

**Amended and Restated
CoreSite Realty Corporation
Insider Trading Policy**

Approved December 5, 2018

CoreSite company policy prohibits directors, officers and all other employees from engaging in “insider trading” of CoreSite securities, including stock, stock options, operating partnership units and anything convertible into stock or partnership units. It can be insider trading when any of these persons uses material non-public information to make decisions to purchase, sell, give away or otherwise trade the company’s securities. Providing such information to others, or “tipping,” can also be insider trading. Insider trading is a violation of federal law and can subject both the insider and the company to civil and criminal penalties under federal securities laws. ***Violation of this Policy against insider trading may also result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.***

Although insider trading is a very serious offense, that does not mean that *all* transactions by a CoreSite employee in CoreSite securities are prohibited. The purpose of this Policy is to help CoreSite directors, officers and other employees to determine when the purchase and sale of CoreSite securities is allowed and when it is not.

Persons and Transactions Covered by this Policy

This Policy covers all directors, officers and employees of CoreSite, and applies to any and all transactions in CoreSite common stock, options to purchase common stock, operating partnership units and any other types of securities that CoreSite may issue. This Policy also applies to transactions by family members or other persons living in the same household and by any other person or entity, including a trust, corporation, partnership or other association, whose CoreSite securities are beneficially owned by directors, officers or management of CoreSite.

Individual Responsibility

All directors, officers and CoreSite employees may have access, incidentally or in the course of their work with or at CoreSite, to information about CoreSite’s business that is not yet known by the public. It is the duty of each person to keep such information strictly confidential and to disclose or use such information only as appropriate for the legitimate business needs of the company. In addition, it is the duty of each director, officer and employee not to use this information for direct or indirect personal gain. Thus, each director, officer and employee is responsible for understanding this Policy and following its guidelines. A copy of this Policy will be delivered to all directors, officers and employees of CoreSite, and each will be required to certify compliance with its terms.

CoreSite’s Compliance Officer

The company has appointed Scott Porter as the Compliance Officer for this Policy. The Compliance Officer’s main responsibilities are to ensure that all CoreSite employees are aware of and fully understand the Policy and that the Policy remains up to date with new developments in insider trading laws, and to pre-clear all proposed transactions by the Company’s officers, directors and employees in CoreSite’s securities, except for transactions to which CoreSite is a party. If you have any questions about this Policy or the

Potential Civil and Criminal Penalties.

An individual who trades or tips material non-public information is subject to civil penalties of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided, as well as criminal penalties of up to \$1 million and/or a jail term of up to ten years. If CoreSite were found by a court to have failed to take appropriate steps to prevent illegal trading, CoreSite would be subject to civil penalties of \$1 million or more as well as criminal penalties of up to \$2.5 million.

transactions it covers, please discuss them with the Compliance Officer *before* you commit to purchase or sell CoreSite securities.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS

What is “material information”?

Insider trading restrictions come into play only if the information you possess is “material.” Materiality, however, involves a relatively low threshold. Information is generally regarded as “material” if it has market significance—that is, if its public dissemination is likely to affect the market price of securities, or if it otherwise is information that a reasonable investor would want to know before making an investment decision.

Information dealing with the following subjects is reasonably likely to be found material in particular situations:

- plans to acquire new properties or sell existing properties;
- award or loss of significant customers;
- changes in assets, liabilities, reserves, dividends, or any other financial information that is likely to affect the financial outlook of the company;
- changes in earnings estimates or unusual gains or losses in major operations;
- major changes in management;
- changes in debt ratings;
- proposals, plans or agreements, even if preliminary in nature, involving mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, recapitalizations, strategic alliances, or licensing arrangements;
- a significant data breach;
- public offerings; and
- new or proposed financing, leasing, acquisition, development, construction or similar information concerning the Company’s data centers or other property.

Material information is not limited to historical facts but may also include projections and forecasts. With respect to a future event, such as a merger or acquisition or the introduction of a new site, account or business partner, the point at which disclosure is determined to be material is determined by balancing the likelihood that the event will occur against the effect the event would have on the company’s operations or stock price if it does occur. In other words, information concerning an event that would have a large effect on stock price, such as a merger, may be material even if the possibility that the event will occur is relatively small. When in doubt about whether information is material, you should always presume it is material until you have been informed otherwise. ***If you are unsure whether information is material, you should consult with the Compliance Officer before making any decision to disclose such information (other than to persons who need to know it) or to trade in or recommend securities to which that information relates.***

What is “non-public” information?

“Non-public” information is any information that has not been disclosed by the company to the general public through a press release, a public filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory agency, posting information on the company’s website or otherwise making information widely available to the public. Once the information has been publicly disclosed and has been available for a period of time sufficient to allow the market to understand and react to the information (usually two or three days), it is no longer “non-public information.”

BUYING AND SELLING CORESITE SECURITIES

When is trading in CoreSite securities prohibited?

Blackout Periods. Officers, directors and employees of CoreSite are prohibited from trading during certain “blackout periods.” These are times when all CoreSite “insiders” are presumed to have material non-public information (regardless of whether they actually have such information).

CoreSite observes an automatic blackout period every quarter, during the period when the company’s financial statements are being prepared, since this is considered to be the time when it is most likely that officers, directors and employees will have information that the public does not. This blackout period begins one week before the end of the quarter and ends two days after CoreSite’s earnings for that quarter have been made public (generally within 45 days of the end of a quarter or 60 days after the end of a year).

Quarter	Blackout Period Begins	Blackout Period Ends
1	March 23	Two business days after Q1 earnings are publicly released (typically early May)
2	June 23	Two business days after Q2 earnings are publicly released (typically early August)
3	September 23	Two business days after Q3 earnings are publicly released (typically early November)
4	December 24	Two business days after annual earnings are publicly released (typically mid-February)

The purpose of these blackout periods is to ensure that no employee of CoreSite trades on the basis of financial information that is not available to the public.

From time to time, other types of material non-public information regarding CoreSite (such as negotiation of mergers, acquisitions or dispositions or new product developments) may be pending and not be publicly disclosed. While such material non-public information is pending, the company may impose special blackout periods during which officers, directors and employees are prohibited from trading in the company’s securities. If the company imposes a special blackout period, it will notify everyone who will be affected.

Additional Prohibited Transactions. It is the policy of CoreSite that directors, officers and employees *may not* engage in any of the following activities with respect to company securities at any time:

- Short sales (a sale of securities which are not owned by the seller at the time of the sale), including short sales “against the box”;
- Buying or selling puts or calls;

- Buying financial instruments designed to hedge or offset any decrease in the market value of CoreSite securities owned by the individual directly or indirectly, including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, and exchange funds; and
- Frequent trading (for example, daily or weekly) to take advantage of fluctuations in share price.

In addition, because purchasing CoreSite securities on margin can raise potential problems under the U.S. securities laws, directors and members of CoreSite management are prohibited from purchasing or selling CoreSite securities in margin accounts. The foregoing prohibition is not intended to preclude affiliates of The Carlyle Group (other than the Carlyle-nominated directors personally) from engaging in margin activity with respect to CoreSite securities.

Pre-Clearance Procedure. To prevent inadvertent violations and even the appearance of an improper transaction (for example, where an insider engages in a trade while unaware of a pending material development), all directors, officers and employees who want to purchase, sell or otherwise transfer company securities must obtain ***pre-clearance*** of their proposed transactions in the Company's securities from the company's Compliance Officer. Pre-clearance may be requested by telephone, email or fax and will be responded to promptly. Pre-clearance requests should describe the type and anticipated timing of the transaction desired and the amount of securities involved. If an approved transaction is not effected within ten (10) business days after receipt of approval, or a shorter period of time if specified by the Compliance Officer, pre-clearance of the transaction must be obtained again. Pre-clearance of transactions to which the Company is a party, such as the grant of an award under the Company's Equity Incentive Plan, is not required. In addition, transactions under Rule 10b5-1 trading plans (discussed below) that have previously been approved by the company do not require pre-clearance by the Compliance Officer.

When is trading in CoreSite securities allowed?

Trading in CoreSite securities by officers, director and employees of CoreSite is allowed, *after* pre-clearance by the Compliance Officer, whenever there is no blackout period in effect (sometimes referred to as a "trading window"), as long as the person making the trade is not in possession of material non-public information concerning the company.

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans. Directors, officers and employees may also purchase, sell or otherwise transfer CoreSite securities pursuant to a "trading plan" satisfying the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the requirements of this Policy. All trading plans must be established in writing when the person is not in possession of material non-public information, and must include a formula or mechanism for determining the price, amount and date on which trades can be made.

CoreSite must give written approval of any trading plan. CoreSite may approve trading plans that prescribe the purchase or sale of CoreSite securities during future blackout periods. Once the plan itself has been approved, directors, officers and employees are not required to obtain pre-clearance of transactions made under the plan, as would otherwise be required by the pre-clearance procedure discussed previously in this Policy, as long as the transactions follow the plan.

CoreSite may require that additional provisions be included in a trading plan with the objective of complying with Rule 10b5-1, although the company will not impose requirements regarding specific trades or trading instructions. CoreSite may make public disclosures regarding the existence or terms of a trading plan if the company deems it desirable, and may establish procedures with third parties to ensure timely compliance with Section 16 requirements. CoreSite also reserves the right to require that transactions under a trading plan be suspended during periods when the company's management believes that legal, contractual or regulatory restrictions could prohibit such transactions or make them undesirable.

For purposes of this Policy, the temporary suspension of a trading plan, or any amendment to such a plan, will negate any prior approval of the plan by CoreSite. In such an event, the suspended or amended plan must be approved again by CoreSite or transactions pursuant to the plan will be deemed to be a violation of this Policy.

Transaction Reporting. Following any transaction in the company's securities, CoreSite directors and officers, as well as those persons deemed to be ten percent (10%) stockholders, are required to file a Form 4 with the SEC no later than the end of the second business day, Eastern Time, after the day on which the transaction is executed. In addition, depending on the transaction and the stockholder's total holdings, the filing of a Schedule 13D, or changes to previously filed Schedules 13G or 13D, with the SEC may be required. CoreSite officers and directors will also usually be required to file Form 144 with the SEC and comply with certain restrictions of Securities Act Rule 144 whenever they sell shares of the Company's common stock.

GENERAL

Reporting of Violations. Any director or member of CoreSite management who violates the prohibitions against insider trading or knows of a violation by any other person must report the violation immediately to the Compliance Officer. Upon learning of any violation, the Compliance Officer will consult with CoreSite management to determine the appropriate response to the violation. As stated previously, violation of this Policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including discharge.

Questions. Please direct all questions regarding any of the provisions or procedures of this Policy to the Compliance Officer.