %	0.15 100%	$3.8x10^{-2}$ 25%	$7.2x10^{-2}$ 48%	$3.9x10^{-2}$ 26%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C_2H_4 eq %	$2.1x10^{-2}$ 100%	$8.6x10^{-3}$ 40%	$9.9x10^{-3}$ 47%	$2.7x10^{-3}$ 13%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq %	$4.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$2.7x10^{-6}$ 54%	$1.2x10^{-6}$ 25%	$1.0x10^{-6}$ 21%
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq %	$1.4x10^{-4}$ 100%	$1.1x10^{-4}$ 77%	$1.7x10^{-5}$ 12%	$1.6x10^{-5}$ 11%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ %	810 100%	330 41%	390 48%	90 11%
LCIA Results - Other					
Ecotoxicity	CTUe %	0.54 100%	$9.5x10^{-2}$ 18%	0.13 24%	0.32 59%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh %	$7.8x10^{-9}$ 100%	$1.3x10^{-9}$ 17%	$6.1x10^{-9}$ 78%	$3.6x10^{-10}$ 4.6%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh %	$2.2x10^{-10}$ 100%	$8.8x10^{-11}$ 40%	$9.9x10^{-11}$ 45%	$3.5x10^{-11}$ 16%
Land occupation	species.yr %	$1.5x10^{-6}$ 100%	$3.4x10^{-8}$ 2.3%	$1.5x10^{-6}$ 97%	$1.3x10^{-8}$ 0.84%

Table 7. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Magnetic glassboards with wood frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
LCIA Results - TRACI					
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq %	120 100%	79 66%	31 26%	10 8.3%
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq %	0.70 100%	0.48 68%	0.19 28%	$2.8x10^{-2}$ 4.0%
Eutrophication	kg N eq %	0.53 100%	0.26 49%	0.20 37%	$7.4x10^{-2}$ 14%
Smog	kg O_3 eq %	7.0 100%	4.8 69%	1.5 22%	0.65 9.2%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq %	$6.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$4.4x10^{-6}$ 65%	$1.4x10^{-6}$ 20%	$1.1x10^{-6}$ 15%
LCIA Results - CML					
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO_2 eq %	120 100%	81 65%	32 26%	11 8.8%
Acidification potential	kg SO_2 eq %	0.71 100%	0.47 67%	0.21 29%	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 3.4%
Eutrophication potential	kg PO_4^{3-} eq %	0.24 100%	0.13 54%	$8.2x10^{-2}$ 34%	$3.0x10^{-2}$ 12%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C_2H_4 eq %	$4.2x10^{-2}$ 100%	$2.9x10^{-2}$ 70%	$1.1x10^{-2}$ 26%	$2.0x10^{-3}$ 4.7%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq %	$6.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$4.5x10^{-6}$ 65%	$1.4x10^{-6}$ 20%	$1.1x10^{-6}$ 15%
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq %	$2.7x10^{-4}$ 100%	$2.4x10^{-4}$ 87%	$2.0x10^{-5}$ 7.3%	$1.7x10^{-5}$ 6.1%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ %	1,400 100%	840 62%	420 31%	92 6.8%
LCIA Results - Other					
Ecotoxicity	CTUe %	0.83 100%	0.35 43%	0.16 19%	0.32 38%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh %	$1.2x10^{-8}$ 100%	$3.3x10^{-9}$ 27%	$8.2x10^{-9}$ 67%	$6.2x10^{-10}$ 5.1%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh %	$4.3x10^{-10}$ 100%	$2.8x10^{-10}$ 65%	$1.1x10^{-10}$ 27%	$3.5x10^{-11}$ 8.3%
Land occupation	species.yr %	$2.0x10^{-6}$ 100%	$2.5x10^{-7}$ 13%	$1.7x10^{-6}$ 87%	$1.3x10^{-8}$ 0.64%

Table 8. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Non-magnetic glassboards with wood frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
LCIA Results - TRACI					
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq %	110 100%	69 65%	29 27%	9.4 8.7%
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq %	0.63 100%	0.43 68%	0.18 28%	$2.5x10^{-2}$ 4.0%
Eutrophication	kg N eq %	0.47 100%	0.21 44%	0.19 40%	$7.2x10^{-2}$ 15%
Smog	kg O_3 eq %	6.3 100%	4.2 68%	1.5 23%	0.58 9.2%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq %	$5.5x10^{-6}$ 100%	$3.3x10^{-6}$ 59%	$1.3x10^{-6}$ 24%	$9.5x10^{-7}$ 17%
LCIA Results - CML					
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO_2 eq %	110 100%	70 64%	30 27%	10 9.3%
Acidification potential	kg SO_2 eq %	0.63 100%	0.42 67%	0.19 30%	$2.2x10^{-2}$ 3.5%
Eutrophication potential	kg PO_4^{3-} eq %	0.21 100%	0.11 50%	$7.8x10^{-2}$ 37%	$2.9x10^{-2}$ 14%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C_2H_4 eq %	$3.7x10^{-2}$ 100%	$2.5x10^{-2}$ 68%	$1.0x10^{-2}$ 27%	$1.9x10^{-3}$ 5.1%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq %	$5.6x10^{-6}$ 100%	$3.3x10^{-6}$ 59%	$1.3x10^{-6}$ 24%	$9.5x10^{-7}$ 17%
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq %	$1.8x10^{-4}$ 100%	$1.5x10^{-4}$ 81%	$1.9x10^{-5}$ 11%	$1.5x10^{-5}$ 8.2%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ %	1,200 100%	700 60%	390 33%	83 7.1%
LCIA Results - Other					
Ecotoxicity	CTUe %	0.60 100%	0.13 22%	0.16 26%	0.31 52%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh %	$1.1x10^{-8}$ 100%	$2.4x10^{-9}$ 22%	$8.0x10^{-9}$ 73%	$5.3x10^{-10}$ 4.9%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh %	$3.1x10^{-10}$ 100%	$1.7x10^{-10}$ 54%	$1.1x10^{-10}$ 35%	$3.3x10^{-11}$ 11%
Land occupation	species.yr %	$2.0x10^{-6}$ 100%	$2.4x10^{-7}$ 12%	$1.7x10^{-6}$ 87%	$1.2x10^{-8}$ 0.59%

Table 9. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Magnetic glassboards with aluminum frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
LCIA Results - TRACI					
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq %	230 100%	180 81%	33 14%	10 4.5%
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq %	1.3 100%	1.1 83%	0.20 15%	$3.0x10^{-2}$ 2.2%
Eutrophication	kg N eq %	0.80 100%	0.55 68%	0.20 25%	$5.5x10^{-2}$ 6.8%
Smog	kg O_3 eq %	13 100%	10 82%	1.6 12%	0.68 5.4%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq %	$9.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$7.4x10^{-6}$ 75%	$1.4x10^{-6}$ 14%	$1.1x10^{-6}$ 11%
LCIA Results - CML					
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO_2 eq %	230 100%	190 81%	34 14%	11 4.8%
Acidification potential	kg SO_2 eq %	1.3 100%	1.1 82%	0.22 16%	$2.6x10^{-2}$ 1.9%
Eutrophication potential	kg PO_4^{3-} eq %	0.39 100%	0.28 72%	$8.4x10^{-2}$ 22%	$2.4x10^{-2}$ 6.1%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C_2H_4 eq %	$8.0x10^{-2}$ 100%	$6.6x10^{-2}$ 83%	$1.1x10^{-2}$ 14%	$2.0x10^{-3}$ 2.6%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq %	$1.0x10^{-5}$ 100%	$7.5x10^{-6}$ 75%	$1.4x10^{-6}$ 14%	$1.1x10^{-6}$ 11%
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq %	$4.3x10^{-4}$ 100%	$3.9x10^{-4}$ 91%	$2.0x10^{-5}$ 4.8%	$1.8x10^{-5}$ 4.1%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ %	2,300 100%	1,800 77%	440 19%	98 4.2%
LCIA Results - Other					
Ecotoxicity	CTUe %	0.84 100%	0.36 43%	0.16 19%	0.32 38%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh %	$1.4x10^{-8}$ 100%	$4.8x10^{-9}$ 35%	$8.2x10^{-9}$ 61%	$5.4x10^{-10}$ 4.0%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh %	$6.1x10^{-10}$ 100%	$4.6x10^{-10}$ 75%	$1.2x10^{-10}$ 19%	$3.7x10^{-11}$ 6.0%
Land occupation	species.yr %	$1.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$1.3x10^{-7}$ 7.0%	$1.7x10^{-6}$ 92%	$1.4x10^{-8}$ 0.72%

Table 10. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Non-magnetic glassboards with aluminum frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
LCIA Results - TRACI					
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq %	210 100%	170 81%	30 14%	9.6 4.5%
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq %	1.3 100%	1.1 83%	0.19 15%	$2.7x10^{-2}$ 2.1%
Eutrophication	kg N eq %	0.74 100%	0.50 67%	0.19 26%	$5.3x10^{-2}$ 7.1%
Smog	kg O_3 eq %	12 100%	9.8 82%	1.5 13%	0.61 5.1%
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq %	$8.6x10^{-6}$ 100%	$6.2x10^{-6}$ 73%	$1.3x10^{-6}$ 16%	$1.0x10^{-6}$ 12%
LCIA Results - CML					
Global warming (GWP100a)	kg CO_2 eq %	220 100%	180 81%	31 14%	10 4.8%
Acidification potential	kg SO_2 eq %	1.3 100%	1.0 83%	0.20 16%	$2.3x10^{-2}$ 1.9%
Eutrophication potential	kg PO_4^{3-} eq %	0.36 100%	0.25 71%	$8.0x10^{-2}$ 22%	$2.3x10^{-2}$ 6.4%
Photochemical oxidation	kg C_2H_4 eq %	$7.5x10^{-2}$ 100%	$6.2x10^{-2}$ 83%	$1.0x10^{-2}$ 14%	$1.9x10^{-3}$ 2.6%
Ozone layer depletion (ODP)	kg CFC-11 eq %	$8.6x10^{-6}$ 100%	$6.3x10^{-6}$ 73%	$1.4x10^{-6}$ 16%	$1.0x10^{-6}$ 12%
Abiotic depletion	kg Sb eq %	$3.3x10^{-4}$ 100%	$3.0x10^{-4}$ 89%	$2.0x10^{-5}$ 5.9%	$1.6x10^{-5}$ 4.7%
Abiotic depletion (fossil fuels)	MJ %	2,100 100%	1,600 77%	400 19%	88 4.1%
LCIA Results - Other					
Ecotoxicity	CTUe %	0.61 100%	0.14 23%	0.16 26%	0.32 51%
Human toxicity, cancer	CTUh %	$1.2x10^{-8}$ 100%	$3.9x10^{-9}$ 31%	$8.1x10^{-9}$ 65%	$4.5x10^{-10}$ 3.6%
Human toxicity, non-cancer	CTUh %	$4.9x10^{-10}$ 100%	$3.4x10^{-10}$ 70%	$1.1x10^{-10}$ 23%	$3.5x10^{-11}$ 7.1%
Land occupation	species.yr %	$1.9x10^{-6}$ 100%	$1.2x10^{-7}$ 6.2%	$1.7x10^{-6}$ 93%	$1.2x10^{-8}$ 0.67%

Resource Use

The PCR requires that several parameters be reported in the EPD, including resource use, waste categories and output flows, and other environmental information. The results for these parameters per declared unit presented below

Table 11. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Adapt Magnetic glassboards. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
Resources					
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq. %	650 100%	34 5.2%	620 94%	2.7 0.41%
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ eq. %	650 100%	34 5.2%	620 94%	2.7 0.41%
Use of nonrenewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Use of nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ eq. %	1,200 100%	580 48%	520 43%	110 9.2%
Use of secondary materials	kg %	9.3 100%	9.3 100%	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Net use of fresh water	m^3 %	2.6 100%	1.7 66%	0.79 30%	0.11 4.2%
Wastes					
Hazardous waste disposed	kg %	$1.7x10^{-3}$ 100%	$1.1x10^{-3}$ 62%	$5.9x10^{-4}$ 34%	$7.6x10^{-5}$ 4.4%
Radioactive Waste disposed	kg %	$3.6x10^{-3}$ 100%	$2.0x10^{-3}$ 55%	$9.3x10^{-4}$ 25%	$7.1x10^{-4}$ 20%
Nonhazardous waste disposed	kg %	49 100%	10 21%	18 36%	21 43%
Components for re-use	kg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials for recycling	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Materials for energy recovery	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Exported energy	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

INA = Indicator Not Assessed

Table 12. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Adapt Non-magnetic glassboards. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
Resources					
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ %	630 100%	15 2.5%	610 97%	2.2 0.35%
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ %	630 100%	15 2.5%	610 97%	2.2 0.35%
Use of nonrenewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	INA	INA	INA	INA
Use of nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	INA	INA	INA	INA
Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ %	880 100%	350 39%	440 50%	92 10%
Use of secondary materials	kg %	8.5 100%	8.5 100%	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Net use of fresh water	m^3 %	1.6 100%	0.82 51%	0.69 43%	$9.3x10^{-2}$ 5.8%
Wastes					
Hazardous waste disposed	kg %	$1.0x10^{-3}$ 100%	$4.5x10^{-4}$ 43%	$5.2x10^{-4}$ 50%	$6.5x10^{-5}$ 6.3%
Radioactive Waste disposed	kg %	$2.7x10^{-3}$ 100%	$1.3x10^{-3}$ 49%	$8.2x10^{-4}$ 30%	$5.8x10^{-4}$ 21%
Nonhazardous waste disposed	kg %	41 100%	6.7 16%	17 41%	18 43%
Components for re-use	kg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials for recycling	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Materials for energy recovery	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Exported energy	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

INA = Indicator Not Assessed

Table 13. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Magnetic glassboards with wood frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
Resources					
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ %	910 100%	180 20%	730 80%	2.4 0.26%
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ %	910 100%	180 20%	730 80%	2.4 0.26%
Use of nonrenewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	INA	INA	INA	INA
Use of nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	INA	INA	INA	INA
Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ %	1,500 100%	880 60%	480 33%	95 6.5%
Use of secondary materials	kg %	5.0 100%	5.0 100%	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Net use of fresh water	m^3 %	4.3 100%	3.4 80%	0.78 18%	$9.4x10^{-2}$ 2.2%
Wastes					
Hazardous waste disposed	kg %	$5.2x10^{-3}$ 100%	$4.6x10^{-3}$ 88%	$5.8x10^{-4}$ 11%	$6.1x10^{-5}$ 1.2%
Radioactive Waste disposed	kg %	$3.5x10^{-3}$ 100%	$1.9x10^{-3}$ 56%	$9.3x10^{-4}$ 27%	$6.1x10^{-4}$ 17%
Nonhazardous waste disposed	kg %	49 100%	12 24%	20 40%	17 35%
Components for re-use	kg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials for recycling	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Materials for energy recovery	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Exported energy	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

INA = Indicator Not Assessed

Table 14. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Non-magnetic glassboards with wood frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
Resources					
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq. %	900 100%	170 19%	730 81%	2.2 0.24%
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ eq. %	900 100%	170 19%	730 81%	2.2 0.24%
Use of nonrenewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Use of nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ eq. %	1,200 100%	730 58%	440 35%	85 6.8%
Use of secondary materials	kg %	4.6 100%	4.6 100%	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Net use of fresh water	m^3 %	3.7 100%	2.9 78%	0.73 20%	$8.5x10^{-2}$ 2.3%
Wastes					
Hazardous waste disposed	kg %	$4.8x10^{-3}$ 100%	$4.2x10^{-3}$ 88%	$5.4x10^{-4}$ 11%	$5.5x10^{-5}$ 1.1%
Radioactive Waste disposed	kg %	$2.9x10^{-3}$ 100%	$1.5x10^{-3}$ 51%	$8.7x10^{-4}$ 30%	$5.4x10^{-4}$ 19%
Nonhazardous waste disposed	kg %	45 100%	9.9 22%	19 43%	16 35%
Components for re-use	kg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials for recycling	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Materials for energy recovery	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Exported energy	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

INA = Indicator Not Assessed

Table 15. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Magnetic glassboards with aluminum frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
Resources					
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq. %	910 100%	180 20%	730 80%	2.5 0.28%
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ eq. %	910 100%	180 20%	730 80%	2.5 0.28%
Use of nonrenewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Use of nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ eq. %	2,400 100%	1,800 75%	500 20%	100 4.1%
Use of secondary materials	kg %	5.1 100%	5.1 100%	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Net use of fresh water	m^3 %	8.7 100%	7.8 90%	0.81 9.3%	0.10 1.2%
Wastes					
Hazardous waste disposed	kg %	$7.6x10^{-3}$ 100%	$6.9x10^{-3}$ 91%	$6.0x10^{-4}$ 7.9%	$6.5x10^{-5}$ 0.85%
Radioactive Waste disposed	kg %	$4.6x10^{-3}$ 100%	$3.0x10^{-3}$ 65%	$9.5x10^{-4}$ 21%	$6.4x10^{-4}$ 14%
Nonhazardous waste disposed	kg %	60 100%	22 37%	20 33%	18 30%
Components for re-use	kg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials for recycling	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Materials for energy recovery	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Exported energy	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

INA = Indicator Not Assessed

Table 16. *Life cycle impact assessment results for the Float Non-magnetic glassboards with aluminum frame. Results are shown per 1 m^2 of product.*

Impact category	Unit	Total	Raw Material Extraction & Processing (Upstream Module)	Production (Core Module)	Distribution, Use & End-of-Life (Downstream Module)
Resources					
Use of renewable primary energy excluding renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq. %	900 100%	170 19%	730 81%	2.3 0.26%
Use of renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total use of renewable primary energy resources	MJ eq. %	900 100%	170 19%	730 81%	2.3 0.26%
Use of nonrenewable primary energy excluding nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Use of nonrenewable primary energy resources used as raw materials	MJ eq.	INA	INA	INA	INA
Total use of nonrenewable primary energy resources (primary energy and primary energy resources used as raw materials)	MJ eq. %	2,200 100%	1,700 75%	460 21%	91 4.0%
Use of secondary materials	kg %	4.7 100%	4.7 100%	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
Use of renewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Use of nonrenewable secondary fuels	MJ eq.	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Net use of fresh water	m^3 %	8.1 100%	7.2 90%	0.75 9.3%	$9.1x10^{-2}$ 1.1%
Wastes					
Hazardous waste disposed	kg %	$7.2x10^{-3}$ 100%	$6.5x10^{-3}$ 91%	$5.6x10^{-4}$ 7.8%	$5.9x10^{-5}$ 0.82%
Radioactive Waste disposed	kg %	$4.0x10^{-3}$ 100%	$2.5x10^{-3}$ 63%	$9.0x10^{-4}$ 22%	$5.7x10^{-4}$ 14%
Nonhazardous waste disposed	kg %	56 100%	20 36%	20 35%	16 29%
Components for re-use	kg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Materials for recycling	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Materials for energy recovery	kg	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Exported energy	MJ	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

INA = Indicator Not Assessed

SUPPORTING TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Unit processes are developed with SimaPro 8.3 software, drawing upon data from multiple sources. Primary data were provided by Clarus for their manufacturing processes. The primary sources of secondary LCI data are from Ecoinvent Database.

Table 17. Data sources used for the LCA study.

Component	Material Dataset	Processing Dataset	Data Source	Publication Date
Product Materials				
Steel	Steel, low-alloyed {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	Metal working, average for steel product manufacturing {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	EI v3.3	2016
Aluminum/ Recycled Aluminum	Aluminium scrap, post-consumer {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Aluminium, primary, ingot {RoW}| market for | Alloc Rec	Section bar extrusion, aluminium {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Powder coat, aluminium sheet {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	EI v3.3	2016
Nylon	Nylon 6 {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	Injection moulding {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	EI v3.3	2016
Glass	Flat glass, uncoated {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Glass cullet, sorted {GLO}| glass cullet, sorted, Recycled Content cut-off | Alloc Rec, U	Included with material dataset	EI v3.3	2016
Wood	Sawnwood, board, hardwood, dried (u=10%), planed {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	Included with material dataset	EI v3.3	2016
Low-VOC Paint	Chemical, organic {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Titanium dioxide {RoW}| market for | Alloc Rec; Carbon black {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	Included with material dataset	EI v3.3	2016
Magnets; Adhesive tape	Neodymium oxide {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Acrylic binder, without water, in 34% solution state {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	n/a	Industry data 2.0	2015
Manufacturing				
Electricity	Electricity, medium voltage, at grid/ERCT 2015	n/a	EI v2.2; SCS	2015
Heat/ Combustion	Heat, central or small-scale, natural gas {GLO}| market group for | Alloc Rec; Petrol, unleaded, burned in machinery {GLO}| market for petrol, unleaded, burned in machinery | Alloc Rec	n/a	EI v3.3	2016
Packaging				
Packing Foam/ Plastic Wrap Pads	Polyurethane, flexible foam {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Packaging film, low density polyethylene {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	Included with material dataset	EI v3.3	2016
OSB/Lumber	Oriented strand board {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec; Sawnwood, board, softwood, raw, dried (u=20%) {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	Included with material dataset	EI v3.3	2016
Transportation				
Diesel Truck	Transport, freight, lorry 16-32 metric ton, EURO4 {GLO}| market for | Alloc Rec	n/a	EI v3.3	2016

Data Quality

Data Quality Parameter	Data Quality Discussion
Time-Related Coverage: Age of data and the minimum length of time over which data is collected	The most recent available data are used, based on other considerations such as data quality and similarity to the actual operations. Typically, these data are less than 10 years old (typically 2016). All of the secondary data used represented an average of at least one year's worth of data collection, and up to three years in some cases. Manufacturer-supplied data (primary data) are based on annualized production for 2017.
Geographical Coverage: Geographical area from which data for unit processes is collected to satisfy the goal of the study	The data used in the analysis provide the best possible representation available with current data. Electricity use for product manufacture is modeled using representative data for the Texas (ERCT) electricity grid mix. Surrogate data used in the assessment are representative of North American or global operations. Data representative of global operations are considered sufficiently similar to actual processes. Data representing product disposal are based on US statistics.
Technology Coverage: Specific technology or technology mix	For the most part, data are representative of the actual technologies used for processing, transportation, and manufacturing operations. Representative datasets are used to represent the actual processes, as appropriate.
Precision: Measure of the variability of the data values for each data expressed	Precision of results are not quantified due to a lack of data. Secondary data for operations are typically averaged for one or more years and over multiple operations, which is expected to reduce the variability of results.
Completeness: Percentage of flow that is measured or estimated	The LCA model included all known mass and energy flows for production of the assessed products. In some instances, surrogate data used to represent upstream and downstream operations may be missing some data which is propagated in the model. No known processes or activities contributing to more than 1% of the total environmental impact for each indicator are excluded. In total, these missing data represent less than 5% of the mass or energy flows.
Representativeness: Qualitative assessment of the degree to which the data set reflects the true population of interest	Data used in the assessment represent typical or average processes as currently reported from multiple data sources, and are therefore generally representative of the range of actual processes and technologies for production of these materials. Considerable deviation may exist among actual processes on a site-specific basis; however, such a determination would require detailed data collection throughout the supply chain back to resource extraction.
Consistency: Qualitative assessment of whether the study methodology is applied uniformly to the various components of the analysis	The consistency of the assessment is considered to be high. Data sources of similar quality and age are used; with a bias towards Ecoinvent v3.3 data where available. Different portions of the product life cycle are equally considered; however, it must be noted that final disposition of the product is based on assumptions of current average practices in the United States.
Reproducibility: Qualitative assessment of the extent to which information about the methodology and data values would allow an independent practitioner to reproduce the results reported in the study	Based on the description of data and assumptions used, this assessment would be reproducible by other practitioners. All assumptions, models, and data sources are documented.
Sources of the Data: Description of all primary and secondary data sources	Data representing energy use at Clarus' Ft. Worth, TX facility represent an annual average and are considered of medium to high quality due to the length of time over which these data are collected for the existing production processes. For secondary LCI datasets, Ecoinvent v3.3 LCI data are used.
Uncertainty of the Information: Uncertainty related to data, models, and assumptions	Uncertainty related to materials in the glassboard products and packaging is low. Actual supplier data for upstream operations was not available and the study relied upon the use of existing representative datasets. These datasets contained relatively recent data (<10 years), but lacked geographical representativeness. Uncertainty related to the impact assessment methods used in the study are high. The impact assessment method required by the PCR includes impact potentials, which lack characterization of providing and receiving environments or tipping points.

Allocation

Resource use at the Fort Worth, Texas facility (e.g., water and energy) was allocated to the product based on the product mass as a fraction of the total facility production volume.

The glassboard products include recycled materials, which are allocated using the recycled content allocation method (also known as the 100-0 cut off method). Using the recycled content allocation approach, system inputs with recycled content do not receive any burden from the previous life cycle other than reprocessing of the waste material. At end of life, materials which are recycled leave the system boundaries with no additional burden.

Impacts from transportation were allocated based on the mass of material and distance transported.

System Boundaries

The system boundary of the life cycle assessment for the glassboards is cradle-to-grave. A description of the system boundaries for this study is as follows:

- **Raw Material Extraction and Processing –** This stage includes extraction of virgin materials and reclamation of non-virgin feedstock. This includes the extraction of all raw materials, including the transport to the manufacturing site. Resource use and emissions associated with both the extraction of the raw materials used in the products and packaging, as well as those associated with the processing of raw materials and glassboard component manufacturing, are included. Impacts associated with the transport of the processed raw materials to manufacturing facilities (upstream transport) are also included in this stage.
- **Production –** This stage includes all the relevant manufacturing processes and flows, excluding production of capital goods, infrastructure, production of manufacturing equipment, and personnel-related activities. This stage includes the impacts from energy use and emissions associated with the processes occurring at the manufacturing facility. Energy use at the facility is excluded unless used directly for the manufacturing process.
- **Distribution, Use, and End-of-Life –** This stage includes the delivery of the product to the point of use (downstream transportation) and the use, cleaning and maintenance of the product for a period of 10 years. Also included are is product disposal, which includes transport of the product to material reclamation or waste treatment facilities. Emissions from disposal of workplace product components in a landfill or from incineration are included.

Cut-off criteria

According to the PCR, cumulative omitted mass or energy flows within the product boundary shall not exceed 5%. In the present study, except as noted, all known materials and processes were included in the life cycle inventory.

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For more information contact:

Clarus
7537 Jack Newell Blvd N
Fort Worth, TX 76118
469.400.7472 | www.clarus.com

SCS Global Services
2000 Powell Street, Ste. 600, Emeryville, CA 94608 USA
Main +1.510.452.8000 | fax +1.510.452.8001