Cradle to Cradle Certified™ Report

Construction Specialties, Inc.
Expansion Joint Covers
Models: FYW, FYWW, PC, PCW, PC-S, and PCW-S

Prepared by MBDC
May 2013

1001 East Market Street, Suite 200
Charlottesville, VA 22902
Administrative Information

Project Manager Name: [REDACTED]

Project Chemist Name (if different): same

Report Approved by: [REDACTED]

Date Submitted to C2CPII for Review: March 1st, 2013

Product(s) are sold in the following counties: [REDACTED]

Client Contact Information (For TLA signature): [REDACTED]

Product Category: Building Materials

Product Description: Already on file with Institute

Product Image: already on file with Institute
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Executive Summary

Construction Specialties is applying to have several of its Expansion Joint Cover products, certified in the Cradle to Cradle Certified™ program by the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute under Version 2.1.1 of the standard. As the accredited assessment body, MBDC is submitting this report for review by Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute and is recommending that Construction Specialties’ following Expansion Joint Covers, FYW, FYWW, PC, PCW, PC-S, and PCW-S, be renewed as Cradle to Cradle Certified™ Gold for one calendar year beginning on May 30th, 2013.

Certification Results

Scorecard

The lowest level achieved in any of the five categories determines the final certification level. The requirements in each category were completed at the following levels:

Construction Specialties→ Expansion Joint Covers- see specific models above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Platinum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Reutilization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Energy Use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Stewardship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Fairness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERALL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Material Health

Based on the assessment of the product’s components & ingredients for impact to human and environmental health, the product meets the requirements for at the gold level in the Material Health category. See the table below for a summary of the Material Health assessments for each of the product’s components.
Table 1 – Material Health Assessment Results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Assessment Result &amp; Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6063-T5 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6063-T6 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6063-T52 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6061-T5 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6061-T6 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6061-T51 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6105-T5 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6105-T6 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6005-T5 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6005A-T5 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extruded 6005-T61 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet 6061-T6 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet 3003-H14 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet 5005-H34 aluminum</td>
<td>C This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Component | Assessment Result & Comments
---|---
Sheet ASTM B209 | C | This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.
Type 304 Stainless Steel | B | This material is preferred for use from the Cradle to Cradle perspective.

**Key:**

**A** | Preferred: Biological nutrient that is renewably sourced and rapidly degradable or technical nutrient that is fully recyclable. Little to no risk to human health and/or environmental health. (Note: This designation is applicable to program version 3.0 only)

**B** | Preferred: Little to no risk to human health and/or environmental health.

**C** | Acceptable: One or more moderate risks to human health and/or environmental health. Suitable for continued use until a GREEN alternative is found.

**X** | Problematic: One or more significant risks to human and/or environmental health; should be phased out as quickly as possible.

**G** | Incomplete: Either ingredient data is not complete or evaluation data is not available for one or more criteria. Data should be completed or ingredient should be phased out of use.

**BANNED** | Banned: This ingredient (or a chemical in this component) poses a serious risk to human and environmental health and is not allowed in the Cradle to Cradle Certified™ program.

**Material Reutilization**

Construction Specialties’ Expansion Joint Covers are comprised primarily of steel and aluminum alloys

- On average this product is comprised 100% an aluminum alloy. Both of these alloys are completely recyclable at the end-of-use.
- Steel contains an average of 30% recycled content (industrial average)
- Aluminum extrusions contain 75% recycled content (post-industrial and post-consumer combined)

Under these assumptions, the Expansion Joint Covers contains from [30-75]% recycled or renewable content and are from [100]% recyclable or compostable. Depending on the product size and SKU under consideration, the Material Reutilization score for the Expansion Joint Covers range from 76.6-91.67 based on the following formula

\[
2 \times \left[ \frac{\% \text{ Recyclable/Compostable} + \% \text{ Recycled/Rapidly Renewable Content}}{3} \right] \times 100
\]
Based on this data reported by the manufacturer, the Nutrient (Re) utilization score is between 76.6-91.67. This qualifies specific Expansion Joint Cover models the Gold level requirement for material reutilization. In order to fulfill the Gold requirement for material reutilization, Construction Specialties, Inc. has implemented the following program.

Construction Specialties submitted a draft plan for exploring how the company can facilitate Consumer Awareness around educating the public/consumers as to how to best handle the product at the end-of-life. MBDC worked with Construction Specialties to create a consumer awareness document that assists consumers in regards to how to handle the product at its end-of-use.

See hyperlink: Expansion Joint Covers Consumer Awareness Document

This document can be found in Appendix A of this document. This consumer awareness document will also be located within the installation manuals, in the coming months, that go along with the product.

This documentation involving the end-of-use of this product along with reutilization scores between 76.6-91.67 allows for this product to meet the Gold level requirements for material reutilization.

### Renewable Energy Use

Construction Specialties’ Expansion Joint Covers meets the requirements for Gold level in this category.

Manufacture of the Expansion Joint Covers requires .382 kwh/lbs shipped. The total annual energy requirement for the manufacture of products in Construction Specialties’ facilities in 2012 was 917,532 kWh. Construction Specialties has purchased renewable energy credits through their energy provider for 50% of electricity from coal based sources and has also offset greenhouse gas emissions resulting from operations (458,766 kWh). Please see Appendix B for Construction Specialties’ complete energy plan.

### Water Stewardship

Construction Specialties’ Expansion Joint Covers meet the requirements for Gold level in this category.

Construction Specialties has completed a full water-audit of the Muncy, PA facility where the Joint Covers are manufactured.

### Social Fairness

Construction Specialties’ Joint Covers meets the requirements for Gold level in this category.

Construction Specialties, Inc. has earned a score of 111.5 and is eligible for the certification as a B Corporation. Survey with a detailed listing of point earned was submitted for verification. Please see Appendix D for full report.
Conclusion

Summary

Construction Specialties’ Expansion Joint Covers meet all Cradle to Cradle Certified™ gold requirements under program version 2.1.1.

At the conclusion of the first year, Construction Specialties will have the option to recertify the products. This product certification does not mean the individual components are certified. Material suppliers of Construction Specialties may not use this marketing language or otherwise promote its products as certified.

In order to obtain a license to use the Cradle to Cradle® Certification mark, a Trademark Licensing Agreement must be executed between Construction Specialties and The Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute. That document includes guidelines for appropriate use of the marks.
Appendix A: Consumer Awareness Document
Consumer Awareness Program

Construction Specialties Inc. is committed to making products that are safe for people and the environment. Using the Cradle to Cradle® principles as a guideline, our goal is to select only safe and healthy materials that can be kept in closed loop cycles. Many Construction Specialties Expansion Joint Covers have been Cradle to Cradle Certified™ at the Gold level, which means that there are no harmful ingredients found in the product and that at least 50% of the energy used by Construction Specialties to make the product is renewable energy. Furthermore, this product has been designed so that all materials can be separated at the end of life to be either recycled or safely composted. See below for instructions on how to disassemble the product and sort each material for its next use.

Directions for product recycling

1. Step One: Disassemble the product by removing any fasteners holding down the expansion joint cover or retainer frames.
2. Step Two: Sort parts by material (see table below).
3. Step Three: Identify locations in your area for the recycling or composting of component materials. Go to Earth 911 (www.earth911.com) to find centers near you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Name</th>
<th>Material type/grade</th>
<th>End-of-use action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Aluminum extrusion</td>
<td>6061, 6105, 6005A, 6063 aluminum</td>
<td>Recycle with aluminum. Municipal or industrial recycling center, where available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon and stainless steel fasteners</td>
<td>18/8, 310, and 304 stainless steel or A36 carbon steel</td>
<td>Recycle with ferrous alloys. Municipal or industrial recycling center, where available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum sheet</td>
<td>3000, 5000, 6000 series aluminum</td>
<td>Recycle with aluminum. Municipal or industrial recycling center, where available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Stainless Steel sheet</td>
<td>310 and 304 stainless steel</td>
<td>Recycle with ferrous alloys. Municipal or industrial recycling center, where available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel turnbar</td>
<td>1074-1075 tempered steel</td>
<td>Recycle with ferrous alloys. Municipal or industrial recycling center, where available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber gasket</td>
<td>Ethylene propylene diene monomer (M-class) rubber</td>
<td>Recycle with rubber. Recycling programs may not exist in your area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Indicates components utilized only in Gold Certified products
About the Cradle to Cradle Certified℠ Program

The Cradle to Cradle Certified℠ program is a third-party, multi-attribute eco-label administered by the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute that assesses a product’s safety to humans and the environment and design for future life cycles. The program provides guidelines to help businesses implement the Cradle to Cradle® framework, which focuses on using safe materials that can be disassembled and recycled as technical nutrients or composted as biological nutrients. Unlike single-attribute eco-labels, the Cradle to Cradle Certified℠ program takes a comprehensive approach to evaluating the design of a product and the practices employed in manufacturing the product. The materials and manufacturing practices of each product are assessed in five categories: Material Health, Material Reutilization, Renewable Energy Use, Water Stewardship and Social Responsibility.

Here are some links for the complete description of the certification criteria, and to learn more about the Cradle to Cradle Certified℠ Program.

About Earth 911

Earth 911 is a privately owned company that focuses in providing consumers information about accessible recycling locations/centers across the country. Some 300 materials can be entered into their database along with a zip code/city, and the database will provide the user with the closest recycling center specializing in that particular material. Here is a link to learn more about Earth 911.
Appendix B: Renewable Energy
NativeEnergy Certificate

Muncy Plant

has taken decisive and effective action to support renewable energy generation by purchasing 2,500 megawatt hours of Green-e certified wind energy.

Certificate: 4019
Issued: January, 1 2013

Tom Boucher
Founder & CEO
This uniquely numbered certificate recognizes your participation in NativeEnergy’s renewable energy credit program.

Thank you for supporting renewable energy generation with NativeEnergy!

Founded in Vermont in 2000, NativeEnergy has become a leading provider of carbon offsets, renewable energy credits, and greenhouse gas consulting. We help businesses and individuals reduce their carbon emissions and build strong, sustainable brands. Our clients include pioneers in corporate social responsibility, like eBay, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters, Ben & Jerry’s, Interface, Stonyfield Farm, Esurance, and National Geographic.

With our Help Build™ carbon offsets, businesses and individuals can help finance the construction of wind, biogas, solar, and other carbon projects with strong social and environmental benefits. We have provided essential funding to over 50 community-based projects—our customers have brought wind turbines to schools, methane digesters to family farms, and we even helped build the first large-scale Native-owned wind turbine in the U.S.

All NativeEnergy carbon offsets are third-party validated and verified to leading standards, and our renewable energy credits are Green-e certified. In total, we have supported more than 2.5 million tons of greenhouse gas reductions, and we have over 4 million tons under contract.

NativeEnergy
3 Main Street, Suite 212
Burlington, VT 05401
(p) 800.924.6826
support@nativeenergy.com
www.nativeenergy.com

PRODUCT CONTENT LABEL

This is a renewable energy certificate (REC) product. For every unit of renewable electricity generated, an equivalent amount of RECs is produced. The purchase of RECs supports renewable electricity generation, which helps reduce conventional electricity generation in the region where the renewable generator is located. You will continue to receive a separate electricity bill from your utility (if applicable).

The product is sold in blocks of 10,000, 5,000 or 200 kilowatt-hours (kWh), or in custom volumes to businesses. The product will be made up of the following renewable resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green-e Energy Certified New Renewable electricities in CoolWatts™-100% Wind</th>
<th>Generation Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Biomass</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Geothermal</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Eligible hydroelectric</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Solar</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wind</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Actual figures may vary according to resource availability. We will annually report to you the actual resource mix of the RECs you purchased during the preceding year.

2. New Renewables come from generation facilities that first began commercial operation on or after January 1, 1997.

3. Eligible hydroelectric facilities are defined in the Green-e Energy National Standard (http://www.green-e.org/getcert recalled) and include facilities certified by the Low Impact Hydropower Institute (LIHI) (www.lowimpacthydro.org); facilities that are run-of-the-river hydropower facilities with a total rated nameplate capacity equal to or less than 5 MW; and facilities comprised of a turbine in a pipeline or a turbine in an irrigation canal.

For comparison, the average (2002-2006) mix of energy sources supplying the US includes: Coal (49%), Nuclear (20%), Oil (3%), Natural Gas (18%), Large Hydroelectric (7%), Other Fossil (1%), and Renewables (2%) (from U.S. Department of Energy/Energy Information Administration).

The average home in the United States uses 900 kWh per month. [Source: U.S. EPA]

For specific information about this REC product, please contact NativeEnergy, Inc. 1 (800) 924-6826. www.nativeenergy.com.

Green-e Energy certifies that CoolWatts™ meets the minimum environmental and consumer protection standards established by the non-profit Center for Resource Solutions. For more information on Green-e Energy certification requirements, call 1-888-63-GREEN or log on to www.green-e.org.
Appendix C: Water Stewardship Principles
CONSTRUCTION SPECIALTIES, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Construction Specialties, Inc. will conduct its business in an environmentally responsible manner. We shall endeavor to employ relevant practices that reduce our environmental footprint while promoting an environmentally responsible culture with employees and on-site contractors.

We are committed to the prevention of pollution and the protection of our natural resources through, but not limited to, compliance with applicable environmental legislation and regulations, waste reduction and other established programs in which we participate.

We will strive for continual improvement of our business processes, products and activities. Environmental objectives are established and monitored using targets that measure our progress toward minimizing potential significant environmental impacts.

[Signature]
Question for Silver, Gold and Platinum Tiers

A) Attach your company’s set of principles or guidelines that will inform your facility’s future strategies for

Questions for Gold and Platinum Tiers Only

B) For each facility in which your finished product is assembled/manufactured, complete the following

**Construction Specialties, Muncy Pa**

1) Water source: Well Water and Montgomery, Pa. Municipal water supply

2) What type of water source(s) is it?
   - Aquifer
   - Surface water
   - Reclaimed
   - Reclaimed
   - Other (please specify)
   - Additional comments

3) Where is the source located?
   - Well Point on company property and municipal source in Montgomery, Pa

4) What are the other major demands on the source?
   - Industrial
   - Municipal
   - Ecosystem

C) Is any assembly facility located within or adjacent to a Ramsar listed wetland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Label</th>
<th>(Yes / No)</th>
<th>Name of Wetland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D) Using the US EPA website <http://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/locate/index.cfm>, identify the watershed within which

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Label</th>
<th>Watershed Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>Susquehanna</td>
<td>02050206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E) Under the header “Assessments of Watershed Health” on the EPA web page for your watershed (see

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Label</th>
<th>Impaired Water Source?</th>
<th>Local Impairment Concerns</th>
<th>Impacts by Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>None Reported</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F) Is each facility considered a major or minor user of water relative to other users within its watershed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Label</th>
<th>Within Watershed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CS Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>Water Authority furnishes to its customers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G) Conduct a facility-wide water audit for each product assembly/manufacturing facility. For water balance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Water Use</th>
<th>Cubic Meters Per Year</th>
<th>Percent of Total Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Domestic: faucets and toilets (2011)</td>
<td>1,659</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Process Water (2011)</td>
<td>7,545</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal (water use)</td>
<td>9,204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total water purchased or obtained</td>
<td>9,204</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Difference (unaccounted for)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H) For each facility, how much process water is used to assemble/manufacture the product (i.e., all water for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Label</th>
<th>Process Water (cubic meters/kg of product)</th>
<th>Calculation Method Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>0.0015</td>
<td>XX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I) What measures to conserve water resources have been taken at the facility for the following areas, as

- Embodied in Products: NA
- Personnel: Bottled Water is available
- Process and Equipment Use: NA
- Cleaning: Medical
- Metal finishing: NA
- Sanitary and Domestic: NA
- Painting: Toilets low flow 1.6 gpf
- Dyeing and finishing: Installed 8 waterless urinals
- Photo process: NA
- Product fluming: NA
- Kitchen: NA
- Cooling and Heating: NA
- Single-pass cooling: NA
- Cooling tower: NA
- Boiler, hot water: NA
- Air washers: NA
- Boiler scrubber: NA
- Cafeteria uses: NA
- Dishwashers: NA
- Ice machines: NA
- Faucets/taps: NA
- Outdoor Uses: NA
J) Does each finished product assembly/manufacturing facility meet or exceed EPA and state water quality regulations? Each Muncy, Pa

K) For each facility, list the NPDES permit number and name of designated water coordinator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Label</th>
<th>NPDES Permit Number</th>
<th>Water Coordinator: Name and Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>PA0111911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muncy, Pa</td>
<td>PAR324802</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions for Platinum Tier Only

L) Describe water conservation improvements that have been implemented during the last five years at each facility.

M) Describe innovative projects for reclaiming or recycling water resources or preserving water quality that have been implemented at each facility.

Alternative Treatment Systems
- “Living machines”
- Constructed wetlands

Novel Demand Reduction Strategies
- Waterless urinals
- Low-flow fixtures
- Flow control technologies
- Use of gray water
- Personnel education programs

Reclamation and Recycling of Process Waste Water
- Water quality matched to task requirements
- Water cascaded to lower-quality tasks to maximize use prior to treatment/discharge

Non-point Source Pollution Reduction
- Green roofs
- Composting toilets
- Drainage swales
- Capture and storage of roof/landscape run-off for reuse
- Native/xeriscape plantings to eliminate landscape irrigation
- Porous pavement to capture rainwater for landscape irrigation/gray water use
Appendix D: Social Responsibility Principles
Thanks of steering us to the B Corporation site.

I'm pleased to say we are eligible for certification as a B corporation.

I'm not ready to submit for certification because it requires committing to amending our articles of incorporation and that is a matter well beyond my authority.

Additionally, in completing the survey I found our policies were lacking in certain areas that I'd only previously given passing consideration. Specifically, in the broader area of formalizing certain aspects of Corporate Governance and re-evaluating our Community involvement.

The survey gave me a chance to see "us" from independent eyes, and while we measure up to the qualification standards, we have work to be done.

In my research into certification of social responsibility I found that ISO is finalizing its ISO 26000 Guidance on Social Responsibility. This will not be a standard giving a separate registration, but which one can be set into an audited standard. Because we're presently ISO 9001/2004, and scheduled for our ISO14001 registration audit in December, I'm considering weaving it into either/both of our registrations. This, then, will give us periodic internal audits as well as annual Registrar audits. I'd like your opinion/recommendation in this matter.


I'm also pleased to report, and attach below, that we've adopted a Chemicals Policy, and have begun the process of integrating it into our ISO 14001. (I'm blessed to have been invited to be a Participant in the Business-NGO Working Group and am active on the Chemicals Policy sub-committee.)

http://www.busngoworkgroup.org/

My B Report

100% complete

Congratulations! Construction Specialties, Inc. has earned a score of 111.5 and is eligible for certification as a B corporation. If you would like to learn more about the B Rating System or the B Corp Certification Process, please contact B Lab
**Construction Specialties, Inc.**

Composite B Score: 111.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Points Earned</th>
<th>% Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leadership</strong></td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance / Accountability</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency / Reporting</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Trade / Supplier Code of Conduct</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employees</strong></td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>83%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Work Environment</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Score</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Beneficial Method of Production / Impact</td>
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<td>Diversity / Broad Ownership</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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<td>Charity / Direct Service</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Offices</td>
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<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation / Distribution</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Facilities</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
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Is this sufficient?

Please consider and advise.

Regards,

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Appendix E: Glossary of Terms

ALGAE TOXICITY
Several Genera and Species of Green Algae found in lakes, ponds, and streams that are responsible for aquatic oxygen balance and food sources for fish are tested for their reaction to chemical exposure. Chemicals that kill algae are considered dangerous to aquatic eco-systems due to the possible food chain effects and food source depletion. Algae Toxicity is a measure of a substance's toxicity when consumed by these various types of Algae. A common measuring tool is LC50 ("lethal concentration"), which is the concentration of a substance in the water required to kill fifty (50) percent of the algae test population. If LC50 < 10 mg/L, the substance is considered algae toxic.

BIOACCUMULATION
The process by which substances are stored and accumulated in the tissue or organs of humans or animals.

BIOCONCENTRATION FACTOR (BCF)
A measure of the tendency for a chemical to accumulate. The ratio of the concentration of a substance in a living organism (mg/kg) to the concentration of that substance in the surrounding environment (mg/l for aquatic systems).

BIODEGRADATION
The process by which a substance or material is broken down (or decomposed) by microorganisms and reduced to organic or inorganic molecules which can be further utilized by living systems. Biodegradation can be aerobic, if oxygen is present, or anaerobic, if no oxygen is present.

BIOLOGICAL NUTRIENT
A material used by living organisms or cells to carry on life processes such as growth, cell division, synthesis of carbohydrates and other complex functions. Biological Nutrients are usually carbon-based compounds that can be safely composted and return to soil.

CARCINOGEN - POSSIBLE, OR SUSPECTED
A known animal carcinogen, but evidence of carcinogenicity in humans is non-existent, or there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and insufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals (MAK 3 or TLV A3 or IARC Group 2B).

CARCINOGEN - PROBABLE
A known animal carcinogen, but carcinogenicity in humans has not been definitely proven (MAK 2 or TLV A2 or IARC Group 2A).

CARCINOGEN - KNOWN
A causal relationship has been established between exposure to the agent and human cancer (MAK 1 or TLV A1 or IARC Group 1).

CAS NUMBER
Chemical Abstract Service number. This number uniquely identifies each pure chemical compound.

CLEARANCE TIME (CT)
The CT indicates the time needed to eliminate or biodegrade a substance to a certain percentage in an organism. For example, the CT_{50} indicates the time needed to eliminate 50% of a certain substance, analogous to the half-life time measure t_{1/2}.

CLIMATIC RELEVANCE
This is a measure of the climate-influencing characteristics of the substance. All compounds that contribute to global warming are listed here. Examples include carbon dioxide, methane, CFCs, and sulfur hexafluoride.

CONTENT OF HALOGENATED ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
The column in the periodic chart of the elements that begins with Fluorine contains the halogens. These elements, when combined with organic compounds, form halogenated organic compounds. Most of these compounds are toxic, carcinogenic, persistent, Low Profile one depleting or bioaccumulative, or form hazardous substances during production and disposal (e.g., PVC).

DAPHNIA TOXICITY
Water fleas of the genus Daphnia can be found in most ponds and streams. They feed upon microscopic particles of organic matter and are in turn food for fish and other aquatic organisms. Daphnia Toxicity is a measure of a substance's toxicity when consumed by these water fleas. A common measuring tool for daphnia toxicity is EC50 ("effective concentration"), which is the concentration of a substance in the water required to immobilize 50 percent of the test animals. If EC50<10 mg/liter, the substance is named daphnia toxic.

DOWNCYCLING
The name for the practice of recycling a material in such a way that much of its inherent value is degraded (e.g. recycling plastic into park benches) revealing poor design of a lifecycle and the related material flows.

EFFECT CONCENTRATION 50 (EC50)
The median exposure concentration (EC50) is the median concentration of a substance that causes some effect in 50 percent of the test animals.

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR
A substance that mimics, blocks, or interferes with hormones and their production, metabolism, and excretion causing malfunction of the endocrine system which can lead to malfunction of the reproductive, nervous, and immune systems.

FISH TOXICITY
Several Genera and Species of fish found in lakes, ponds, and streams that are part of the food chain are tested for their reaction to chemical exposure. Chemicals that kill fish are considered dangerous to aquatic eco-systems due to the possible food chain effects and food source depletion. Fish Toxicity is a measure of a substance's toxicity when consumed by these various types of fish. A common measuring tool is LC50 ("lethal concentration"), which is the concentration of a substance in the water required to kill fifty (50) percent of the fish test population. If LC50 < 10 mg/L, the substance is considered fish toxic.

HALF-LIFE (T1/2)
The amount of time it takes half of an initial concentration of substance to degrade in the environment.

HEAVY METAL
The term “Heavy Metals” is generally interpreted to include those metals from periodic table groups IIA through VIA. The semi-metallic elements: boron, arsenic, selenium, and tellurium are often included in this classification.

IRRITATION OF SKIN/MUCOUS MEMBRANES
For the testing of skin irritation with the standard Draize test, rabbits are used. The chemical is applied to the rabbit skin and usually kept in contact for 4 h. The degree of skin irritation is scored for erythema, eschar and edema formation and corrosive action. These dermal irritation observations are repeated at various intervals after the chemical has been removed. Mucous membrane irritation is measured in a similar manner. Site-specific mechanical responses within the respiratory tract and eyes are measured, and a chemical is classified as an irritant based on the conclusions of these tests.

GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL
A scale used to relate a compound to the CO2 equivalents to measure the potential heating effects on the atmosphere.

LETHAL CONCENTRATION 50 (LC50)
The inhalative median lethal concentration (LC50) is the median concentration of a substance that causes death in 50 percent of the test animals.
LETHAL DOSE 50 (LD<sub>50</sub>)
The median lethal dose (LD<sub>50</sub>) is the statistically derived median dose of a substance that can be expected to cause death in 50 percent of the test animals.

MATERIAL
A group of one or more chemicals that together comprise a component or input to a finished product.

MUTAGEN
This is a substance that may cause hereditary disorders in the offspring due to mutations in the chromosomes of the male or female reproductive cells. These mutations can be alterations in the structure or number of chromosomes, or nucleotide substitutions known as point mutations.

OCTANOL-WATER PARTITIONING COEFFICIENT (P<sub>ow</sub>)
A measure of the tendency of a chemical to partition between an aliphatic hydrocarbon system and an aqueous system. Often used as a predictor for bioaccumulation potential.

LOW PROFILE DEPLETION POTENTIAL
This is the measure of the Low Profileone depleting characteristics of the substance. Low Profileone depletion in the upper atmosphere leads to an increase of UV-radiation on the earth and as a result, an increase in skin cancer. CFCs are included here.

PERSISTENCE
This is a measure of a substance's ability to remain as a discrete chemical entity in the environment for a prolonged period of time. A common measuring tool for persistence is "half-life" (t<sub>1/2</sub>), which is the amount of time required for half of the substance to breakdown. If half-life is greater than 30 days in the air, or if half-life is greater than 50 days in soil, water, or any other media the substance is considered to be persistent.

SKIN PENETRATION POTENTIAL
A measure of the ability of a compound to assist in the absorption of chemicals into the skin.

SENSITIZATION
The ability of a substance to induce an immunologically-mediated (allergic) response.

TECHNICAL NUTRIENT
A material of human artifice designed to circulate within technical metabolism (industrial cycles)—forever.

TERATOGEN
A substance shown to cause damage to the embryo or fetus through exposure by the mother (MAK-list: Pregnancy risk group, category A).

TERATOGEN - SUSPECTED
Currently available information indicates that a risk of damage to the embryo or fetus can be considered probable when the mother is exposed to this substance (MAK-list: Pregnancy risk group, category B).

TOXICITY - ACUTE
A measure of how poisonous or "deadly" a substance is during initial exposure.
A common measuring tool for acute toxicity is LD<sub>50</sub> ("lethal dose"), which is the dose required to kill 50 percent of the test animals. If LD<sub>50</sub>&gt;200 mg/kg, the substance is named acutely toxic.

TOXICITY - CHRONIC
This is a measure of how poisonous a substance can become over time with repeated exposure. A substance may have low acute toxicity (i.e., little harmful effects from the initial exposure) but may become poisonous over time with repeated exposure. This may be due to accumulation of the substance or due to repeated minor damaging of target organs.
Resources and Works Cited

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. 2003 TLVs and BEIs, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices. ACGIH Worldwide 2003.


CCRIS, Carcinogenicity and mutagenicity data. (Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System, National Cancer Institute) http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?CCRIS


Eco-Tox, Environmental toxicity database. (Environmental Protection Agency) http://www.epa.gov/ecotox


Fisher-Acros MSDS. http://www.fishersci.ca/homepage2.nsf/(waSearch)?openagent&lang=E&DB=msds.nsf

GENETOX, Mutagenicity data. (Environmental Protection Agency) http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?GENETOX


IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer). A list of chemicals that have been evaluated and classified by IARC as to carcinogenic risk to humans. http://193.51.164.11/monoeval/grlist.html


List of Ozone Depleting Substances. (Environmental Protection Agency) http://www.epa.gov/ozone/ods.html

LogKOW Estimation, Environmental toxicity database. (Environmental Protection Agency) http://esc.syres.com/interkow/kowdemo.htm


RTECS, Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. (subscription required) http://ccinfoweb.ccohs.ca/rtecs/search.html
Sigma-Aldrich MSDS. http://www.sigma-aldrich.com/msds