

C0. Introduction

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C0.1

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

SL Green Realty Corp., Manhattan’s largest office landlord, is a fully integrated real estate investment trust, or REIT, that is focused primarily on acquiring, managing, and maximizing the value of Manhattan commercial properties. As of December 31, 2022, SL Green held interests in 61 buildings totaling 33.1 million square feet. This included ownership interests in 28.9 million square feet of Manhattan buildings and 3.4 million square feet securing debt and preferred equity investments.

Our core business is the ownership of high-quality commercial properties, and our primary business objective is to maximize the total return to stockholders, through strategically acquiring, redeveloping, and repositioning office properties primarily located in Manhattan, and re-leasing and managing these properties for maximum cash flow. The commercial real estate expertise resulting from owning, operating, investing, and lending in Manhattan for over 35 years has enabled us to invest in a collection of premier office and retail properties, selected multifamily residential assets, and high-quality debt and preferred equity investments.

SL Green maintains operational control for climate impacts in a portion of its portfolio. Development and major redevelopment projects that are not yet fully operational are excluded from our operational control boundary. Once operational, they are included in our boundary.

C0.2

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**(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.**

**Reporting year**

**Start date**

January 1 2022

**End date**

December 31 2022

**Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years**

Yes

**Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for**

4 years

**Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for**

4 years

**Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for**

3 years

C0.3

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**(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.**

United States of America

C0.4

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

USD

C0.5

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

Operational control

C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7

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**(C-CN0.7/C-RE0.7) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?**

New construction or major renovation of buildings  
Buildings management

C0.8

**(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?**

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, a Ticker symbol	SLG
Yes, an ISIN code	US78440X8873

C1. Governance

C1.1

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

Yes

C1.1a

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

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
Board Chair	<p>SL Green's Chairman of the Board and CEO has responsibility to oversee climate-related issues for the Company. The Chairman of the Board and CEO presents to investors on SL Green's sustainability program annually at the Investor Conference, through the publication of the ESG and Annual Report, formalized stockholder engagement, and quarterly meetings. SL Green's Chairman of the Board and CEO also receives ongoing updates from SL Green's ESG Team and is committed to consistently delivering superior performance to conserve finite resources, incorporate citywide initiatives and uphold the Company's responsibility to the community.</p> <p>We are committed to differentiating abstract objectives from tangible solutions. At SL Green, we measure everything quantifying our portfolio's environmental impact is essential in understanding how it correlates with our organizational objectives and in our role as New York City's largest commercial real estate owner. This attitude is critical for SL Green's Chairman of the Board and CEO to understand and manage climate related issues.</p> <p>SL Green's Board and Executive Team, in collaboration with business leads across the organization, actively oversee many climate-related functions, integrating ESG across the business.</p> <p>A couple examples of key climate related decisions taken recently include implementing a proactive supply chain monitoring process. Among other initiatives, this process evaluates climate change risks in our supply chain and gathers ESG related information from our suppliers. In 2021, our Board and CEO made the decision to strengthen our climate disclosures by becoming a signatory of TCFD, and publishing our first stand-alone TCFD report to address our climate risk management and disclosed the results of our 1.5°C-aligned climate scenario analysis.</p>

C1.1b

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

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Overseeing major capital expenditures Overseeing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Overseeing and guiding employee incentives Reviewing and guiding strategy Overseeing and guiding the development of a transition plan Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Overseeing value chain engagement Reviewing and guiding the risk management process Other, please specify (Overseeing environmental risk assessments driven by climate legislation is also still valid, but not highlighted)	<Not Applicable>	<p>SL Green’s Board of Directors directly oversees our ESG program, which includes assessing climate-related issues such as physical risks, transition risks, and associated opportunities. The Board has executive-level participation, and a dedicated team is responsible for implementing the ESG program. Sustainability is a company-wide priority supported by executive-level participation on our ESG Team, and we have integrated ESG considerations across all areas of our business. A sustained focus on ESG issues has led to effective risk-management practices that influence strategic decisions at the highest levels. SL Green’s Board receives ESG updates quarterly and our Executive Team receives updates every month..</p> <p>In 2022, the SL Green’s Board of Directors was comprised of ten members, seven of which were independent. Of our independent Board members, three were women. The executive team also comprised one woman. Our Board includes four standing committees: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, and Executive Committee. SL Green’s executive and department-level leadership act together as a fully integrated sustainability committee responsible for managing ESG governance and incorporating practices into operations. This committee serves as conduit to the Board’s oversight of ESG topics and the ESG team’s program implementation, ensuring a coordinated response to ESG issues across the organization with input from key internal stakeholders. The Board conducts outreach with the governance teams of the company’s largest shareholders at least twice per year and reviews the company’s corporate profile to ensure it follows best governance practices. For more information on SL Green’s approach to corporate governance and ethics, including Governance Principles, Committee Charters, and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, visit the Corporate Governance page of the website.</p>

**C1.1d**

**(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?**

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee suggest candidates based on their experience, including with components of ESG. Our board members identify their experience, which is considered for both initial board approvals and reelections. As a result, two of our current members have competence regarding sustainable real estate.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C1.2**

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

**Position or committee**  
 Chief Operating Officer (COO)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities  
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)  
Developing a climate transition plan  
Implementing a climate transition plan  
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy  
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis  
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets  
Managing public policy engagement that may impact the climate  
Managing value chain engagement on climate-related issues  
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities  
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**

<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**

CEO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

SL Green's ESG Team is overseen by the Chief Operating Officer (COO). The COO is the leader of over 1,000 employees and is responsible for managing building operations, construction, IT, and sustainability across the business. The COO is the highest-level management position with responsibility for climate-related issues due to the position overseeing the majority of functions that have the potential to have the largest impact on mitigating climate-related risks for SL Green.

The ESG team consists of four employees, including a senior level SVP, Sustainability & Hospitality and VP, Director of Sustainability, with reporting through the COO. These individuals provide updates to the Board and relevant committees on sustainability strategy, performance, and progress, while working collaboratively with business units.

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**Position or committee**

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities  
Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures related to low-carbon products or services (including R&D)  
Managing climate-related acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures  
Providing climate-related employee incentives  
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities  
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities  
Other, please specify (Managing investor relations and communication related to climate issues.)

**Coverage of responsibilities**

<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**

CEO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**

Quarterly

**Please explain**

Our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) also oversees company finances, including investor relations and updates on climate-related risks and opportunities. For example, our CFO updates shareholders on ongoing climate risks and opportunities, following TCFD recommendations.

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**Position or committee**

Environment/ Sustainability manager

**Climate-related responsibilities of this position**

Managing annual budgets for climate mitigation activities  
Developing a climate transition plan  
Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy  
Conducting climate-related scenario analysis  
Setting climate-related corporate targets  
Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets  
Assessing climate-related risks and opportunities  
Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

**Coverage of responsibilities**

<Not Applicable>

**Reporting line**

Operations - COO reporting line

**Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line**

More frequently than quarterly

**Please explain**

The ESG team consists of four employees, including a senior level SVP, Sustainability & Hospitality and VP, Director of Sustainability, with reporting through the COO. These individuals provide updates to the Board and relevant committees on sustainability strategy, performance, and progress, while working collaboratively with business units. Progress reports for ESG are formally presented and reviewed annually, and individual initiatives are presented and reviewed on an ongoing basis.

## C1.3

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

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

## C1.3a

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

#### Entitled to incentive

Corporate executive team

#### Type of incentive

Monetary reward

#### Incentive(s)

Other, please specify (This criteria is included in the evaluation criteria set by the Compensation Committee on an annual basis; which results in a monetary bonus)

#### Performance indicator(s)

Company performance against a climate-related sustainability index (e.g., DJSI, CDP Climate Change score etc.)

#### Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

#### Further details of incentive(s)

The Compensation Committee determined that it was appropriate to award discretionary bonuses to each of our named executive officers. In making these awards for 2022, the Committee sought to, among other things, take into account our performance as compared to specific company goals and objectives for 2022 that were presented at our annual investor conference in December 2022, including financial goals, achievement of leasing and occupancy targets, investing activities such as strategic acquisitions and dispositions and share repurchases, execution of our debt and preferred equity platform, joint venture and development milestones and the furtherance of our ESG initiatives. Relevant climate-related company goals / incentives: (1) in 2020 to improve our CDP score from a B to an A-; and improve GRESB Rating from 4 to 5 stars. (2) in 2022 SLG set objectives to score 92 on GRESB and further board diversity.

#### Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Transparent disclosure of our environmental performance data is an essential element of our sustainability program. Each year, we release a summary of our environmental performance through several key data channels – our GRI Content Index and Environmental Performance Summary, NYC Local Law 84 Filings, and CDP and GRESB submissions – all of which are publicly accessible. As part of our executive compensation incentive plan, we continually look to improve our GRESB rating, which provides validated ESG performance data and peer benchmarking for investors and managers. In order to improve our GRESB score we need to make continual improvements in our climate and energy efficiency initiatives.

#### Entitled to incentive

Other, please specify ((Union (SEIU Local 32BJ) Night Cleaning Supervisors))

#### Type of incentive

Monetary reward

#### Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure

#### Performance indicator(s)

Other (please specify) ((Environmental Regulation Compliance))

#### Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

#### Further details of incentive(s)

SL Green's night cleaning supervisors who are responsible for overseeing cleaning procedures and staff are given annual monetary awards for zero incidents of non-compliance with New York City's recycling laws, Local Law 87.

#### Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

As outlined in the OneNYC Plan, former Mayor de Blasio set the ambitious goal of sending zero waste to landfills by 2030. New York City enacted a new recycling law enforced as of August 1, 2017, that mandates source-separated recycling to help meet this goal. As a result of these legislative updates, SL Green became responsible for ensuring compliance across our entire base building square footage within control, janitorial operations, and tenant procedures. SL Green's ESG Team is currently focused on educational strategies to achieve recycling compliance, drive behavior change, and ensure that we are complying with this new regulation.

## C2. Risks and opportunities

### C2.1

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

Yes

### C2.1a

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

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	15	
Long-term	15	27	

**C2.1b**

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

SL Green is committed to enhancing the resilience of our properties, and as part of this commitment, we have established comprehensive procedures to effectively manage and respond to climate-related risks. Our procedures encompass a range of potential impacts, including those stemming from natural disasters such as storms, hurricanes, and flooding. We capital plan based our properties and requiring us to expend funds as we seek to repair and protect our properties against such risks. To assess these risks, SL Green proactively reviews every building through both a financial and environmental lens to ensure that building systems and operations align with our climate-related risk assessments.

When assessing climate-related risks, SL Green defines a substantive financial impact as any consequence that results in over \$50,000. To avoid such substantive financial climate-related impacts, SL Green performs building evaluations every 6 months to identify these specific risks.

As part of our TCFD reporting process under strategy-related recommendations, we reviewed and consolidated the climate-related risks and opportunities deemed most relevant to the organization across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons as shown under C2.1a. These new timeframes were selected to better align with the timelines for capital investments for the real estate market.

**C2.2**

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

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations  
Upstream

**Risk management process**

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

**Frequency of assessment**

More than once a year

**Time horizon(s) covered**

Short-term  
Medium-term  
Long-term

**Description of process**

At SL Green the process for our organization to identify and assess climate related risks is integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes. As part of SL Green’s TCFD reporting process under strategy-related recommendations, we reviewed and consolidated the climate-related risks and opportunities deemed most relevant to the organization across short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons. SL Green is committed to enhancing the resilience of our properties and we have established comprehensive procedures to effectively manage and respond to climate-related risks. Our procedures encompass a range of potential impacts, including those stemming from natural disasters such as storms, heatwaves, hurricanes, flooding, and other severe weather. We recognize that the intensity of weather events and the rise in sea levels have the potential to impact our properties, operations, and overall business. When assessing climate-related risks, SL Green defines a substantive financial impact as any consequence in excess of \$50,000. To avoid such substantive financial climate-related impacts, SL Green evaluates its properties every six months to identify these specific risks.

As part of this management process, and to support the implementation of the TCFD recommendations, we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks to assess our exposure to chronic and acute physical climate hazards, as well as our exposure to the impacts of future carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing. To manage the risks associated with climate-related weather events, our team allocates funds for resiliency and energy efficiency projects, purchases insurance plans, installs generators, and trains building management and security staff on emergency protocols. We also proactively monitor our projected building emissions and relevant emission reduction initiatives to understand our potential exposure to carbon pricing costs associated with LL97 and other NYC climate regulations.

Effective assessment, management, and mitigation of these risks further allows SL Green to maximize the value of our portfolio for our stakeholders, including our building tenants, JV partners, and investors. We primarily respond to climate-related risks and opportunities by identifying energy efficiency and emissions reduction initiatives that will mitigate potential financial impacts.

Additional assessments are completed for our upstream activities through our vendor code of conduct, and our third-party supplier assessment completed annually.

SL Green’s operations are supported by an extensive upstream supply chain that sources materials and services for our business and tenants. Integral to our vendor and contracting processes, we strategically evaluate our suppliers to ensure they are held accountable for upholding our standards for ESG performance. We work closely with tenants, vendors, and contractors to achieve our supply chain goals of sourcing recycled, responsibly sourced, and nontoxic materials in alignment with LEED guidance. Environmental compliance is required in all our vendor contracts through our Vendor Code of Conduct and implemented through regular engagement and monitoring. As part of SL Green’s commitment to mitigating negative impacts in our supply chain, we have implemented a proactive risk identification process. This allows us to identify where issues may occur across our operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party. We identify our “critical suppliers” as those whose spend is over a defined threshold value (accounting for 60% of current annual spend) and where SL Green displays a level of dependency. Customized scorecards are generated for each supplier based on the results of each supplier’s assessment as well as company segment, location, and size. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100-point scale are considered “high risk.” SL Green leverages these scores to evaluate suppliers’ overall ESG performance and communicate ESG expectations to suppliers. In certain instances, SL Green creates corrective action plans to address identified issues and establish monitoring mechanisms.

**C2.2a**

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

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>With our business centralized in New York, we are at the center of one of the world’s most ambitious climate legislative environments. Under the NYS Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), the state is mandated to adopt a net zero carbon economy statewide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. In NYC, the Climate Mobilization Act (Local Law 97/LL97) sets carbon caps for large buildings starting in 2024 as part of a broader commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, and by 80% by 2050. We proactively monitor our projected building emissions and relevant emission reduction initiatives to understand our potential exposure to carbon pricing costs associated with LL97 and other NYC climate regulations.</p> <p>Local Law 33/95: Energy Letter Grades: public posting of a letter grade from NYC, based on ENERY STAR data.</p> <p>Local Law 84: Benchmarking: annual requirement to benchmark building energy and water consumption</p> <p>Local Law 85: NYC Energy Conservation Code (NYCECC): New York City’s local energy code</p> <p>Local Law 87: Energy Audits &amp; Retro-commissioning: complete an energy audit and perform retro-commissioning once every 10 years</p> <p>Local Law 88: Lighting &amp; Sub-metering: by 2025, the lighting in the non-residential space be upgraded to meet code and large commercial tenants be provided with sub-meters.</p> <p>Local Law 97 : Building Energy and Emissions Limits: Places limits on the amount of carbon that can be emitted by a building.</p>

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	<p>Emerging regulations can greatly affect the long term return / performance on our assets. Over the last 10 years NYC and NYS have passed many climates legislation initiatives, which are now in the rule making period. We participate in committees and industry associations to review upcoming legislation and rule's ensuring we understand the landscape and have a voice in the process. .</p> <p>As part of this management process, we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks to assess our exposure to chronic and acute physical climate hazards, as well as our exposure to the impacts of future carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing.</p> <p>For example, we currently monitor the NYC government's own emissions goals, codes, and local law development, and are closely monitoring the NYC task force and technical study organized to identify the pathway New York City must take beyond 2030 to continue forward, and working to align our own programs with these and other emerging regulations.</p>
Technology	Relevant, always included	<p>SL Green has risks associated with technological improvements or innovations that support the transition to a lower-carbon, energy-efficient economic system and we include this in our climate-related risk assessments. Our climate-relate risk process identified the following possible risks tied (1) Cost to transition to low emissions technologies (including building automation and renewables); (2) Cyber security concerns; (3) Risks for integration and digitization; (4) Cyber insurance.</p> <p>Our focus on energy efficiency is a strategic outlook that has shaped many of the prominent IT-related climate resilience measures ongoing at SL Green. SL Green has achieved WiredScore certification across 28 properties. This certification measures the quality and resilience of a building's digital infrastructure, cellular coverage, Internet service providers, and resilience. The certification also evaluates if a building can adapt to future technology.</p> <p>We continue to increase our use of data storage in the cloud and our Technology Team is on track to meet its goals associated with this transition. This virtualization reduces our exposure to climate-related risks by minimizing our reliance on physical infrastructure. We have also acquired cyber insurance for our technology to further mitigate risks associated with our IT infrastructure.</p>
Legal	Relevant, always included	<p>SL Green incorporates the legal risk and possibility of litigation claims related to climate change in its risk assessments throughout its business. For example, we have updated our prior assessment to include the exposure to potential fines incurred for exceeding emissions limits as outlined by New York City Local Law 97 (LL97), which outlines carbon equivalency caps for buildings over 25,000 square feet starting in 2024.</p>
Market	Relevant, always included	<p>SL Green serves one of the largest corporate real estate markets in the world. Changing consumer and investor demands are increasingly driving corporations to seek more from their properties when it comes to climate resiliency, energy efficiency, and other climate related features. If we do not continue to position ourselves in the market as a leader providing office space that meets the growing demands of our tenants, we have a risk of losing out to our competitors for business, and the possible decreasing of the value of our assets.</p> <p>For our company specifically, SL Green aligns with the values of our stakeholders, partners, and tenants, collaborating to meet shared goals on climate resiliency, energy efficiency, and other climate related features.</p> <p>We always consider this risk in our business decision making.</p>
Reputation	Relevant, always included	<p>The reputation of SL Green is one of the most critical assets of our organization, and can often be a deciding factor for our tenants to choose us over our competitors. If there were negative publicity of climate related events at our properties due to a lack of resilience, or low quality services delivered due to our climate related technologies, we could face reputational risk.</p> <p>For our company specifically, the NYC market is extremely competitive and the reputation that we have built in this market has helped us in the past to win large companies with shared value as tenants.</p> <p>We always consider this risk.</p>
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	<p>As part of SL Green's risk management process we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks to assess our exposure to chronic and acute physical climate hazards. We quantitatively assessed the exposure of our entire 2022 portfolio of properties to chronic and acute climate-related hazards as detailed in the IPCC RCP 8.5 and 4.5.</p> <p>We are subject to risks associated with natural disasters, which can include heatwaves, hurricanes, cyclones, and inland flooding, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations and business.</p> <p>We recognize that the intensity of weather events have the potential to impact our properties, operations, and overall business. Since Hurricane Sandy in 2012, New York City has experienced several severe storms that have had significant impacts on the area, and we are actively tracking the risks these storms pose to the city's real estate market and physical landscape.</p> <p>We always consider this risk.</p>
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	<p>As part of SL Green's risk management process we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks to assess our exposure to chronic and acute physical climate hazards. We quantitatively assessed the exposure of our entire 2022 portfolio of properties to chronic and acute climate-related hazards as detailed in the IPCC RCP 8.5 and 4.5.</p> <p>Our risk analysis focused on the chronic physical hazards associated with climate change, including wildfires, water stress, and sea level rise. Projected sea level rise is modeled via data on the effects of thermal expansion from warming of the ocean, and melting of ice sheets, glaciers and ice caps. Lastly, water stress combines a forward-looking model and a drought indicator for a unified stress score. To the extent climate change causes changes in weather patterns, our markets could experience increases in storm intensity and rising sea-levels which could cause damage to our properties, and have a material adverse effect on our business.</p> <p>Over time, and in an extreme scenario, these conditions could potentially result in declining demand for office space, specifically in coastal areas of New York City, or potentially an inability to fully operate buildings.</p> <p>Climate change may also have indirect effects on our business by increasing the cost of property insurance on terms we find acceptable or causing a lack of availability of sufficient insurance. There could also be increases in the cost of energy and other natural resources at our properties as we seek to repair and protect our properties against climate risks. To assess these risks, SL Green proactively reviews every building through both a financial and environmental lens to ensure that building systems and operations align with our climate-related risk assessments.</p> <p>For our company specifically, because most of our real estate is located on the island of Manhattan and surrounded by four bodies of water, we are very aware of these types of risks which we were subject to as an example during Super Storm Sandy when the downtown real estate market was drastically effected by the after effects.</p> <p>We always consider this risk.</p>

## C2.3

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

Yes

## C2.3a

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

#### Identifier

Risk 1



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

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Chronic physical	Sea level rise
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased capital expenditures

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

As part of SL Green's risk management process we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks to assess our exposure to chronic and acute physical climate hazards. We quantitatively assessed the exposure of our entire 2022 portfolio of properties to chronic and acute climate-related hazards as detailed in the IPCC RCP 8.5 and 4.5. We are subject to risks associated with natural disasters and the physical effects of climate change, which can include heatwaves, hurricanes, cyclones, inland flooding, sea-level rise, and more - any of which could have a material adverse effect on our properties, operations and business. Since Hurricane Sandy in 2012, New York City has experienced several severe storms that have had significant impacts on the area, and we are actively tracking the risks these storms pose to the city's real estate market and physical landscape. Over time, and in an extreme scenario, these conditions could potentially result in declining demand for office space, specifically in coastal areas of New York City, or potentially an inability to fully operate buildings.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

1600000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

346720000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The potential financial impacts of climate-related weather events on SL Green's portfolio include weather-related damages, projected rent loss, relocation of building equipment and restoration efforts. An example is the estimated flood & wind-related damages from Superstorm Sandy in 2012 amounted to \$1,600,000 across our portfolio. Our most damaged property, 180 Maiden Lane, had to undergo robust recovery procedures. These procedures included moving building machinery including electrical switchgear from the basement to the third floor, restoring elevator service, restoring the façade /building envelope, reclamation of the fuel oil tank, debris clean-up, security protocols, and repairing glass which amounted to \$17,000,000, largely covered by insurance. To calculate the maximum financial impact, we used the \$15.76 psf for repair costs at 180 Maiden Lane resulting from Superstorm Sandy.

**Cost of response to risk**

100000000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

As part of this management process, and to support the implementation of the TCFD recommendations, we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of physical and transition risks to assess our exposure to chronic and acute physical climate hazards, as well as our exposure to the impacts of future carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing. To manage the risks associated with climate-related weather events, our team allocates funds for resiliency and energy efficiency projects, purchases insurance plans, installs generators, and trains building management and security staff on emergency protocols.

Cost of response includes historical and future monies allocated for efficiency / resiliency projects, flood insurance premiums, and restoration / recovery work.

**Comment**

**Identifier**

Risk 2

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

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Emerging regulation	Carbon pricing mechanisms
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased indirect (operating) costs

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

<Not Applicable>

**Company-specific description**

With our business centralized in New York, we are at the center of one of the world's most ambitious climate legislative environments. Under the NYS Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), the state is mandated to adopt a net zero carbon economy statewide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. In NYC, the Climate Mobilization Act (Local Law 97/LL97) sets carbon caps for large buildings starting in 2024 as part of a broader commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, and by 80% by 2050.

**Time horizon**

Short-term

**Likelihood**

Virtually certain

**Magnitude of impact**

Low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

0

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

4500000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

As part of this management process, we have conducted and updated climate-related scenario analyses of transition risks to assess our exposure to the impacts of future carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing. We proactively monitor our projected building emissions and relevant emission reduction initiatives to understand our potential exposure to carbon pricing costs associated with LL97 and other NYC climate regulations. We have updated our prior assessment to include the exposure to potential fines incurred for exceeding emissions limits as outlined by New York City Local Law 97 (LL97), which outlines carbon equivalency caps for buildings over 25,000 square feet starting in 2024. We assessed the potential impacts, in a do-nothing scenario, of emission limits for buildings that are required to comply with LL97. Carbon caps have been set based on ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager (ESPM) use type classifications which is a blended average based on the tenant makeup of each building. The carbon caps have been calculated in each building utilizing the current tenant use classifications for 2022. The estimated carbon emissions per building are based on the latest annual electricity and energy consumption amounts for reporting year 2022 multiplied by the corresponding grid/fuel type emission coefficients for 2024 to 2050. The calculations were completed for the main four compliance periods of LL97: 2024 – 2029; 2030 – 2034; 2035 – 2039; and 2040 – 2050 following the promulgated LL97 rules. Any potential fines were estimated for buildings exceeding their emission limit in the associated compliance period and were based on the published fine amount of \$268 per metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e.

The potential impacts of carbon pricing under Local Law 97 (LL97) were evaluated for a 24-property sample segment of SL Green's portfolio comprising over 21.4 million square feet, assuming that our aggregated portfolio-level emissions intensity (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/ SQFT) decreases in accordance with the highest level of ambition of science-based targets as contained within our roadmap (see Climate-Related Targets for details).

**Cost of response to risk**

4500000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

Due to SL Green's longstanding commitment to efficient building operations supported by capital improvements, we do not expect any financial impact from LL97 in the first compliance period through 2030. Until 2030, the analysis showed that the most cost-effective way for SL Green to reduce building emissions would be through the purchase of RECs, which would also reduce any potential fines to zero for 23 of the 25 buildings assessed and would minimize any potential fines for the remaining two buildings to less than 0.05% of 2022 revenue. However, the analysis also showed that, as REC prices increase past 2030, the use of RECs to reduce building emissions will become less cost-effective, but any REC purchases and remaining fines would comprise less than 2% of 2022 revenue out to 2050. Overall, these results demonstrate that our existing strategy of prioritizing technology upgrades and capital improvements in our buildings will continue to be the most cost-effective method for complying with LL97 while also yielding additional benefits for our tenants. The scenarios run for this assessment were intended to identify the worst-case scenario, and do not take into consideration additional operational and capital efficiency projects. We recognize that RECs are not the only way to offset carbon. The marketplace is constantly evolving to include traditional RECs, (Tier 1, 2 and 3) new Tier 4 RECs specific to NYC and LL97, power purchase agreements (PPAs), renewable asset-backed retail contracts, and carbon offsets/credits which will be evaluated on their merits and costs. This plan will include looking into investing in permanent carbon removal both on and offsite.

**Comment****Identifier**

Risk 3

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

Direct operations

**Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver**

Technology	Transitioning to lower emissions technology
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**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased capital expenditures

**Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Company-specific description**

Climate change may have an indirect effect on our business by increasing the cost of property insurance on terms we find acceptable or causing a lack of availability of sufficient insurance. There could also be increases in the cost of energy and other natural resources at our properties as we seek to repair and protect our properties against climate risks. Specifically at SL Green, an operational priority across the company is to reduce our energy consumption by replacing existing technology and implementing new technology to deal with the potential for increasing the cost of energy at our properties.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

<Not Applicable>

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

11000000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

286000000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The portfolio-wide financial impact of making capital investments in energy-efficient technology includes labor, insurance, removal costs, installation costs, maintenance agreements, and construction/demolition fees. Whenever exploring technological opportunities, we bundle all potential costs and will implement technologies if we are net positive after reducing the building's operating expenses and energy consumption. Minimum (\$0.50 per square foot) and maximum (\$13 per square foot) potential financial impact were calculated referencing retrofit cost values from the Urban Green Council Retrofit Market Analysis.

**Cost of response to risk**

152000000

**Description of response and explanation of cost calculation**

We review our capital plans annually and reevaluate projects to prioritize project implementation based on financial and environmental benefits. SL Green is committed to implementing green building practices throughout the life-cycle of new and existing properties within our portfolio. This commitment includes managing energy consumption, water use, material selection and the building's effects on its site throughout the planning, design, construction, and operational phases.

Whenever possible, we try to bundle and scale energy efficient technologies across the portfolio. Portfolio-wide initiatives that have resulted in energy savings include LED retrofits, variable frequency drive installations, steam station insulation and BMS upgrades. We also pursue all available rebates and incentives to drive down the costs of implementing these technologies. The team also continuously evaluates the newest technologies and meets with vendors throughout the year. In addition, we pilot emerging technologies to evaluate effectiveness before rolling the technology out at a portfolio scale.

SL Green has previously evaluated the feasibility of on-site power generation, including solar panels and fuel cells. We have installed a 1.2 megawatt cogeneration system at our ground-up development, One Vanderbilt, which is projected to achieve one of the lowest carbon footprints across buildings of similar density and scale in New York City. We have invested \$17,000,000 in sustainability features at the property, going above and beyond code requirements.

The cost of response across our portfolio includes \$50,000,000 in historical energy efficiency projects since 2010, \$85,000,000 in additional projects spanning the next 10 years, and \$17,000,000 in sustainability features that go above and beyond code requirements at One Vanderbilt.

**Comment**

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C2.4

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

Yes

C2.4a

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

**Identifier**

Opp1

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resilience

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Participation in renewable energy programs and adoption of energy-efficiency measures

**Primary potential financial impact**

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

**Company-specific description**

SL Green has the potential to attract and retain tenants seeking premium, climate-resilient buildings. Through overall building improvements and transitioning our portfolio to net zero, we can attract more tenants, reduce energy, and water consumption, and build a more resilient, attractive portfolio of buildings. All these benefits are also passed through to our stakeholders, tenants, and investors. SL Green is committed to implementing green building practices throughout the life-cycle of new and existing properties within our portfolio. This commitment includes managing energy consumption, water use, material selection and the building's effects on its site throughout the planning, design, construction, and operational phases.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

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**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

597000000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

SL Green has the potential to attract and retain tenants seeking premium, climate-resilient buildings. 99% of SL Green's Manhattan properties listed in our 2023 ESG report hold green building designations (i.e., LEED, WELL, ENERGY STAR, BOMA360).

Cost to realize opportunity reflects costs to achieve LEED certifications across our properties.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

1600000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Due to all of the aforementioned benefits of green building designations, we pursue these opportunities wherever possible. 99% of SL Green's Manhattan properties listed in our 2022 Annual Report 10-K were awarded green building designations. For the entire SL Green portfolio which includes retail and residential sites where the company has no operational control and may not be eligible for green building certification. We adhere to the GRESB definition of green building designations which includes LEED, WELL, ENERGY STAR, and BOMA360 certifications.

Our green lease efforts have been recognized by the Institute for Market Transformation, which awarded SL Green the 2023 Green Lease Leaders Award at the Platinum level. This award acknowledges our industry-leading commitment to green buildings through corporate policies and lease provisions promoting energy efficiency and sustainability. We were recognized for our best practices, including tracking energy data annually, sharing ENERGY STAR scores with tenants, metering energy consumption of tenant spaces, and passing through savings for energy efficiency improvements.

**Comment****Identifier**

Opp2

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Energy source

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of new technologies

**Primary potential financial impact**

Reduced direct costs

**Company-specific description**

Our energy and carbon management strategy flexibly adjusts consumption based on fluctuating demand without compromising efficiency. We are continually exploring commercially available solutions to optimize our energy management program. We incorporate portfolio-wide programs and technologies that set the baseline for efficient building operations. Digital control systems such as the Building Management Systems (BMS) allow us to control energy use to precisely match tenant demand. Data from occupancy sensors and indoor environmental quality (IEQ) sensors like iES's WellStat are part of our real-time energy platform, iES EnergyDesk, which ensures that optimal conditions are maintained. Advanced data analytics allow us to project next-day energy demand, which equips engineers with the data to curtail electric consumption during demand response events, supporting grid reliability and mitigating service disruptions.

At 11 Madison Avenue and 220 E 42nd Street, we installed ice plants providing redundancy, reducing carbon, and increasing savings through demand management. By producing ice at night and using it for cooling during the day, the ice plant reduces daytime electricity use, which has a higher carbon intensity. The building operators have the option to load shift and run the ice plant at night. This alleviates strain on NYC's electrical grid and lowers utility costs for the building. By reducing daytime grid demand, we mitigate the need for carbon-intensive power plants. The ice plant is projected to substantially reduce the building's carbon footprint. This system is projected to cumulatively save \$14.3M over 20 years. By alleviating the grid demand during the day, SL Green is also mitigating the need for carbon-intensive power plants. The ice plant is projected to reduce the building's carbon footprint by 1.4M pounds of carbon dioxide.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

Likely

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, a single figure estimate

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

6800000

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

The potential financial impact figure is calculated with the reduction (8.5%) in annual operating costs associated with capital improvements throughout the portfolio. The financial impact of making capital investments in energy efficient technology include labor, insurance, removal costs, installation costs, maintenance agreements and construction / demolition fees. Whenever exploring technological opportunities, we bundle all potential costs and will implement technologies if we are net positive after reducing the building's operating expenses and energy consumption.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

15200000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

Whenever possible, we try to bundle and scale energy efficient technologies across the portfolio. Portfolio-wide initiatives that have resulted in energy savings include LED retrofits, variable frequency drive installations, steam station insulation and BMS upgrades. We also pursue all available rebates and incentives to drive down the costs of implementing these technologies. The team also continuously evaluates the newest technologies and meets with vendors throughout the year. We often pilot emerging technologies to evaluate effectiveness before rolling the technology out at a portfolio scale.

One Vanderbilt was designed have a lower carbon footprint compared to buildings of similar density and scale in New York City. It includes the installation of a 1.2 megawatt cogeneration system at our ground-up development. We have invested \$17,000,000 in sustainability features at the property that go above and beyond code requirements. The cost to realize opportunity across our portfolio \$50,000,000 in historical energy efficiency projects since 2010, \$85,000,000 in additional projects spanning the next 10 years.

**Comment**

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**Identifier**

Opp3

**Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?**

Direct operations

**Opportunity type**

Resource efficiency

**Primary climate-related opportunity driver**

Use of recycling

**Primary potential financial impact**

Reduced indirect (operating) costs

**Company-specific description**

Outlined in the OneNYC Plan, former Mayor de Blasio set the ambitious goal of sending zero waste to landfills by 2030. New York City enacted a new recycling law enforced as of August 1, 2017, that mandates source-separated recycling to help meet this goal. As a result of these legislative updates, SL Green became responsible for ensuring compliance across our entire base building square footage within control, janitorial operations, and tenant procedures.

SL Green's ESG Team is currently focused on educational strategies to achieve recycling compliance, drive behavior change, and ensure that we are complying with this new regulation. Waste audits are conducted annually across all Manhattan Operating Properties to provide both Property Management and tenants with data on contamination rates for recycling and identify areas for improved recycling procedures.

Beginning in 2022, SL Green collaborated with the union, SEIU Local 32BJ, to streamline training for over 500 cleaning employees. To ensure that we are also maintaining training for new and temporary employees, we worked with the union and Alliance Building Services to include the recycling training in on-boarding presentations.

In addition to staff training, our educational efforts encompassed on-site training for tenant employees across our operated properties that explained the legal requirements and included a hands-on sorting exercise. Our focus on waste management extends to our construction team, which is focused on using recycled content in major materials, and reducing waste sent to landfills from construction debris. We aim to achieve a minimum 75% recycling rate during the demolition phase of SL Green's ground-up development projects.

**Time horizon**

Medium-term

**Likelihood**

More likely than not

**Magnitude of impact**

Medium-low

**Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?**

Yes, an estimated range

**Potential financial impact figure (currency)**

&lt;Not Applicable&gt;

**Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)**

22000

**Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)**

110000

**Explanation of financial impact figure**

By ensuring portfolio-wide compliance with Local Law 85, we are avoiding city-issued fines for non-compliance. Additionally, we encourage our tenants to centralize all waste bins and remove them under the desk bins. Centralizing waste bins require fewer liners, which also results in less resource consumption and reduced operating costs for tenants. Thirdly, generating a cleaner waste stream that does not contaminate recycled material reduces overall resource consumption if the material can be sufficiently recycled instead of sent to a landfill, which is also a revenue generator for both landlords and haulers. Specifically, we require all tenants to have paper-only bins to avoid contamination by food and liquid.

To calculate the potential impact, we project \$100-\$500 in potential fines for non-compliance with the New York City recycling Local Law per building annually.

**Cost to realize opportunity**

50000

**Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation**

To start, SLG collaborated with the union, SEIU Local 32BJ to streamline training and education for the cleaners that are employed in our buildings. We created a presentation that would be digestible and understandable for the cleaning staff that are employed throughout the portfolio. Because there are a variety of languages spoken by our cleaning staff, we had all recycling materials that were distributed translated into several languages. We also implemented a color-coordinated liner system and color-coordinated areas on the loading dock for each waste stream to facilitate pick-ups and minimize confusion among our cleaners.

Another tool that we implemented for the night cleaners is a compliance notepad. Since the biggest challenge for this law is driving tenant behavior change, we wanted to give the cleaners a tool that would help them track tenant progress and non-compliance. These notepads will track the floor, office number, and company of tenants that are not recycling properly so that the property management staff can approach and warn repeat offenders.

Not only are we responsible for educating our cleaning staff, but we also educated our tenants on the upcoming law. To start, we developed and distributed a notification letter and FAQ that were emailed to 100,000 tenants that work within SL Green's buildings. To support tenant compliance, we also sent out a recording of the presentation and sample signage to all tenants.

Cost to realize the opportunity is the cost to post additional signage in the loading dock and color-coordinate bin liners in accordance with new regulations, estimated to be around \$2000 per building.

**Comment**

**C3. Business Strategy**

**C3.1**

**(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?**

**Row 1**

**Climate transition plan**

No, but our strategy has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities, and we are developing a climate transition plan within two years

**Publicly available climate transition plan**

<Not Applicable>

**Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan**

<Not Applicable>

**Description of feedback mechanism**

<Not Applicable>

**Frequency of feedback collection**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future**

In preparation for developing a transition plan aligning with 1.5°C targets within the next two years, SL Green has been dedicated to evaluating our portfolio to determine where we can make energy efficiency upgrades and carbon-reducing retrofits. In addition to our improving our buildings mechanical and electrical systems we are also assessing our supply chain, waste reduction practices, and reducing our water needs, among many other variables, will permeate throughout our company and real estate assets to make a truly meaningful impact. To hold ourselves accountable and remain transparent, we published in accordance with TCFD to address our climate risk management, disclosed the results of our 1.5°C-aligned climate scenario analysis, where we quantitatively assess transition risks from carbon pricing under a 1.5°C-aligned global emission scenario.

We are also facing the potential impacts of carbon pricing under LL97 were evaluated for a 33-property sample segment of SL Green's portfolio comprising over 25.5 million square feet including properties where we do not have operational control. Our model assumes that our portfolio emissions intensity (tCO2 /square foot) decreases in accordance with science-based targets.

Representative of our commitments, we became a signatory to TCFD in support of the global transition to a low-carbon economy. We expanded our GRI disclosures from the Core to Comprehensive level. We also enhanced our SASB disclosures with additional narratives to provide detailed insight on our reporting processes. In tandem with the New York City Mayor's Carbon Challenge, we voluntarily committed to a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions across 8 million square feet over a ten-year period, expanding this goal to a 30% reduction in whole building emissions for our entire portfolio in 2018. SL Green aligned with the Urban Land Institute (ULI) Net Zero by 2050 goal of carbon neutral building operations and has committed to setting a Science-Based Target for greenhouse gas emissions reduction.

**Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy**

<Not Applicable>

**C3.2**

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C3.2a**

**(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization’s use of climate-related scenario analysis.**

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 4.5 Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>We quantitatively assessed the exposure of our entire 2022 portfolio of properties to chronic and acute climate-related hazards as detailed in IPCC RCP 4.5. This is considered a “middle of the road” scenario where more accelerated climate action results in less severe physical climate hazards. The assessment considered key indicators for each type of physical hazard and projected the changes to these metrics over the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. This scenario is expected to result in global warming of 2.7°C by the end of the century, with a modelled temperature increase range of 2.4°C – 2.9°C; Physical risks are intermediate.</p> <p>The resilience of our portfolio to the physical climate hazards identified in this scenario analysis is discussed further in “Strategy Resilience” within our TCFD Report.</p>
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5 Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	<p>We quantitatively assessed the exposure of our entire 2022 portfolio of properties to chronic and acute climate-related hazards as detailed in the IPCC RCP 8.5. This is considered a worst-case climate scenario in which emissions continue unabated into the long term. We focused primarily on applying the worst-case emissions scenario to evaluate the extremes of physical climate risks that our portfolio could experience. The results were aggregated across our entire portfolio, with the percentage of properties exposed under each projected level associated with a physical hazard. The assessment considered key indicators for each type of physical hazard and projected the changes to these metrics over the medium- and long-term time horizons. This scenario is expected to result in global warming of 4.2°C by the end of the century, with a modelled temperature increase range of 3.7°C – 5.0°C; Physical risks are high.</p> <p>We also assessed our exposure to sea level rise using tools and data from the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the European Environment Agency (EEA), and reports from the New York City Panel on Climate Change (NPCC); however, the results showed no portfolio exposure to this hazard by 2060 under RCP 8.5.</p> <p>As we invest in new properties, we include sustainability performance, energy consumption, technology, and resiliency as key performance indicators related to climate change that are included in SL Green’s underwriting process for asset acquisitions, dispositions, and any other investment opportunities. These sustainability performance metrics including climate-related scenarios drive our decision-making processes for buying and selling assets. For example, our management team is less likely to purchase buildings that are vulnerable to climate-related weather events. To further mitigate against climate-related risks, 5- and 10-year capital plans are developed incorporating climate-related scenarios with the goal of improving building resiliency and energy performance</p> <p>The resilience of our portfolio to the physical climate hazards identified in this scenario analysis is discussed further in “Strategy Resilience” within our TCFD Report.</p>

**C3.2b**

**(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.**

**Row 1**

**Focal questions**

The focal questions included in our scenario analysis span across our business strategy. For example, the analysis focused on results to the following questions: What is the impact of climate on our business, strategy, and financial planning? What are the climate-related risks and opportunities most relevant to SL Green’s across short-, medium-, and long term time horizons? What emerging chronic and acute physical climate hazards have the possibility to impact our physical assets? What is our portfolio exposure to sea level rise? What are the implications of current and emerging carbon mitigation policies such as carbon pricing? How does climate impact our business reputation?

**Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions**

SL Green has modelled two emissions scenarios aligned with 1.5°C (1) RCP 8.5 - worst-case and (2) RCP 4.5 - middle of the road). The assessment considered key indicators for each type of physical hazard and transition risk over the short-, medium- and long-term time horizons. Through this scenario analysis we have identified the following risks and the opportunities and solutions to pursue.

Physical Risks were identified with medium to high risk of potential impact including inland flooding and increased potential of hurricanes. In addition to our efforts to slow the effects of climate change by reducing SL Green’s carbon impact, we have also put resilience plans in place that help to mitigate the symptoms of climate change. We have implemented comprehensive procedures to manage and respond to risks associated with climate-related weather events. We believe our prudent approach to risk management and our long-term planning process fortifies the stability of our business and underpins our commitment to a sustainable future.

Transitions Risks that were identified include, mandatory carbon pricing, enhanced climate-related reporting obligations, cost to transition to low emissions technology and limited control of tenant energy use and technology. These have been identified as a medium risk in the short term increasing high risk after 3 years. Potential annual fines under LL97 were calculated assuming an even share of emissions reductions across all properties in the sample, and no reductions to grid emissions factors relative to the present. Due to SL Green’s longstanding commitment to sustainable operations supported by capital improvements, in the short term we do not expect any financial impact from LL97 in the first compliance period through 2030, and are working on mitigating the impact for the latter compliance periods. Because of these we have identified reputation risk as low, by keeping climate topics fully integrated into our strategy. Our opportunities and strategies focus on operational excellence both in our building operations and implementation of ESG initiatives throughout our business.

We also assessed our exposure to sea level rise using tools and data from NOAA, the EEA, and reports from NPCC; however, the results showed no portfolio exposure to this hazard by 2060 under RCP 8.5.

The results of our scenario analysis are collated in charts available in our TCFD Report.

**C3.3**

**(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.**

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>Our scenario analysis identified a "Shift in Consumer Preferences" as an important transitional risk for SL Green. This includes (1) Increased tenant preference for sustainable buildings; (2) Increased material and labor costs; (3) Increased costs for tenants due to capital improvements to comply with climate regulations (LL97).</p> <p>SL Green's products and services have been impacted by opportunities related to building efficiency and green building certification which are helping to meet customer demand for resilient and sustainable buildings. SL Green has the potential to attract and retain tenants seeking premium, climate-resilient buildings. 99% of SL Green's Manhattan properties listed in our 2023 ESG Report hold green building designations (i.e., LEED, WELL, ENERGY STAR, BOMA360).</p> <p>Our scenario analysis identified a substantial physical risks related to climate-change, which affect our products and services as a REIT. To assess these risks, SL Green proactively reviews every building through both a financial and environmental lens to ensure that building systems and operations align with our climate-related risk assessments. When assessing climate-related risks, SL Green defines a substantive financial impact as any consequence in excess of \$50,000. To avoid such substantive financial climate-related impacts, SL Green evaluates its properties every six months to identify these specific risks.</p> <p>For example, extreme weather could cause damage to buildings or make them less attractive to potential tenants. The most substantial strategic decision made to date is our decisions on repairing buildings damaged by extreme weather events and allocating resources to improve building resiliency. One example is the estimated flood- and wind-related damages from Superstorm Sandy. This amounted to \$1,600,000 across of our buildings. Due to location, our most damaged property, 180 Maiden Lane, had to undergo robust recovery procedures. These procedures included moving building machinery from the basement to the third floor, restoring elevator service, restoring the façade / building envelope, reclamation of the fuel oil tank, debris clean-up, security protocols, and repairing glass/doors which amounted to over \$17,000,000.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>SL Green's operations are supported by an extensive upstream supply chain that sources materials that service our business and tenants. Integral to our vendor and contracting processes, we strategically evaluate our suppliers to ensure they are held accountable for upholding our standards for ESG performance. Environmental compliance is required in all our vendor contracts through our Vendor Code of Conduct and implemented through regular engagement and monitoring. As part of SL Green's commitment to mitigating negative impacts in our supply chain, we have implemented a proactive risk identification process. This allows us to identify where issues may occur across our operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party. We identify our "critical suppliers" as those whose spend is over a defined threshold value (accounting for 60% of current annual spend) and where SL Green displays a level of dependency. Customized scorecards are generated for each supplier based on the results of each supplier's assessment as well as company segment, location, and size. SL Green leverages scorecards to evaluate suppliers' overall ESG performance and communicate ESG expectations to suppliers. Those that score between 0-24 on a 100-point scale are considered "high risk. Recent actions include implementing a proactive supply chain monitoring process. Among other initiatives, this process evaluates climate change risks in our supply chain and gathers ESG-related information from our suppliers that is used to evaluate SL Green's GHG emissions more specifically and assess potential supply chain risks related to the climate maturity of SL Green's key suppliers. We performed an evaluation of the overall climate maturity of our top suppliers, largely including construction and contracting vendors. Understanding our top suppliers' climate maturity is important for the avoidance of pass-through costs and for achieving scope 3 reduction targets. As stated in our science-based target on Scope 3 Category 2 (Capital Goods), we committed to reduce this category by 30% by 2031 from a 2019 baseline. Vendors are required to demonstrate responsible business practices and implement due diligence for suppliers, contractors, and vendors within their own supply chain.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>SL Green's active development pipeline sets the standard for sustainable new. We leverage years of operational excellence to incorporate innovative design, technological solutions, and recommendations from our portfolio-wide emissions reduction studies to help limit emissions from tenant spaces and base building operations.</p> <p>Identifying energy efficiency opportunities is a team effort spearheaded by our engineers. Our longstanding investment in efficiency enables us to defer capital improvements in times of crisis without jeopardizing our industry-leading operating standards. Preventative maintenance and best practices allow our building equipment to achieve maximum efficiency and durability. We also recognize that equipment replacements are an opportunity to deploy new technology and meet the evolving needs of our building occupants. For example, we monitor utility incentive programs that incentivize the installation of state-of-the-art building equipment over the continued operation of outdated equipment. Capital improvements increase the overall value of our properties, reduce operating costs, and modernize our base building systems.</p> <p>Our existing strategy of prioritizing technology upgrades and capital improvements in our buildings will continue to be the most cost-effective method for complying with LL97 while also yielding additional benefits for our tenants.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>SL Green's operations have been impacted in many ways by climate related issues. SL Green's Executive and department-level leadership act together as a fully integrated sustainability committee responsible for managing ESG governance and incorporating practices into our operations. Every building is proactively reviewed through both a financial and environmental lens to ensure that building systems and operations align with our ESG goals. To manage the risks associated with climate-related, our team allocates funds for resiliency and energy efficiency projects, purchases insurance plans, installs generators, and trains building management and security staff on emergency protocols. We also proactively monitor our projected building emissions and relevant emission reduction initiatives to understand our potential exposure to carbon pricing costs associated with LL97 and other NYC climate regulations.</p> <p>For example, in 2019, New York City passed Local Law 97 (LL97). This law requires buildings greater than 25,000 square feet to be compliant with a carbon cap starting in 2024. Based on current emissions data, SL Green's portfolio is expected to be compliant through 2030, with no material financial impact to our properties.</p> <p>IT: Our focus on energy efficiency is a strategic outlook that has shaped many of the prominent IT-related climate resilience measures ongoing at SL Green. SL Green has achieved WiredScore certification across 28 properties. This certification measures the quality and resilience of a building's digital infrastructure, cellular coverage, Internet service providers, and resilience. The certification also evaluates if a building can adapt to future technology. Additionally, we have begun the transition from on premises solutions to off-site data centers, improving resilience while also lowering costs.</p>

**C3.4**



**(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.**

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Indirect costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	<p>It is important to note that SL Green reduces Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing building operations, implementing intensive energy management, and deploying capital investment in state-of-the-art equipment. We capitalize on climate-related opportunities at our assets as we implement energy efficiency projects as an opportunity to reduce overall operating expenses and increase the resale value of our assets. Pursuing innovative technologies, efficient building systems and green building designations also increase the value of our assets.</p> <p>Our energy and carbon management strategy flexibly adjusts consumption based on fluctuating demand without compromising efficiency. We are continually exploring commercially available solutions to optimize our energy management program. To mitigate against price fluctuations in energy, we review market conditions and vary our contracts which in some cases lock in our energy costs to mitigate risk. We anticipate energy market volatility through the climate transition, and will continue to analyse our procurement process to inform our procurement strategy. We pursue energy efficiency projects and green building designations to lower our energy consumption, therefore lowering overall operating expenses for both the base building and for our tenants and leverage demand management and demand response to reduce cost and carbon.</p> <p>At SL Green, identifying energy efficiency opportunities is a team effort spearheaded by our engineers, and our longstanding investment in efficiency enables us to defer capital improvements in times of crisis without jeopardizing our industry-leading operating standards. Preventative maintenance and best practices allow our building equipment to achieve maximum efficiency and durability. We also recognize that equipment replacements are an opportunity to deploy new technology and meet the evolving needs of our building occupants. We monitor utility incentive programs that incentivize the installation of state-of-the-art building equipment over the continued operation of outdated equipment.</p> <p>Our Engineering Team identify equipment nearing the end of useful life and propose capital projects that will result in energy efficiency improvements. Beyond our internal expertise, we also leverage external consultants to improve our properties through retro-commissioning, ensuring building systems perform up to specifications, and conducting ASHRAE Level II Energy Audits to identify energy efficiency opportunities. We review our capital plans annually and re-evaluate projects to prioritize project implementation based on financial and environmental benefits.</p> <p>Capital improvements increase the overall value of our properties, reduce operating costs, and modernize our base building systems. Additionally, our engineering, operations and sustainability teams collaborate to map out projects for the next 5- and 10-years for each building that are in alignment with SL Green's GHG emission intensity goal and NYC's GHG emission reduction goal. Our existing strategy of prioritizing technology upgrades and capital improvements in our buildings will continue to be the most cost-effective method for complying with LL97 while also yielding additional benefits for our tenants.</p> <p>From a lifecycle perspective, our climate-related risk management process begins with our investments and underwriting teams, which work with our ESG team to stay ahead of existing and new requirements. Our team incorporates climate-risk in underwriting and decision-making surrounding asset acquisition and disposition. For example, our underwriting team will flag properties if they are vulnerable to climate-related weather events (i.e., located in a flood zone). 5-year capital plans are created for every potential acquisition to ensure the property is positioned to be resilient and energy efficient. We evaluate the energy performance of every asset, both current and potential. Additionally, the efficiency of installed building systems are factored into decision-making and capital-planning, and green building designations are noted. This element influences our short- and medium-term financial planning.</p> <p>In the process of structuring capital investment strategies for prospective acquisitions, redevelopments, or new developments, we always ensure compliance with LL87 and LL97 and fully evaluate against LL32, LL33, LL88 to ensure climate resilience is embedded into our portfolio as we transact properties. When evaluating buildings, we focus on sustainable performance, exhaustively evaluating building design and equipment technologies to implement the best sustainability measures possible. Greenhouse gas emissions and building certifications are considered crucial elements of our building evaluations and are always accounted for in our budget and planning processes.</p> <p>Climate-related weather events can be considered a liability since these events can potentially damage our assets. In some cases, such as Superstorm Sandy, we can potentially lose tenant rent if the building is compromised. To manage this liability, SL Green has portfolio-wide flood, wind, and earthquake insurance policies which amounts to upwards of \$2.65 billion annually. Additionally, our building staff is trained on emergency response protocol to mitigate potential liability. To manage the risk associated with climate-related weather events, our team allocates funds for resiliency and energy efficiency projects, purchases insurance plans, installs generators, and trains building management and security staff on emergency protocol.</p> <p>Access to capital also facilitates the opportunity to invest in emerging green technologies, including fuel cells and cogeneration. We recognize that RECs are not the only way to offset carbon. The marketplace is constantly evolving to include traditional RECs, (Tier 1,2 and 3) new Tier 4 RECs specific to NYC and LL97, power purchase agreements (PPAs), renewable asset-backed retail contracts, and carbon offsets/credits which will be evaluated on their merits and costs. This plan will include looking into investing in permanent carbon removal both on and offsite.</p>

**C3.5**

**(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

**C4. Targets and performance**

**C4.1**

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

Absolute target

**C4.1a**

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

**Target reference number**

Abs 1

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

1.5°C aligned

**Year target was set**  
2022

**Target coverage**  
Company-wide

**Scope(s)**  
Scope 1  
Scope 2

**Scope 2 accounting method**  
Location-based

**Scope 3 category(ies)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year**  
2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
1022

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
22671

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**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)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**  
23693

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**  
100

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**  
100

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2031

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

50.4

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

11751.728

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

3970

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

25228

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

29198

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

-46.1006164167436

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

SL Green has set science-based targets including reaching a 50.4% reduction of our total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions (2019 baseline) by 2031.

Our recent methodology changes and baseline restatements have had an impact on the perception of progress against our Scope 1 & 2 target. We look forward to continued progress to reduce our emissions in line with our targets.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

When evaluating buildings, we focus on sustainable performance, exhaustively evaluating building design and equipment technologies to implement the best sustainability measures possible. Greenhouse gas emissions and building certifications are considered crucial elements of our building evaluations and are always accounted for in our budget and planning processes.

SL Green is also actively discussing net zero carbon buildings internally and has begun engaging third parties to study their feasibility. The goal is to increase our buildings' energy efficiency as much as possible in tandem with grid decarbonization to align with the CLCPA zero-carbon goal. Building level reports were completed in 2020 to identify our >10-year plans for long term carbon planning associated with the upcoming Local Law 97. For each property in our portfolio, SL Green's process includes an evaluation semi-annually that focuses on the short-term time horizons. Annually we develop 5- and 10-year capital plans based on an assessment of building equipment conditions to anticipate all future capital needs. Our Engineering Team identifies equipment near the end of its useful life and proposes capital projects that will result in energy efficiency improvements. It is also important to note that SL Green reduces Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing building operations, implementing intensive energy management, and deploying capital investment in state-of-the-art equipment. However, since tenants typically account for over 60% of whole building energy and emissions, our emission reduction strategy extends beyond our direct control. We equip our tenants with tools to achieve Scope 3 energy reductions within their spaces, which is further detailed in our TCFD Report.

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

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**Target reference number**

Abs 2

**Is this a science-based target?**

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

**Target ambition**

Well-below 2°C aligned

**Year target was set**

2022

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Scope(s)**

Scope 3

**Scope 2 accounting method**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3 category(ies)**

Category 2: Capital goods

**Base year**

2019

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

261606

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

261606

**Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

261606

**Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

100

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)**

67.7

**Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes**

100

**Target year**

2031

**Targeted reduction from base year (%)**

30

**Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]**

183124.2

**Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

238294

**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)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

<Not Applicable>

**Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)**

238294

**Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)**

238294

**Does this target cover any land-related emissions?**

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

29.703702004796

**Target status in reporting year**

New

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

SL Green has set science-based targets including reaching a 30% reduction of Scope 3 Cat. 3 Capital Goods category emissions (2019 baseline) by 2031.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

SL Green's operations are supported by an extensive upstream supply chain that sources materials that service our business and tenants. Integral to our vendor and contracting processes, we strategically evaluate our suppliers to ensure they are held accountable for upholding our standards for ESG performance. Environmental compliance is required in all our vendor contracts through our Vendor Code of Conduct and implemented through regular engagement and monitoring.

As part of SL Green's commitment to mitigating negative impacts in our supply chain, we have implemented a proactive risk identification process. This allows us to identify where issues may occur across our operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party. SL Green leverages these scores to evaluate suppliers' overall ESG performance and communicate ESG expectations to suppliers. In certain instances, SL Green creates corrective action plans to address identified issues and establish monitoring mechanisms.

As an important first step, we performed an evaluation of the overall climate maturity of our top suppliers, largely including construction and contracting vendors. Understanding our top suppliers' climate maturity is important for the avoidance of pass-through costs and for achieving scope 3 reduction targets. As stated in our science-based target on Scope 3 Category 2 (Capital Goods), we committed to reduce this category by 30% by 2031 from a 2019 baseline. Vendors are required to demonstrate responsible business practices and implement due diligence for suppliers, contractors, and vendors within their own supply chain as stated in the Supply Chain and Vendor Code of Conduct

**List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

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## C4.2

**(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?**

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

**C4.2b**

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

**Target reference number**

Oth 1

**Year target was set**

2022

**Target coverage**

Company-wide

**Target type: absolute or intensity**

Intensity

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

Energy consumption or efficiency	MWh
----------------------------------	-----

**Target denominator (intensity targets only)**

square foot

**Base year**

2019

**Figure or percentage in base year**

0

**Target year**

2031

**Figure or percentage in target year**

50

**Figure or percentage in reporting year**

29

**% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]**

58

**Target status in reporting year**

Underway

**Is this target part of an emissions target?**

Our total energy consumption target is tied to our science-based targets discussed above.

**Is this target part of an overarching initiative?**

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

SL Green is committed to a 50% reduction in total energy consumption by 2031 compared to a 2013 baseline.

**Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year**

Our energy and carbon management strategy flexibly adjusts consumption based on fluctuating demand without compromising efficiency. We are continually exploring commercially available solutions to optimize our energy management program. We incorporate portfolio-wide programs and technologies that set the baseline for efficient building operations. Digital control systems such as the Building Management Systems (BMS) allow us to control energy use to precisely match tenant demand. Data from occupancy sensors and indoor environmental quality (IEQ) sensors like iES's WellStat are part of our real-time energy platform, iES EnergyDesk, which ensures that optimal conditions are maintained. Advanced data analytics allow us to project next-day energy demand, which equips engineers with the data to curtail electric consumption during demand response events, supporting grid reliability and mitigating service disruptions.

Identifying energy efficiency opportunities is a team effort spearheaded by our engineers. Our longstanding investment in efficiency enables us to defer capital improvements in times of crisis without jeopardizing our industry-leading operating standards. Preventative maintenance and best practices allow our building equipment to achieve maximum efficiency and durability.

SL Green is committed to implementing green building practices throughout the life-cycle of new and existing properties within our portfolio. This commitment includes managing energy consumption, water use, material selection and the building's effects on its site throughout the planning, design, construction, and operational phases. Whenever possible, we try to bundle and scale energy efficient technologies across the portfolio. Portfolio-wide initiatives that have resulted in energy savings include LED retrofits, variable frequency drive installations, steam station insulation and BMS upgrades.

**List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target**

<Not Applicable>

**C4.2c**



**(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).**

**Target reference number**

NZ1

**Target coverage**

Other, please specify (at participating sites in our portfolio)

**Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target**

Abs1

**Target year for achieving net zero**

2050

**Is this a science-based target?**

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

**Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

In 2021, we committed to achieving carbon-neutral operations at participating sites and aligning our portfolio with the ULI Net Zero Carbon Operations by 2050 goal. SL Green's participating sites make up 25% of our overall 2022 total Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions.

**Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?**

Yes

**Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year**

With our business centralized in New York, we are at the center of one of the world's most ambitious climate legislative environments. Under the NYS Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), the state is mandated to adopt a net zero carbon economy statewide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. SL Green is also actively discussing net zero carbon buildings internally and has begun engaging third parties to study their feasibility. The goal is to increase our buildings' energy efficiency as much as possible in tandem with grid decarbonization to align with the CLCPA zero-carbon goal. Building-level reports were completed in 2020 to identify our >10-year plans for long-term carbon planning associated with the upcoming Local Law 97.

We recognize that RECs are not the only way to offset carbon. The marketplace is constantly evolving to include traditional RECs, (Tier 1, 2 and 3) new Tier 4 RECs specific to NYC and LL97, power purchase agreements (PPAs), renewable asset-backed retail contracts, and carbon offsets/credits which will be evaluated on their merits and costs. This plan will include looking into investing in permanent carbon removal both on and offsite.

Through overall building improvements and transitioning our portfolio to net zero, we can attract more tenants, reduce energy, and water consumption, and build a more resilient, attractive portfolio of buildings. All these benefits are also passed through to our stakeholders, tenants, and investors.

**Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)**

**C4.3**

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

Yes

**C4.3a**

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

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	0
To be implemented*	0	0
Implementation commenced*	0	0
Implemented*	7	523
Not to be implemented	0	0

**C4.3b**

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

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

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

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

450.8

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

706634

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

8248312

**Payback period**

11-15 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

21-30 years

**Comment**

Includes central plant upgrade, and induction unit improvements.

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives
--------------------------------	-------------------

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

88.1

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

110000

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

330000

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

11-15 years

**Comment**

VFD Installation

**Initiative category & Initiative type**

Energy efficiency in buildings	Building Energy Management Systems (BEMS)
--------------------------------	---

**Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)**

80.7

**Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur**

Scope 2 (location-based)

**Voluntary/Mandatory**

Voluntary

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

64380

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

124005

**Payback period**

1-3 years

**Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

11-15 years

**Comment**

Upgrade of Building Management System

C4.3c

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

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	<p>SL Green is committed to environmentally sustainable initiatives and innovation that deliver energy and natural resource efficiency. We continue to introduce a broad platform of market-leading initiatives to address energy usage and natural resource consumption that deliver value for our business, tenants, and community.</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions and building certifications are considered crucial elements of our building evaluations and are always accounted for in our budget and planning processes.</p> <p>To optimize the efficiency performance of the portfolio, 5- and 10-year capital plans are developed incorporating climate-related scenarios with the goal of improving building resiliency and energy performance. SL Green has invested over \$96 million to date in energy efficiency projects including HVAC, BMS, and lighting upgrades.</p>
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	<p>With our business centralized in New York, we are at the center of one of the world's most ambitious climate legislative environments. Under the NYS Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), the state is mandated to adopt a net zero carbon economy statewide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. In NYC, the Climate Mobilization Act (Local Law 97/LL97) sets carbon caps for large buildings starting in 2024 as part of a broader commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, and by 80% by 2050. Based on current emissions data, SL Green's portfolio is expected to be compliant through 2024, with no material financial impact to our properties. As the largest office landlord in Manhattan, these policies represent the most relevant source of transition risks in our business.</p> <p>In the process of structuring capital investment strategies for prospective acquisitions, redevelopments, or new construction, we ensure compliance with LL87 and LL97 and fully evaluate against LL32, LL33, LL88 to ensure climate resilience is embedded into our portfolio as we transact properties.</p> <p>SL Green has had zero incidents of regulatory environmental non-compliance in 2022.</p>
Employee engagement	<p>SL Green's environmental policies, including those pertaining to vendors and procurement processes, are available to employees throughout our organization. The Facility Managers and Chief Engineers of each of our properties are stewards of SL Green's corporate strategy in this area, and work closely with tenants, vendors, and other stakeholders to meet the Company's goals for recycled, responsibly sourced, and non-toxic material procurement. Many of our Property Management and Engineering staff members receive sustainability training each year. These trainings covered responsible material purchases, energy performance, the LEED certification, and ENERGY STAR labels.</p>
Internal incentives/recognition programs	<p>The achievement of sustainability objectives has an impact on the annual compensation for members of SL Green's portfolio teams, who receive monetary incentives for annual performance-based goals focused on sustainability achievements including green building certifications. SL Green's Local 32BJ night supervisors also receive monetary incentives for zero incidents of non-compliance with NYC's recycling laws as outlined in the Rules of the City of New York (RCNY) Title 16. Additionally, SL Green holds an annual award ceremony for its Chief Engineers to recognize the buildings that achieve meaningful carbon reductions and ENERGY STAR labels.</p>

**C4.5**

**(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?**

Yes

**C4.5a**

**(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.**

**Level of aggregation**

Product or service

**Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon**

Other, please specify (99% of our managed portfolio adheres to our EMS and is operated under the highest standards of sustainability as determined by external standards such as LEED, ENERGY STAR, and BOMA 360.)

**Type of product(s) or service(s)**

Buildings construction and renovation	Other, please specify (Green building certifications)
---------------------------------------	---

**Description of product(s) or service(s)**

SL Green's main product is energy efficient office space. By reducing base building energy use through efficiency initiatives and green certifications such as ENERGY STAR and LEED, tenants are able to lower the environmental impact of their business space. Tenants are able to avoid emissions by leasing space from SL Green's buildings, which have lower emissions. By reducing energy use through efficiency initiatives and green certifications such as ENERGY STAR and LEED, these third parties (tenants) avoid emissions.

**Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)**

No

**Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions**

<Not Applicable>

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)**

<Not Applicable>

**Functional unit used**

<Not Applicable>

**Reference product/service or baseline scenario used**

<Not Applicable>

**Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario**

<Not Applicable>

**Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions**

<Not Applicable>

**Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year**

80

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

**(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?**

No

C5.1a

**(C5.1a) 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?**

Row 1

**Has there been a structural change?**

No

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

**(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?**

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	Yes, a change in methodology	<p>(1) Emissions Factors: For 2022, the reporting methodology for calculating GHG emissions was amended. EPA eGRID emission factors were used for the relevant reporting years covering the NYC and Westchester grid to calculate Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions. The purpose of this shift is to improve data reliability and consistency across historical and future reporting years;</p> <p>(2) Energy - Heating Systems: The allocation of emissions related to heating systems was updated to reflect tenant and base building. In 2023, we modified methodology to allocate tenant steam usage, based on pro-rata square footage, in Scope 3 - Category 13, resulting in a proportional drop in Scope 1 and 2 steam emissions. This updated methodology is also applicable to buildings using natural gas and fuel oil for heating;</p> <p>(3) Waste – Cardboard: Categorization for cardboard was updated in year-over-year data;</p> <p>(4) Waste - Electronic Waste: Errors were identified in vendor reporting, reflecting a double count of the first six months of data per year. This error was corrected and will reflect lower year-over-year electronic waste tonnage;</p> <p>(5) Waste – Paper: In 2023, data collection was expanded to include paper shredding to our waste inventory;</p> <p>(6) Scope 3: A supplier specific emissions factor was utilized for the top supplier in Category 2 using historical emissions published by the supplier. All spend classified as construction was moved from Scope 3 - Category 1 to Category 2 to better reflect organizational spending habits.</p>

C5.1c

**(C5.1c) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in C5.1a and/or C5.1b?**

	Base year recalculation	Scope(s) recalculated	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years’ recalculation
Row 1	Yes	Scope 3	The use of a supplier specific emission factor for our top supplier in 2022 dropped emissions by a significant amount prompting us to return to previous years and recalculate emissions for this specific supplier using historical emission data published by the supplier. This amount resulted in a change of greater than 5% which should trigger a recalculation per guidance from the SBTi.	Yes

C5.2

**(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.**

**Scope 1**

**Base year start**

January 1 2012

**Base year end**

December 31 2012

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

27925

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (location-based)**

**Base year start**

January 1 2012

**Base year end**

December 31 2012

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

101332

**Comment**

**Scope 2 (market-based)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

99466

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

261606

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

33354

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

295

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 6: Business travel**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

315

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

173

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

2183

**Comment**

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

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**

**Base year start**

January 1 2019

**Base year end**

December 31 2019

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

91868

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3 category 15: Investments**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (upstream)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream)**

**Base year start**

**Base year end**

**Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

C5.3

---

**(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.**

IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Indirect Emissions From Purchased Electricity

US EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership: Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources

US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

C6. Emissions data

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C6.1

---

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

**Reporting year**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
3970

**Start date**  
January 1 2022

**End date**  
December 31 2022

**Comment**

**Past year 1**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
5418

**Start date**  
January 1 2021

**End date**  
December 31 2021

**Comment**

**Past year 2**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
750

**Start date**  
January 1 2020

**End date**  
December 31 2020

**Comment**

**Past year 3**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
1022

**Start date**  
January 1 2019

**End date**  
December 31 2019

**Comment**

**Past year 4**

**Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)**  
1978

**Start date**  
January 1 2018

**End date**  
December 31 2018

**Comment**

**C6.2**

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

**Row 1**

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

**Scope 2, market-based**  
We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure

**Comment**  
For the 2022 Reporting Year, SL Green, with the assistance of a third-party sustainability consulting company, has amended the reporting methodology for calculating GHG emissions. Two changes have been made to the methodology: We have utilized the EPA eGRID emission factors for the relevant reporting years covering the New York City and Westchester grid to calculate the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The purpose of this shift is to improve data reliability and consistency across both historical and future reporting years.

We have updated the allocation of emissions, related to heating system, between the base building and tenants. In 2023, we modified our methodology to allocated tenant steam usage, based on pro-rata square footage, in Scope 3, Category 13, resulting in a proportional drop in Scope 1 and 2 steam usage, this in turn increase our Scope 3, Category 13. This updated methodology is also applicable to buildings using natural gas for heating.



## C6.3

---

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

#### Reporting year

**Scope 2, location-based**  
25228

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Start date**  
January 1 2022

**End date**  
December 31 2022

#### Comment

#### Past year 1

**Scope 2, location-based**  
19462

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Start date**  
January 1 2021

**End date**  
December 31 2021

#### Comment

#### Past year 2

**Scope 2, location-based**  
18815

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Start date**  
January 1 2020

**End date**  
December 31 2020

#### Comment

#### Past year 3

**Scope 2, location-based**  
22671

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Start date**  
January 1 2019

**End date**  
December 31 2019

#### Comment

#### Past year 4

**Scope 2, location-based**  
31249

**Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)**  
<Not Applicable>

**Start date**  
January 1 2018

**End date**  
December 31 2018

#### Comment

## C6.4

---

**(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?**

No

## C6.5

---

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

### **Purchased goods and services**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

116308

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Supplier-specific method  
Hybrid method  
Spend-based method

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

45

**Please explain**

Estimated based on spend reported by SL Green regarding Purchased Goods and Services in 2022. Calculations utilized a hybrid method where a supplier responds to CDP a specific emission factor was generated using upstream emissions and total revenue. When a supplier-specific emission factor could not be calculated due to lack of data, category of spend was identified to locate a relevant spend-based emission factor from WRI WIOD database.

### **Capital goods**

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

238294

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Supplier-specific method  
Hybrid method  
Spend-based method

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

38.3

**Please explain**

Estimated based on spend reported by SL Green regarding Capital Goods in 2022. Calculations utilized a hybrid method where a supplier responds to CDP a specific emission factor was generated using upstream emissions and total revenue. When a supplier-specific emission factor could not be calculated due to lack of data, category of spend was identified to locate a relevant spend-based emission factor from WRI WIOD database.

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

**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

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

56602

**Emissions calculation methodology**

Fuel-based method  
Distance-based method

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

0

**Please explain**

WTT emission factors from DEFRA were applied to all energy consumption in Scope 1 and 2 data provided by SL Green as well as estimated commuting distances by transportation type and electricity and natural gas consumed by employees teleworking.

### **Upstream transportation and distribution**

**Evaluation status**

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

**Emissions calculation methodology**

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain**

Emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are accounted for in category 1 purchased goods and services.

## Waste generated in operations

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

1287

### Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method  
Waste-type-specific method

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

12.15

### Please explain

Using demolition invoices provided to SL Green by external vendors, DEFRA emission factors were applied to corresponding waste streams and were summarized into a metric tons of CO2e per dollar spent figure. The average of these figures based on invoices was then applied to remaining demolition spend to extrapolate out emissions associated with spend not already covered by invoices. Wastewater data provided directly by SL Green was multiplied by the corresponding emission factor from DEFRA. Exclusion: Waste produced in SL Green buildings from day-to-day operations as they were deemed to be immaterial.

## Business travel

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

577

### Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method  
Distance-based method

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

0

### Please explain

US EEIO/NAICS emission factors were applied to travel spend data provided by SL Green based on line item descriptions and assumptions provided by SL Green. Emissions associated with hotel stays were calculated by multiplying the total number of hotel nights per country by the corresponding country hotel emission factor from DEFRA, and an average emission factor based on others used for calculations was used to calculate emissions associated with hotel stays where the country was not available.

## Employee commuting

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

362

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method  
Distance-based method

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

0

### Please explain

Category 7 - Employee Commuting: Commuting survey data provided by SL Green was converted from travel time to distances traveled by transportation mode based on NYC-specific statistics and the corresponding DEFRA emission factor was used to estimate emissions. Commuting emissions from employees not covered by the commuting survey were calculated using the average emissions per employee that responded to the survey. Emissions associated with commuting by building (union) employees were estimated based on commuting pattern data from the NYC mobility survey.

Category 7 - Employee Commuting (Teleworking): Based on the total number of teleworking days provided by SL Green, electricity and natural gas consumed during teleworking days was estimated and multiplied by the corresponding emission factor from eGrid or DEFRA.

## Upstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

SL Green does not own any upstream leased assets.

## Downstream transportation and distribution

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

SL Green does not utilize any downstream transportation and distribution.

## Processing of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

SL Green does not further process sold products.

## Use of sold products

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

1443

### Emissions calculation methodology

Average data method

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

0

### Please explain

Use of sold product include SL Green managed property where SL Green has no financial interest. Scope 1 and 2 emissions data has been included for the applicable property.

## End of life treatment of sold products

### Evaluation status

Not evaluated

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

## Downstream leased assets

### Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

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

130061

### Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

### Please explain

An average electricity and natural gas consumption intensity was estimated based on public disclosure data for retail buildings from NYC Local Law 84, which was then applied to the square footage of SL Green retail locations to estimate natural gas and electricity consumption, which was then multiplied by corresponding emission factors from eGrid or DEFRA. Emissions associated with tenant spaces were pulled directly from Scope 1 and 2 calculations provided by SL Green.

## Franchises

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

SL Green does not operate any franchises.

## Investments

### Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

Not Relevant, investments determined to make an immaterial portion of emissions, with asset investment via leases determined to fall under category 1.

## Other (upstream)

### Evaluation status

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

## Other (downstream)

### Evaluation status

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

<Not Applicable>

### Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

### Please explain

## C6.5a

---

(C6.5a) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

**Past year 1**

**Start date**

January 1 2021

**End date**

December 31 2021

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

91925

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

334081

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

35902

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

0

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

468

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

608

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

234

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

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

**Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

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

1789

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

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

83481

**Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

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

**Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Past year 2**

**Start date**

January 1 2020

**End date**

December 31 2020

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

42100

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

347755

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

27575

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

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

1485

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

175

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

214

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

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

**Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

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

1791

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

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

77829

**Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

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

**Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

**Past year 3**

**Start date**

January 1 2019

**End date**

December 31 2019

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

99466

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

261606

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

33354

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

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

295

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

315

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

173

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

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

**Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)**

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

2183

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

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

91868

**Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)**

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

**Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)**

**Comment**

C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6

(C-CN6.6/C-RE6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes, quantitative assessment	

C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a

(C-CN6.6a/C-RE6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

	Projects assessed	Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	On a case by case basis	Design phase	Cradle-to-practical completion/handover	Other, please specify (Athena Calculator )	Whole building embodied assesment using the Athena Eco Calculator tool to assess building reuse opportunities. Calculations are completed on a case-by-case basis when there are options for substantial reuse for major re-development projects.

C-CN6.6b/C-RE6.6b

(C-CN6.6b/C-RE6.6b) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

	Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	Case-by-case basis



**(C-CN6.6c/C-RE6.6c) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.**

**Year of completion**

2022

**Property sector**

Office

**Type of project**

Major renovation

**Project name/ID (optional)**

One Madison Avenue

**Life cycle stage(s) covered**

Whole life

**Normalization factor (denominator)**

IPMS 2 – Office

**Denominator unit**

square foot

**Embodied carbon (kg/CO2e per the denominator unit)**

21000

**% of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)**

54

**Methodologies/standards/tools applied**

Other, please specify (Athena EcoCalculator )

**Comment**

The subtotal of Reduced Embodied Carbon is the summation of the calculated embodied carbon, exhibited in metric tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e) in the concrete, rebar, masonry walls, transportation of materials, and construction per preserved floor. The subtotal of reduced embodied carbon is 21,040 tons of CO2e. This value was then converted into number of full-passenger Boeing 737-400 flights between NYC and LA, which translates to roughly 238 flights of embodied carbon reduction.

The calculations provided were reasonable given the size of the building and the amount of previous structure being retained. Over 750,000 sf of slab and 146,000 sf of perimeter walls were preserved, allowing for over 21,000 tons of CO2e to be avoided. The calculations use values are not specific to a development in New York City, but rather a national average. It is assumed that the actual reduced embodied carbon values with constants specific to New York City are likely higher.

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**C6.7**

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**(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?**

No

**C6.10**

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

**Intensity figure**

0.00003563

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

29197.87

**Metric denominator**

unit total revenue

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

826739000

**Scope 2 figure used**

Location-based

**% change from previous year**

19.81

**Direction of change**

Increased

**Reason(s) for change**

Change in methodology

**Please explain**

For the 2022 Reporting Year, SL Green, with the assistance of a third-party sustainability consulting company, has amended the reporting methodology for calculating GHG emissions. Two changes have been made to the methodology: We have utilized the EPA eGRID emission factors for the relevant reporting years covering the New York City and Westchester grid to calculate the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The purpose of this shift is to improve data reliability and consistency across both historical and future reporting years.

We have updated the allocation of emissions, related to heating system, between the base building and tenants. In 2023, we modified our methodology to allocated tenant steam usage, based on pro-rata square footage, in Scope 3, Category 13, resulting in a proportional drop in Scope 1 and 2 steam usage, this in turn increase our Scope 3, Category 13. This updated methodology is also applicable to buildings using natural gas for heating.

Additionally, the total amount of energy consumed by SL Green properties increased from 2021 to 2022. This increase can be attributed to an increase in physical occupancy, also driving the carbon increase.

---

**Intensity figure**

0.001287

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

29197.87

**Metric denominator**

square foot

**Metric denominator: Unit total**

22693569

**Scope 2 figure used**

Location-based

**% change from previous year**

1.78

**Direction of change**

Decreased

**Reason(s) for change**

Change in methodology

**Please explain**

For the 2022 Reporting Year, SL Green, with the assistance of a third-party sustainability consulting company, has amended the reporting methodology for calculating GHG emissions. Two changes have been made to the methodology: We have utilized the EPA eGRID emission factors for the relevant reporting years covering the New York City and Westchester grid to calculate the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The purpose of this shift is to improve data reliability and consistency across both historical and future reporting years.

We have updated the allocation of emissions, related to heating system, between the base building and tenants. In 2023, we modified our methodology to allocated tenant steam usage, based on pro-rata square footage, in Scope 3, Category 13, resulting in a proportional drop in Scope 1 and 2 steam usage, this in turn increase our Scope 3, Category 13. This updated methodology is also applicable to buildings using natural gas for heating.

Additionally, the total amount of energy consumed by SL Green properties increased from 2021 to 2022. This increase can be attributed to an increase in physical occupancy, also driving the carbon increase.

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## C7. Emissions breakdowns

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### C7.1

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

Yes

**C7.1a**

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

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	936.53	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
HFCs	3033.27	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

**C7.2**

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

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Other, please specify (New York) <i>All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.</i>	3969.8

**C7.3**

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

By business division

**C7.3a**

**(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Manhattan (All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.)	3969.8

**C7.5**

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

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Other, please specify (New York) <i>All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.</i>	25228	

**C7.6**

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

By business division

**C7.6a**

**(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.**

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Manhattan (All SL Green locations are in one country, the United States, and one state/city, New York.)	25228	

**C7.7**

**(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?**

No

**C7.9**

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

Increased

**C7.9a**

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

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption		<Not Applicable >		
Other emissions reduction activities		<Not Applicable >		
Divestment		<Not Applicable >		
Acquisitions		<Not Applicable >		
Mergers		<Not Applicable >		
Change in output		<Not Applicable >		
Change in methodology	4318.31	Decreased	17.36	For the 2022 Reporting Year, SL Green, with the assistance of a third-party sustainability consulting company, has amended the reporting methodology for calculating GHG emissions. Two changes have been made to the methodology: We have utilized the EPA eGRID emission factors for the relevant reporting years covering the New York City and Westchester grid to calculate the Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The purpose of this shift is to improve data reliability and consistency across both historical and future reporting years.  Additionally, the total amount of energy consumed by SL Green properties increased from 2021 to 2022. This increase can be attributed to an increase in physical occupancy, also driving the carbon increase.
Change in boundary		<Not Applicable >		
Change in physical operating conditions		<Not Applicable >		
Unidentified		<Not Applicable >		
Other		<Not Applicable >		

**C7.9b**

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

Location-based

**C8. Energy**

**C8.1**

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

More than 20% but less than or equal to 25%

C8.2

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

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

C8.2a

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

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	4969.17	4969.17
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	0	45283.03	45283.03
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	37263.14	37263.14
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	23376.8	<Not Applicable>	23376.8
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	0	87515.34	110892.14

C8.2b

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

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

C8.2c

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

**Sustainable biomass**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

**Other biomass**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

**Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

**Coal**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

**Oil**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

4981

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

The type of oil consumed is Fuel Oil No.2

**Gas**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

50543

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

6409

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

6061

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

The fuel type consumed is Natural Gas, which includes one cogeneration plant at One Vanderbilt

**Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**

**Heating value**

HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**

0

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling**

<Not Applicable>

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**

0

**Comment**

**Total fuel**

**Heating value**  
HHV

**Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization**  
55524

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity**  
6409

**MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat**  
6061

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

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

**MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration**  
0

**Comment**

**C8.2d**

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

	<b>Total Gross generation (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>	<b>Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)</b>	<b>Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)</b>
Electricity	6408.93	6408.93	0	0
Heat	6061.24	6061.24	0	0
Steam	0	0	0	0
Cooling	0	0	0	0

**C8.2g**

**(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.**

**Country/area**

United States of America

**Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)**

45283.03

**Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)**

0

**Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?**

<Not Applicable>

**Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

37263.14

**Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)**

12470.17

**Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]**

95016.34

**C9. Additional metrics**

**C9.1**



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

**Description**

Waste

**Metric value**

6338

**Metric numerator**

metric tons

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

**% change from previous year**

98.89

**Direction of change**

Increased

**Please explain**

2022 total waste consumption increased from 3,218 metric tons in 2021. This increase can be attributed to an increase in occupancy as we go back to business as usually post-pandemic.

**Description**

Other, please specify (Water consumption)

**Metric value**

1205368

**Metric numerator**

M3

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

**% change from previous year**

33.57

**Direction of change**

Increased

**Please explain**

2022 total water consumption increased from 902,424 m3 in 2021. This increase can be attributed to an increase in occupancy as we go back to business as usually post-pandemic.

**Description**

Energy usage

**Metric value**

528249.2

**Metric numerator**

MWh

**Metric denominator (intensity metric only)**

**% change from previous year**

81.72

**Direction of change**

Increased

**Please explain**

This increase can be attributed to an increase in occupancy as we go back to business as usually post-pandemic. These metrics include consumption for buildings that were sold during the reporting boundary.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	

C-RE9.9

(C-RE9.9) Does your organization manage net zero carbon buildings?

No, but we plan to in the future

C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10

**(C-CN9.10/C-RE9.10) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?**  
No, but we plan to in the future

## C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11

**(C-CN9.11/C-RE9.11) Explain your organization's plan to manage, develop or construct net zero carbon buildings, or explain why you do not plan to do so.**

*Currently, SL Green provides sustainable office buildings for over 100,000 tenant employees, so the breadth of our portfolio has a significant influence on the low carbon future of New York City.*

*Through the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act, New York State mandated the adoption of a net zero carbon economy state-wide by 2050, with a zero-carbon electricity grid by 2040. In New York City, the Climate Mobilization Act sets carbon caps for large buildings starting in 2024 as part of a broader commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050, with an interim reduction of 40% by 2030.*

*SL Green is actively discussing net zero carbon buildings internally and has begun engaging third parties to study their feasibility. The goal is to increase our buildings' energy efficiency as much as possible in tandem with grid decarbonization to align with the CLCPA zero-carbon goal. For each property in our portfolio, SL Green develops a 5-year and 10-year capital plan based on an assessment of building equipment conditions to anticipate all future capital needs. Our Engineering Team identifies equipment near the end of its useful life and proposes capital projects to produce energy efficiency improvements. Beyond our internal expertise, we also leverage external consultants to improve our properties through retro-commissioning--ensuring building systems perform up to specifications--and conducting ASHRAE Level II Energy Audits to identify energy efficiency opportunities. We review our capital plans annually and re-evaluate projects to prioritize project implementation based on financial and environmental benefits.*

*In the process of structuring capital investment strategies for prospective acquisitions, redevelopments, or new developments, we always ensure compliance with LL87 and LL97 and fully evaluate against LL32, LL33, LL88 to ensure climate resilience is embedded into our portfolio. Greenhouse gas emissions and building certifications are considered crucial elements of our building evaluations and are always accounted for in our budget and planning processes.*

*Additionally, it's important to note that SL Green reduces Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing building operations, implementing intensive energy management, and deploying capital investment in state-of-the-art equipment. However, since tenants typically account for over 60% of whole building energy and emissions, our emission reduction strategy extends beyond our direct control. We equip our tenants with tools to achieve Scope 3 energy reductions within their spaces.*

## C10. Verification

### C10.1

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

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

### C10.1a

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

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

See full Letter of Assurance attached.

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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## C10.1b

---

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

**Scope 2 approach**

Scope 2 location-based

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf

**Page/ section reference**

See full Letter of Assurance attached.

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

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## C10.1c

---

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

**Scope 3 category**

Scope 3: Downstream leased assets

**Verification or assurance cycle in place**

Annual process

**Status in the current reporting year**

Complete

**Type of verification or assurance**

Limited assurance

**Attach the statement**

2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf

**Page/section reference**

See full Letter of Assurance attached.

**Relevant standard**

ISO14064-3

**Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)**

100

---

## C10.2

---

**(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?**

Yes

### C10.2a

**(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?**

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISO 14064-3	Sustainable Investment Group (SIG) has conducted a third-party verification and external assurance of SL Green's 2022 energy data reported for environmental data disclosure. <a href="#">2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf</a>
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Water data)	ISO 14064-3	Sustainable Investment Group (SIG) has conducted a third-party verification and external assurance of SL Green's 2022 water data reported for environmental data disclosure. The scope of our analysis included a review of water consumption. <a href="#">2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf</a>
C9. Additional metrics	Other, please specify (Waste data)	ISO 14064-3	Sustainable Investment Group (SIG) has conducted a third-party verification and external assurance of SL Green's 2022 waste data reported for environmental data disclosure. The scope of our analysis included a review of waste generation. <a href="#">2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf</a>

[2023-Letter-of-Assurance.pdf](#)

### C11. Carbon pricing

#### C11.1

**(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?**

No, but we anticipate being regulated in the next three years

#### C11.1d

**(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?**

NYC will regulate carbon beginning in 2024 with the passing of NYC's Local Law 97. SL Green proactively monitors our projected building emissions and relevant emission reduction initiatives to understand our potential exposure to carbon pricing costs associated with LL97 and other NYC climate regulations. Due to our long-standing commitment to efficient building operations supported by capital improvements, we do not expect any material financial impact from Local Law 97 in the first compliance period of 2024 to 2029. We are still proactively implementing projects that target carbon reduction, to reduce or eliminate fines in the later compliance periods. In 2023 we updated our carbon pricing scenario analysis based on the latest New York City and New York State climate regulations and the projected energy consumption of our current portfolio; To demonstrate our commitment to emissions management, we established a portfolio-wide greenhouse absolute gas emissions reduction goal of 50.4% by 2030 for Scope 1, Scope 2, and scope 3 emissions from capital goods 30% by 2030. The next step in minimizing our environmental footprint is net zero carbon building operations.

#### C11.2

**(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?**

No

#### C11.3

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

Yes

#### C11.3a

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

**Type of internal carbon price**

Shadow price

**How the price is determined**

Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

**Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price**

Change internal behavior  
Drive energy efficiency  
Drive low-carbon investment  
Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities  
Navigate GHG regulations  
Reduce supply chain emissions

**Scope(s) covered**

Scope 1  
Scope 2  
Scope 3 (downstream)

**Pricing approach used – spatial variance**

Uniform

**Pricing approach used – temporal variance**

Static

**Indicate how you expect the price to change over time**

<Not Applicable>

**Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

268

**Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)**

268

**Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to**

Capital expenditure  
Operations  
Procurement  
Risk management  
Opportunity management

**Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes**

No

**Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan**

NYC will regulate carbon beginning in 2024 with the passing of NYC's Local Law 97. SL Green proactively monitors our projected building emissions and relevant emission reduction initiatives to understand our potential exposure to carbon pricing costs associated with LL97 and other NYC climate regulations. Due to our long-standing commitment to efficient building operations supported by capital improvements, we do not expect any material financial impact from Local Law 97 in the first compliance period of 2024 to 2029. We are still proactively implementing projects that target carbon reduction, to reduce or eliminate fines in the later compliance periods. In 2023 we updated our carbon pricing scenario analysis based on the latest New York City and New York State climate regulations and the projected energy consumption of our current portfolio; To demonstrate our commitment to emissions management, we established a portfolio-wide greenhouse absolute gas emissions reduction goal of 50.4% by 2030 for Scope 1, Scope 2, and scope 3 emissions from capital goods 30% by 2030. The next step in minimizing our environmental footprint is net zero carbon building operations.

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**C12. Engagement**

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**C12.1**

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

Yes, our suppliers  
Yes, our customers/clients

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**C12.1a**

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

**Type of engagement**

Information collection (understanding supplier behavior)

**Details of engagement**

Collect other climate related information at least annually from suppliers

**% of suppliers by number**

1

**% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)**

64

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

0

**Rationale for the coverage of your engagement**

SL Green's operations are supported by an extensive supply chain that sources materials and services for our business and tenants. We have implemented a proactive due diligence risk identification process as part of SL Green's commitment to mitigating negative climate impacts in our supply chain. This framework allows us to meet ESG commitments by proactively identifying where issues may occur across our own operations, and those of our suppliers. This process begins with mandatory assessments of our Tier 1 Critical Suppliers administered by an independent third party. SL Green has identified our "critical suppliers" as those whose spend is over a defined threshold value (accounting for 60% of current annual spend) and where SL Green displays a level of dependency.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

As stated in our science-based target on Scope 3 Category 2 (Capital Goods), we committed to reduce this category by 30% by 2031 from a 2019 baseline.

Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk." SL Green leverages these scores to evaluate suppliers' ESG performance and communicate ESG expectations to suppliers. In certain instances, SL Green creates corrective action plans to address identified issues and establish monitoring mechanisms. Further, SL Green integrates ESG standards into its contracts, where suppliers are required to meet and exceed regulatory compliance and uphold environmentally and socially responsible standards.

We performed an evaluation of the overall climate maturity of our top suppliers, largely including construction and contracting vendors. Understanding our top suppliers' climate maturity is important for the avoidance of pass-through costs and for achieving scope 3 reduction targets. Vendors are required to demonstrate responsible business practices and implement due diligence for suppliers, contractors, and vendors within their own supply chain as stated in the Supply Chain and Vendor Code of Conduct.

**Comment**

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**C12.1b**

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

**Type of engagement & Details of engagement**

Collaboration & innovation	Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate change impacts
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**% of customers by number**

100

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

100

**Please explain the rationale for selecting this group of customers and scope of engagement**

SL Green is committed to protecting the environment surrounding each of our properties and the local communities where we operate. This includes minimizing our impact by reducing the consumption of energy, water, waste consumption, and natural resources, and promoting environmental responsibility in collaboration with our tenants, employees and contractors. Since tenants typically account for over 60% of whole-building energy and emissions, our emission reduction strategy extends beyond our direct control.

We are committed to supporting our tenants' environmental goals through collaborative opportunities, education, and outreach. Tenant engagement facilitated by data transparency is critical to furthering improving sustainable practices throughout our portfolio. Through our real-time energy management system, iES EnergyDesk, sub-metered tenants have access to their energy consumption in sub-hourly intervals. Integrating this energy management tool provides tenants with a clear visualization of their carbon emissions benchmarked from a baseline year and a basis for understanding their carbon footprint through data transparency. Our goal is to expand our data-sharing capabilities further to provide tenants with granular data on their energy use, indoor environmental quality and carbon emissions, and we are committed to expanding the data tool coverage to the thousands of companies with office space in our portfolio.

NYSERDA recently expanded their Commercial Tenant Program, which provides our tenants with free energy audits to help them identify energy savings opportunities in their spaces. We promote this program throughout our portfolio to equip our tenants with the tools to make informed decisions on energy improvements. With the support of NYSERDA's Commercial Tenant Program, SLG commissioned a portfolio-wide study to identify energy conservation measures through expert analysis of interval energy data. Customized reports are shared with tenants outlining targeted efficiency opportunities. In addition, we are committed to refining lease language to maximize our environmental stewardship in partnership with tenants.

SLG's team is positioned to assist tenants pursue LEED and WELL certifications, and qualify for government rebate programs. SL Green disseminates sustainability knowledge to tenants through webinars, lobby events, and marketing material.

**Impact of engagement, including measures of success**

SL Green calculates Scope 3 emissions based on tenant energy consumption on an annual basis. To lower Scope 3 emissions, energy saving tips were distributed to the over 840 tenant companies that work throughout SL Green's portfolio. Additionally, over 100,000 tenants were encouraged to participate in Earth Hour alongside SL Green by powering down non-essential lighting and equipment to save energy in 2019. SL Green also engaged 5 tenants to conduct an energy audit of their space through NYSERDA's Commercial Tenant Program and has doubled this engagement goal. SL Green's Sustainability Team also supplied data for tenants to support corporate reporting mandates, including KPMG and UN Women. By achieving LEED Gold at 220 East 42nd at the base building level and by implementing green policies and procedures, SL Green was able to contribute one third of the points required for UN Women to achieve a LEED certification in their office space in 2018.

**C12.2**

**(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?**

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

**C12.2a**

**(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.**

**Climate-related requirement**

Complying with regulatory requirements

**Description of this climate related requirement**

Environmental compliance is required in all of our vendor contracts and we seek to implement and to ensure this compliance through regular engagement and monitoring. SL Green and its properties are subject to a wide range of environmental codes and regulations. We are committed to selecting and working with suppliers that exemplify transparency and comply with all applicable federal, state, and municipal standards and regulations regarding environmental issues in all of the jurisdictions where they operate.

Our Vendor Code of Conduct is drafted broadly. In that respect, it is SL Green's intent to exceed the minimum requirements of the law and industry practice. We believe that mere compliance with the law is not sufficient to attain the highest ethical standards. Good judgment and great care must also be exercised to comply with the spirit of the law and of this Code. Suppliers are required to comply with provisions laid out in this Code and contracts, in alignment with our Corporate Sustainability Policy and Corporate Code of Ethics.

Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk."

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

100

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Supplier self-assessment

Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline  
Supplier scorecard or rating

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Other, please specify (SL Green intends to enforce the provisions of this Vendor Code of Conduct and related supplier contracts. Violations could lead to sanctions, including dismissal in the case of a contractor, as well as, in some cases, civil and criminal liability.)

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**Climate-related requirement**

Climate-related disclosure through a non-public platform

**Description of this climate related requirement**

We encourage that vendors should manage, measure and report on their environmental impact and continuously seek to improve their performance in this area. SL Green is committed to driving resource efficiency by systematically considering prospective suppliers' environmental performance during the procurement process and the contract period. Based on company segment, location, and size, customized scorecards are generated for each top supplier. These scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance, which falls under four categories (Environment, Labor & Human Rights, Ethics, and Sustainable Procurement). Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk."

Recently, we performed an evaluation of the overall climate maturity of our top suppliers, largely including construction and contracting vendors. Understanding our top suppliers' climate maturity is important for the avoidance of pass-through costs and for achieving scope 3 reduction targets. As stated in our science-based target on Scope 3 Category 2 (Capital Goods), we committed to reduce this category by 30% by 2031 from a 2019 baseline. Vendors are required to demonstrate responsible business practices and implement due diligence for suppliers, contractors, and vendors within their own supply chain as stated in the Supply Chain and Vendor Code of Conduct

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

1

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

1

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Supplier self-assessment  
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline  
Supplier scorecard or rating

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Other, please specify (SL Green reserves the right to terminate or suspend any agreements and relationships with a vendor that is unable to comply with our expectations for environmental performance or demonstrates repeated or serious disregard for these expectations.)

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**Climate-related requirement**

Waste reduction and material circularity

**Description of this climate related requirement**

SL Green partners with vendors during their contracts to monitor and minimize waste and the use of hazardous substances and materials, and to increase recycling, energy and water efficiency. Our vendors are expected to procure LEED-compliant materials, including environmentally preferable deicers and construction materials, and green cleaning products. Our facility managers and chief engineers collaborate with tenants and vendors to meet our objectives for having environmentally-preferable material and/or products for ongoing consumables, durable goods, facility alterations and additions, and use of mercury-containing light bulbs. Post-consumer and rapidly-renewable materials are examples of sustainable purchases, as are materials that have been harvested, processed or extracted within 500 miles of a project or property.

SL Green is committed to driving resource efficiency through systematically considering prospective suppliers' environmental performance during the procurement process and the contract period. Our supplier scorecards evaluate overall ESG performance. Each supplier's assessment is scored, and suppliers that score between 0-24 on a 100 point scale are considered "high risk."

**% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement**

100

**% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement**

77

**Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Supplier self-assessment  
Grievance mechanism/Whistleblowing hotline  
Supplier scorecard or rating

**Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement**

Other, please specify (SL Green reserves the right to terminate or suspend any agreements and relationships with a vendor that is unable to comply with our expectations for environmental performance or demonstrates repeated or serious disregard for these expectations.)

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C12.3

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**(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?**

**Row 1**

**External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate  
Yes, we fund organizations or individuals whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

**Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

**Attach commitment or position statement(s)**

<Not Applicable>

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

SL Green actively engages with both governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and industry peers to raise awareness and address environmental issues within the real estate development and management supply chain. We also quantitatively assess transition risks from carbon pricing under a global emission scenario, which is what we use to guide our engagement with outside organizations such as ULI, Urban Green Council, Mayor's Office of Sustainability, REBNY, and BOMA amongst others.

**Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

<Not Applicable>

**Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate**

<Not Applicable>

**C12.3b**

**(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.**

**Trade association**

Other, please specify (Real Estate Board of New York (REBNY))

**Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?**

Consistent

**Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?**

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

**Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position**

The Real Estate Board of New York (REBNY) is the City's leading real estate trade association. REBNY members support a greener future for New York. The built environment is the largest contributor to carbon emissions in New York City, accounting for about 70% of carbon emissions per year, according to New York City. NYC is also uniquely poised to bear some of the worst effects of climate change, with the city facing a 2-foot sea-level rise, higher storm surges and more frequent storms, and more intense heat waves, all by 2055. For these reasons, members of this real estate trade association are committed to building a greener, more resilient city.

REBNY frequently comments on energy, environmental conservation, and climate action on behalf of their members to influence New York City Council and other stakeholders to ensure that State and local laws continue to encourage low-carbon technology and renewable electricity investments and reward those who continue to make meaningful tangible progress in reducing emissions. Recent examples include REBNY addressing the New York State Assembly on requiring new construction to be all-electric. And when the New York City Council was considering legislation on this topic in 2021, REBNY suggested the adoption of a phased-in approach for a requirement to prevent onsite fossil fuel combustion in new buildings. Specifically, at the time, they recommended an appropriate phase-in would be 2025 for buildings under 3 stories and single family homes, 2027 for all buildings under 10 stories, and 2030 for all buildings over 10 stories.

**Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

80000

**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

SL Green is a member of REBNY, they work on behalf of the mutual interests of its members by promoting public and industry policies. The organization frequently speaks before government bodies with the primary goals of expanding New York's economy, encouraging the development and renovation of commercial and residential property, enhancing the city's appeal to investors and residents, and facilitating property management. REBNY conducts research on various civic matters including tax policy, city planning and zoning, rental conditions, land use policy, building codes, and other city, state, and federal legislation.

REBNY also offers members education and information sharing opportunities. For example, in 2022 REBNY offered a training course to members laying out the Fundamentals of the Climate Mobilization Act and Passive House Design. The course provided a framework for real estate brokers and other key stakeholders interested in understanding New York City's climate action legislation, its impact on buildings, and design strategies that offer pathways to regulatory compliance.

**Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

**C12.3c**

**(C12.3c) Provide details of the funding you provided to other organizations or individuals in the reporting year whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate.**

**Type of organization or individual**

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

**State the organization or individual to which you provided funding**

U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC)

**Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

**Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate**

The USGBC is dedicated to creating an environmentally and socially responsible, healthy and prosperous world through more sustainable buildings, communities and cities. USGBC has established the LEED certification for sustainable building management and construction. The organization has formally supported the Paris Agreement and are signatories of America is All In in support of climate action in the United States. In 2019, the USGBC made a formal statement to express their disappointment in the United States withdraw from the Paris Agreement at the time, and encouraged other entities to remain commitment to the Paris Agreement.

USGBC has committed to accelerate, incentivize and enable the transition to a low-carbon future and to improve the quality of life for every one.

**Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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**Type of organization or individual**

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

**State the organization or individual to which you provided funding**

Urban Green Building Council

**Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)**

25000

**Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate**

The mission of Urban Green Council is to transform buildings for a sustainable future in New York City and around the world. A non-profit organization established in 2002, Urban Green is funded by contributions from foundations, its members and corporate sponsors. In-house experts and a dedicated network of volunteers are helping to transform the built environment in New York City with models that can be replicated in urban centers worldwide. They believe the critical issue facing the world today is climate change. They focus efforts to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, which in New York City consume 95 percent of electricity, emit 70 percent of carbon and use 80 percent of water. As they improve building sustainability in New York City and around the world, we can deliver a more resilient, efficient, healthy and affordable future.

**Have you evaluated whether this funding is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?**

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

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## C12.4

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

**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Underway – previous year attached

**Attach the document**

2022-SL-Green\_ESG-Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

47

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy  
Risks & opportunities  
Emissions figures  
Emission targets  
Other metrics

**Comment**

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**Publication**

In voluntary sustainability report

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

2023-SL-Green-TCFD-Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Our full 2023 TCFD Report covers our climate-related governance, strategy, targets, risks & opportunities, and more. See full report attached.

**Content elements**

Governance  
Strategy

Risks & opportunities  
 Emission targets  
 Other metrics

**Comment**

**Publication**

In mainstream reports

**Status**

Underway – previous year attached

**Attach the document**

SLG 2023 10-K Report.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

Climate Change Strategy (pg. 10-11, 53)  
 Climate Change Risks & Opportunities (pg. 10, 16)  
 Targets (pg. 11)

**Content elements**

Strategy  
 Risks & opportunities  
 Emission targets

**Comment**

Climate-related developments have occurred since we published our 10-K in May 2023.

**Publication**

In voluntary communications

**Status**

Complete

**Attach the document**

2023-GRI-Content-Index\_SL-Green-Realty-Corp.pdf

**Page/Section reference**

9

**Content elements**

Governance  
 Strategy  
 Risks & opportunities  
 Emissions figures  
 Emission targets  
 Other metrics

**Comment**

**C12.5**

**(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.**

	<b>Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment</b>	<b>Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment</b>
Row 1	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Other, please specify (Mayor's Carbon Challenge, ULI Net-zero Carbon Operations, Science-based Targets initiative, Urban Green Council, US Green Building Council-National, Real Estate Board Of New York – Sustainability Committee, NYBC- Energy & Sustainability Committee)	In 2021, SL Green became a signatory to Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in support of the transition to a low-carbon economy, and published our first stand-alone TCFD report to address our climate risk management and disclosed the results of our building-specific financial and environmental risk analyses. A revised TCFD Report was published in 2023.  SL Green Realty Corp. commits to reduce absolute Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by 2031 from a 2019 base year and commits to reduce absolute Scope 3 GHG emissions from Capital Goods 30% by 2031 from a 2019 base year.  In 2018, through the NYC Mayor's Carbon Challenge, we committed to a 30% reduction in Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions across 8 million square feet over a 10-year period. After achieving this goal, we voluntarily set a broader whole building emissions reduction target of 30% by 2025 for our entire owned and managed portfolio.  In 2021, through the Urban Land Institute (ULI) Greenprint, we committed to achieving carbon-neutral operation at a participating site and aligning our portfolio with their Net Zero Carbon Operations by 2050 goal.

**C15. Biodiversity**

**C15.1**

**(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?**

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	No, but we plan to have both within the next two years	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

**C15.2**

**(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?**

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Commitment to not explore or develop in legally designated protected areas Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species Other, please specify (Through its urban infill construction operations, SL Green is committed to mitigating sprawl and green field development. )	SDG

**C15.3**

**(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?**

**Impacts on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

Yes

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

Direct operations

**Portfolio activity**

<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity**

No biodiversity assessment tools/methods used

**Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)**

<Not Applicable>

**Dependencies on biodiversity**

**Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment**

No and we don't plan to within the next two years

**Value chain stage(s) covered**

<Not Applicable>

**Portfolio activity**

<Not Applicable>

**Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity**

<Not Applicable>

**Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)**

<Not Applicable>

**C15.4**

**(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?**

Not assessed

**C15.5**

**(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?**

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Species management Education & awareness

**C15.6**

**(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?**

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Response indicators

**C15.7**

**(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization’s response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).**

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators	2023 GRI Content Index, Page Corporate Sustainability Policy, Page 3 2023-GRI-Content-Index_SL-Green-Realty-Corp.pdf

**C16. Signoff**

**C-FI**

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

**C16.1**

**(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.**

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Operating Officer	Chief Operating Officer (COO)

**Submit your response**

**In which language are you submitting your response?**

English

**Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP**

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

**Please confirm below**

I have read and accept the applicable Terms