
Bank of America Tower
One Bryant Park

LEED for New Construction

- LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations is a rating system for buildings that was designed to guide and distinguish high performance buildings that have less of an impact on the environment, are healthier for those who work and/or live in the building, and are more profitable than their conventional counterparts.

One Bryant Park – Facts and Figures

"…the scale and position of this project give us a chance to put sustainable design in the limelight—where we hope it can bring about a transformation in our history, economy, and standard way of thinking."
-Richard A. Cook, AIA
Partner, Cook + Fox Architects

Sunlight

- Natural Resources
- Optimal window placement
- Window quality
- Walls

Rainwater

- 95% of storm water runoff will be reused
- Collection tanks positions strategically on roof and amid 52 floors
- Unique Plumbing Matrix
- Intelligent use of gravity to get upper roof water to cascade in successively lower tanks depending on rain volume
- This consequent flow goes into toilet fixtures

Big Indoor Reservoir

- Building's huge concrete core used as a massive water storage bin
- Sizing determined by meteorological data
- Rainwater is filtered with a sand-type system and treated with ultraviolet light
- Water is usable for flushing toilet or cooling water tower makeup or steam production
- All of building's heating and cooling systems water come from this source

Low-flow toilets, Waterless Urinals, Automated Faucets

Ventilation

- Thermodynamics – hot air rises
- Most large buildings in the United States provide ventilation through overhead ducts
- One Bryant Park will have under-floor displacement air ventilation system
- Each individual workstation will have its own manually adjusted heating/cooling control
- System filters out particulates
- Air leaves cleaner than when it came in!

Energy

- One Bryant Park will produce 70% of its energy on-site with a 5.1 megawatt, natural gas-burning co-generation plant.
- System will capture almost all heat created by the process
- When energy demands are low, the system will create ice – a low tech cooling agent – and let it melt throughout the day to chill liquid in the cooling system

Benefits of On-Site Energy Generation