SASB standards table



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The mission of the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), now known as The Value Reporting Foundation (VRF), is to develop sustainability metrics for public corporations to disclose material, decision-useful information to investors. NRG supports work that contributes directly to providing comparable and consistent data. The nature of our business directs us to consult the SASB Standards for Infrastructure Sector – Electric Utilities as defined by the VRF's Sustainable Industry Classification System (SICS).

Below is a table which contains those topics we have identified as key issues and against which we are able to report as a publicly traded company. Topics that are not applicable to NRG are denoted as such. Activity metrics that may assist in the accurate evaluation and comparability of disclosure may be found in NRG's 2021 Form 10-K, NRG's 2021 Proxy Statement, and in NRG's 2021 Sustainability Report. Quantitative data may be followed by narrative information that contextualizes the data table and is also responsive to any qualitative metrics.

Topic		SASB Code	
Greenhouse	(1) Gross Global Scope 1 Emissions (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	*Includes 37.5% ownership of a 605 MW capacity coal plant in Australia. Reported greenhouse gas metrics include emission and consumption data from all facilities located in the United States that were owned, controlled, or for which the Company had an equity interest as of December 31, 2021. The Company employs a hybrid methodology of operational and financial control, as defined in the World Resources Institute / World Business Council for Sustainable Development Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition, 2004 (GHG Protocol), to determine facilities within the organizational boundary. Emissions and consumption data from jointly owned electric generating facilities are allocated based on the Company's equity share of ownership at the plant level. Note that tolling agreements are currently excluded from the organizational boundary.	IF-EU-110a.1
Gas (GHG) Emissions & Energy Resource Planning	(2) Percentage Covered under Emissions-Limiting Regulations, and	4%	
	(3) Percentage Covered under Emissions-Reporting Regulations	99.99%	
	Clarification of percentage covered under Nearly all (>99%) of NRG's emission sources Agency (EPA)) greenhouse gas reporting re- under IF-EU-110a.1(2) above) also report to disclosed annually as part of NRG's financial		

Topic	Accour	nting Metric	SASB Code		
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions & Energy Resource Planning	Discussion of accounting, estimations and uncertain Scope 1 includes only direct GHG emissions associated to produce electric power. Scope 1 GHG emissions wer Chapter I, Subchapter C, Part 98, Subparts A, C and D o the equity share of GHG emissions is consistent with exgreenhouse gas emissions as described in the GHG Programmer of GHG emissions from combustion of fossil fuels used for starter engines, and company fleet vehicles are not inclined.	IF-EU-110a.1			
	immaterial. Scope 1 emissions do not include emissions from fugitive sources such as hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) releases from use of refrigeration and/or air conditioning equipment, sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) from electrical equipment, and methane releases from natural gas transport. GHG emissions associated with power deliveries The calculation of this metric is under consideration.				
	Description of Long-term and Short-term Strategy or Plan to Manage Scope 1 Emissions, Emission- Reduction Targets, and an Analysis of Performance v. Those Targets	NRG's goal is to reduce its U.S. Scope 1, 2, and 3 (business travel) CO ₂ e emissions 50% by 2025, from the current 2014 baseline, and achieve net-zero by 2050. From 2014-2021 our emissions decreased 44%. Disclosure of our strategy to manage Scope 1 emissions is reported annually through the CDP Climate Change questionnaire as well as in NRG's 2020 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report and NRG's Sustainability Linked Bond Framework.	IF-EU-110a.3		
	Number of customers served in markets subject to renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and percentage fulfillment of RPS target by market	The calculation of this metric is under consideration.	IF-EU-110a.4		

	Air emissions source	Air emissions (metric tons)	Percentage from production facilities within urbanized areas		
	NO _x	16,089	36%		
	SO _x	39,234	78%		
	PM ₁₀ *	2,793	58%		
Air Quality	Pb**	0.232	27%		
	Hg**	0.075	36%	IF-EU-120a.	
	Discussion of accounting, estimations, and uncertainty for Air Emissions: Data collection varies based on the generation facility and may includes engineering calculations and/or continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS).				
	* The requirement to report PM ₁₀ emissions in annual emissions inventories or emissions statements varies between states. In addition, the earliest reporting deadline for a reporting year is July 1st of the following year. For sites in NRG's fleet that have not yet or are not required to report PM ₁₀ emissions at the time of submittal to SASB, NRG has used the U.S. EPA's AP-42 emission factors to estimate emissions.				
	** In the case of lead and mercury emissions, volumes are estimated for some facilities due to incomplete data at time of publication.				

Topic		Accounting	Metric			SASB Code
			2,937,6	669		
		2021 NRG GLOBAL WATER WITHDRAWN BY SOURCE				
	(1) Total Water Withdrawn (thousands of cubic meters)	Water Source Total (Thousands of Cubic Meters)			Percent	
		Fresh Water 1,863,100 63%		63%		
		Non-Fresh Water	522	,489	18%	
		Ocean	552	,081	19%	
		Total 2,937,669		100%		
	(2) Total Water Consumed (thousands of cubic meters)		151,6	47		
		Baseline Water Stress High (40-80%) or Extremely High (>80%)	Withdrawal fr with High or E High Baseline Stress	xtremely	Consumption from areas with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	
		Percent of Total Water		2%	36%	IF-EU-140a.
		Percent that is Non- Fresh*		<1%	<1%	
	Percentage of Each in Regions with High or Extremely High Baseline Water Stress	NRG uses the WRI Aqueduct tool to model and help assess water basin risks in combination with regional internal expertise. *Non-Fresh water has a total dissolved solids greater than 1,000 mg/l and is not used for agriculture or				
		Type of Generating Facility in Baseline Water Stress Area		Number		
		Fossil Fuel (Natural Gas, Coal, Oil)			1	
Water Management		Renewable (Solar and Wind)			0	
		Nuclear			1	
		Thermal (District Heating and Cooling)			0	
		Total			2	
	Number of Incidents of Non-Compliance with Water- Quality and/or Quantity Permits, Standards, and Regulations				0	IF-EU-140a.
	Discussion of Water Manageme NRG's definition of substantive ris achievement of NRG's business g and supply chain. NRG uses meas and professional judgment from t • Financial impact - Corporate earnings - Capital expenditure on te • Plant operation - Operation disruption due - Increase in water cost - Supply chain risk • Environmental impact - Availability - Quality of river basins - Regulations that impact s	sk from water is the possibil poals. Risk identification and jures, metrics and indicators he following perspectives: chnologies to reduce water to shortage	l assessment pross for water risk as	ocess applies ssessment le	s to both direct operations everaging management	IF-EU-140a.

Topic	Accounting Metric				
Water Management	Discussion of strategies and practices to mitigate risks Water risk is monitored by the risk owners (individual plant operators) and reported to management upon material changes with a threshold of 20% in water consumption and withdrawal levels. If determined that a water supply risk exists that could impact projected generation levels at any plant within a two year time frame, risk mitigation efforts are identified and economically evaluated for implementation. NRG Plant Operations team reviews modeling scenarios generated. Plant water usage is reviewed annually. Analysis is reviewed by the senior leaders of NRG's Operations, Engineering and Commercial Operations teams. WRI Aqueduct tool is used annually to develop a high level view of basin level risk that informs strategic decision-making and the setting of goals and targets.				
	This tool was chosen because of its open source nature and ease of use. Each generating facility is unique and the water risk approach identifies and addresses risks for each covering: •Availability •Quality •Regulatory •Stakeholders •Supply chain impacts •Financial •Operational •Environmental				
	Risk response decisions are primarily made and executed by managing plant operations to maintain compliance with all regulations. NRG reports supply chain water risk annually through the CDP Water Risk Questionnaire.				

	Amount of Coal Combustion Residuals Generated (metric tons rounded to nearest thousand)					1,	.179,000	IF-EU-150a.1
	Percentage Recycled (metric tons rounded to nearest thousand)		72% (853,000)					
	Total Number of Coal Combustion Residual Impoundments		11 surface impoundments as defined by 40 CFR 257.2					
Coal Ash Management		NRG Impoundment Structural Integrity Rating and Hazard Potential Classification						
	Number by EPA Hazard Potential Classification, Broken Down by EPA Structural Integrity Assessment		Less than Low	Low	Significant	High	Incised*	
		Satisfactory	0	1	5	0	0	IF-EU-150a.2
		Fair	0	0	0	0	0	
		Poor	0	0	0	0	0	
		Unsatisfactory	0	0	0	0	0	
		Not Applicable*	0	1	2	0	2	
		*To align with EPA re account for all impo			for 'Incised' and a ı	ow for 'Not Appl	icable' to	

Topic		Account	ting Metric		SASB Code
Workforce Health & Safety	(1) Total Recordable Injury Rate			0.30	
	(2) Fatality Rate			0	
	(3) Near-Miss Frequency Rate	# of Near Misses Report Frequency Rate The National Safety Age not result in injury, illnes electronic Incident Man trend specific factors at actions; this system pro of near-misses is derive System. NRG's Operation to 100% of U.S. operation management when sign for a Significant Event in	ency defined near misses as s, or damage, but had the pragement System to docum bout each event including cavides automated fleet-wide and from a report pulled from an al Health and Safety (OHS ons. The system also includificant safety events occur otification. The system also	cording and reporting: / Total Hours Worked X 1,000,000 = Near-Miss cy defined near misses as "an unplanned event that did or damage, but had the potential to do so." NRG uses an ement System to document, communicate, track, and ut each event including causal factors and corrective des automated fleet-wide notifications. The number from a report pulled from the Incident Management all Health and Safety (OHS) management system applies is. The system also includes notifications to executive cant safety events occur that meet the defined criteria ification. The system also generates weekly reports to from the previous week to NRG personnel.	
		NRG South Texas Projection			
	Total Number of Nuclear Power Units, Broken Down by Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Action Matrix Column	Reactor Unit	Action Matrix Column	Current Regulatory Oversight	
Nuclear Safety & Emergency Management		South Texas Project 1	Licensee Response	Baseline inspection	IF-EU-540a.1
		South Texas Project 2	Licensee Response	Baseline inspection	
		Table source: https://www.nrc.gov/reactors/operating/oversight/actionmatrix-summary.html			
	Discussion of Efforts to Manage Nuclear Safety and Emergency Preparedness	NRC licensee and is sub right only to possess an only licensee, i.e., non-c Texas Project LP is prim decommissioning fundi	interest in STP but not to o operating co-owner, the NRG larily focused on NRG's abilit ng assurance obligations. In osidiaries have a support agr	NRC license gives NRG the perate it. As a possession- C's regulation of NRG South ty to meet its financial and	IF-EU-540a.2

Topic	Accounting Metric	SASB Code
Management of the Legal & Regulatory Environment	A discussion of risks can be found in the 2021 10-K SEC filing, Item 1-A, Risk Factors Related to NRG Energy, Inc., pages 24-37. Throughout 2021, we continued to engage with policymakers in Washington, D.C. and at the state level. We also maintained our relationships with groups such as the Electric Power Supply Association and various informal organizations. When possible, we collaborate with major environmental groups on clean energy access and climate solutions. Typically, we engage on legislative and regulatory actions designed to mitigate GHG emissions, as well as policies that support the development and deployment of competitive low-carbon power generation technologies. We are most active in the debate aimed at protecting and expandi competitive power markets and consumer choice, both of which we believe are critical enablers of achieving least-cost low-carbon outcomes. This year, we evaluated the climate positions of certain membership organization to which we belong. We believe that either (i) they were in alignment with the Par Climate Agreement or (ii) did not have a climate position. Our assessment was published in our inaugural Industry Association Climate Review which we will upd annually.¹ Regulatory filings, white papers, presentations, and other materials that NRG has prepared and submitted setting forth NRG's positions on a variety of critical subjects driving our business and the industry can be found at https://www.nrg.com/company/energy-policy/ . ¹ To be included in the scope of our review, organizations received annual dues of \$25,000 or mon from NRG in 2021 and were registered to lobby at state or federal levels, or did, in fact, engage in such lobbying.	ng ns IF101-21 is ate

The following SASB topics and corresponding activity metrics are not applicable to NRG.

- Energy Affordability (IF-EU-240a. 1 through IF-EU-240a.4)
 - This topic pertains to regulated electric utilities, and NRG is not a regulated utility.
- End-Use Efficiency & Demand (IF-EU-420a. 1 through IF-EU-420a.3)
 - This topic pertains to regulated electric utilities, and NRG is not a regulated utility.
- Grid Resiliency (IF-EU-550a. 1 through IF-EU-550a.2)
 - NRG does not have transmission and distribution operations.