APPLICATION PACK FOR THE ECO-LABEL



For CAMP SITE SERVICE

[April 2005]





This application pack has been accomplished by



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- 1) each of the Competent Bodies http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/tools/competentbodies en.htm
- 2) the Presidency of the European Union Eco-labelling Board http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/documents/pm_eueb_en.htm
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Foreword

This application pack is designed to accompany the applicant through the process of application. Two main documents are intended to help the applicant in the application submission: the application pack and the Verification Forms, which contain suggestions for models of the different assessment and verification documents to be provided.

The application pack contains:

Part I step-by-step guidance on how the scheme operates and how to apply;

Part II an application form for the specific product group "camp site service" on

which you want the EU eco-label, and a summary of the criteria in non-

technical language;

The Verification Formss contain the modules related to each criterion to be filled in by the applicant.

A Standard Contract may be also obtained separately, by asking your Competent Body, or downloading it from the internet at the following address: http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/documents/pm standardcontract en.htm

This is Part I - we suggest that you read it before completing the application form in Part II. If you have any queries or suggestions, please call your Competent Body on [insert telephone enquiry point]

User manuals are revised when criteria are updated (normally every three to five years), and occasionally for other reasons. Therefore when you decide to submit an application please check with your Competent Body that you are using the most up—to-date pack.

From the time of publication of the camp site service criteria, the camp site service owner/manager who also provides sheltered accommodation, such as bungalows, for that part of the service shall need to consider **only** the present document and camp site service criteria, and should **not** refer to the previous tourist accommodation criteria, reported in Commission Decision 2003/287/EC, **nor** to the application pack for tourist accommodation





APAT Italian National Agency for the Protection of the Environment and for Technical Services

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PART I: Guidance notes

1. Introduction

The Community eco-label, or otherwise said European Union Eco-label (referred to as the EU eco-label in this pack) is Europe's official environmental label. 'The Flower', as it is also called, was established in 1992 by an EU Regulation. It aims to help consumers to easily identify products which are less damaging to the environment than equivalent brands over their whole life cycle. In 2000 the EU eco-label was relaunched by a revised Regulation No 1980/2000/EC which extended the scheme to cover services. In fact, Art.1 of Regulation 1980/2000 states that the term "product" is intended to mean any good or service.

Camp site service is a sub group of the first product group which has been developed for a service, tourist accommodation. In this application pack, with the term product, the camp site service shall be intended.

Participation in the scheme is voluntary. It is administered by officially appointed Competent Bodies in each EU country.

You may find the contact of your Competent Body in Annex I of this first part.

Businesses whose products comply with the published product group definition and the criteria about the product and its production can apply for the EU eco-label. The technical criteria for specific product groups are agreed upon by EU Member States after consultation with relevant interests, including other departments within the European Commission and European representatives of industry, consumers, environmental organisations, retailers and public authorities.

There are currently eco-label criteria for 23 product groups (tissue paper, dishwashers, soil improvers, bed mattresses, indoor paints and varnishes, footwear, textile products, personal computers, laundry detergents, detergents for dishwashers, copying paper, light bulbs, portable computers, refrigerators, washing machines, all purpose and sanitary cleaners, hand dishwashing detergents, televisions, hard floor covering, vacuum cleaners, tourist accommodation service, camp-site service, and lubricants.) Criteria for four more product groups are in the pipeline (heat pumps, printed paper, soaps and shampoos and furniture).

More product groups are in preparation and you'll find the latest situation on the EU eco-label homepage.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/tools/sitemap en.htm

These new product groups can cover any products, apart from food, drink, pharmaceuticals and some medical devices. A working plan for the next 3 years is also available.

The EU eco-label for the camp site service has been approved in September 2004 and shall be available to be awarded from April 2005.





All the criteria are published on the European Commission's official eco-labelling website reported above. The website contains all the other EU eco-label documents and shows in detail how criteria are developed and how the scheme operates.

All key documents are available in many or all Community languages and you may easily download the texts.

This pack explains the application process in detail. These are the main points:

• Eligible products

To be eligible for the EU eco-label, a camp site must provide a *camp site service* which complies with the product group definition and with the published technical criteria (see Part II of this document). The service offered may vary within a range of services in addition to the "camp site service", and may vary or be modified within the period of the EU eco-label award, but must remain in compliance with the criteria at all times. A new application is not required for modifications which do not affect compliance with the criteria (for example the addition of another service, such as special activities for children or pet care or the addition of a swimming pool etc), but the Competent Body must be told in writing about significant modifications (for example the addition of the swimming pool may require compliance to additional criteria- see Part II score requirements of Section B criteria).

• Who can apply

An owner of a camp site, or an executive manager, can apply for the EU eco-label to the Competent Body in the EU Member State where the camp site service is offered.

• Which Competent Body to apply to

Applications should be made to the Competent Body in the Member State where the camp site service is offered. If the service is offered in the same form in several EU Member States, the applicant can choose a Competent Body in one of those states, and that Competent Body will consult those other Member States. For a camp site brand belonging to a State outside the EU, the application must be made in the European country where the service is (or is to be) offered.

Before submitting an application

The applicant obtains an application form from an appropriate Competent Body (see above), and makes sure that the camp site service complies with the eco-labelling criteria either independently of with the help of a consultant. The costs to comply and prove compliance are met by the applicant. The applicant compiles a dossier of relevant documents and certification to show compliance, and submits this with the application form. The procedure for assessing the validity of the application is explained in greater detail further on in this document

• On receipt of the application

The Competent Body invoices the applicant for the application fee when the application is received.

For camp site, the fee is currently 300 euro minimum with a 75% reduction for micro enterprises and other reductions in the circumstances explained in further detail later in this part.

(Fees may differ in other EU Member States, because the scheme reported in Decision 2000/728/EC, as amended by Commission Decision 2003/393/EC permits Competent Bodies to set fees within a stated range). The Competent Body checks that the product complies with the criteria, and that the application complies with the assessment and certification procedures. Where the eco-labelling criteria require service facilities to meet certain requirements, these





must be met on all grounds where the facilities are present, provided they be under the management of the product owner or manager (instead of third parties licensing the service).

• If the application is successful

The Competent Body awards a licence to use the EU eco-label under the terms of the standard contract. The requirements for obtaining the EU eco-label are the same in each Member State, so once the EU eco-label has been awarded by one Competent Body, it is valid throughout Europe and the product can then be marketed with the EU eco-label throughout the Community, and the EU eco-label can be used on the product and in advertising it. The Competent Body then invoices the applicant for the annual licence fee. **The annual fee is 0,15% on 50% of the annual value of sales, with a minimum annual fee for microenterprises is Euro 100, and other reductions which are described further on in this document.** The award normally lasts until the criteria expire and are revised, at which stage there is a simplified procedure for renewal under the revised criteria.

2. The application process

The application form, in Part II of this pack, is in two sections, Section 1 requiring details of the applicant and the camp site, Section 2 requiring undertakings about compliance with the criteria. In some cases, where shown, a producer's declaration is sufficient, but in others independent confirmation is required. A Verification Form pack is also available to help the applicant provide the needed documents to assess compliance with the criteria and award of the EU eco-label.

Applicants must also provide a detailed dossier showing how the published technical criteria (set out in Part II) have been met. To enable the Competent Body to verify the correct implementation of the EU eco-label, the dossier should include an illustration of the proposed use of the EU eco-label within the campsite or elsewhere.

2.1 Assessing compliance with criteria

Before submitting the application to the Competent Body, the applicant must have the camp site service assessed for compliance with the published criteria for the product group. The verification documents are self-declarations, declarations and other relevant documentation from providers of goods and services, including manufacturers, and local authorities, relating to the goods, services and other activities present in the camp site of the applicant and which are covered by the criteria.

Procedure for assessing the application

After receiving an application the Competent Body will go through the dossier including the documentation sent directly from the suppliers. The Competent Body has the possibility to ask for further information, if necessary.

The case officer at the Competent Body assessing the application makes a list of missing documentation, which is communicated to the applicant. The applicant makes sure that the listed requirements are met and provides the Competent Body the missing documentation. In most cases it may be necessary to send more than one list of missing documentation.





When all documentation has been assessed and approved, the Competent Body may carry out an onsite visit to the applicant and/or his suppliers. The Competent Body will decide from case to case whom to visit.

When all requirements have been met, the Competent Body notifies the application in the European Commission who registers the contract and the Competent Body will sign the contract with the applicant.

Certified self-assessment

Applicants shall provide written information on the compliance to the criteria, as requested by each criterion (see Part II). Documents should be recent. Competent Bodies may make further checks on data submitted, and on this basis the Competent Body will not accept declarations which are more than six months old at the date of the application.

In the product group camp site service no laboratory tests are required, but declarations from manufacturers and other qualified professionals who are responsible for the features and maintenance of the equipment tackled by the criteria in this award scheme.

Costs of assessment and certification

The costs of requests of all documentation for verification must be met by the applicant, and are in addition to the application and annual fees mentioned above, so applicants are advised to plan the verification procedures and costs with the staff and/or managers who shall be responsible for them before applying.

2.2 Putting together the application form and dossier

The applicant then completes the application form. The documentation and appropriate declarations and supporting material relating to the performance of the camp site must be collated in the dossier to demonstrate that it complies with the criteria. The dossier should include an illustration of the proposed usage of the EU eco-label. If the application is successful, the applicant will be expected to retain the dossier and keep it up to date for the duration of the licence.

Two copies of the form and dossier must be signed where shown, and submitted by post (not e-mail) to the Competent Body at the address on the cover of this pack.

2.3 Application and licence fees

[Insert details of fee levels and invoicing arrangements where different]

The fees charged by the Competent Body, set out below, reflect the European Commission decision on eco-labelling fees of 10 November 2000 (Commission Decision 2000/728/EC as amended by Commission Decision 2003/393/EC). Fees may differ slightly in other EU Member States, because the scheme permits Competent Bodies to set fees within a stated range. Other Competent Bodies may have also have different practices about exactly how and when they collect fees.





Application fee

A non-returnable application fee is payable when an application is made. It does not apply to renewals, or when an existing product is modified or new products are added to an existing contract:

- 1. the minimum basic fee is currently 300 euro,
- 2. **reductions of 75% apply** to micro enterprises (with up to 10 employees),
- 3. reductions of 25% apply to SMES (small and medium-sized enterprises) and services providers of developing countries,
- 4. payment should not be sent with the application the Competent Body will invoice the applicant for payment according to their procedures and apply all relevant discounts (but will ask for proof of SME status if this reduction is applied for).

Annual fee

If the application is successful, an annual fee is payable, based on sales, starting from the date that the EU eco-label licence is awarded to the applicant.

- 1. the basic annual licence fee for the applicant is 0,15% of the annual volume of sales after it has been divided by two considering the average delivery price multiplied by the number of overnight stays. The delivery price shall be considered as the average fee paid by the campsite visitor for the overnight stay, including all the services which do not entail an extra charge,
- 2. there is a minimum annual licence fee of 100 euro per product group application for micro-enterprises,
- 3. the annual fee is capped at a maximum of 25.000 euro per product group per applicant,
- 4. these reductions to the basic fee apply:
 - 25% for the first three applicants in each Member State that are awarded the EU eco-label for a given product group the Competent Body will apply this reduction automatically if it applies.
 - 25% to SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) and service providers of developing countries,
 - 15% for licensees who are registered under EMAS (the EC Eco-Management and Audit Scheme) and/or certified to ISO 14001. This reduction is conditional on an explicit commitment in the applicant's environmental policy to ensuring full compliance of its eco-labelled products with the EU eco-label criteria for the period covered by the contract, and this commitment being appropriately incorporated into the detailed environmental objectives. (Applicants with ISO 14001 should demonstrate annually the implementation of this commitment. Those with EMAS should forward a copy of their annually verified environmental statement.),
 - up to 30% reduction where the product in question has also been awarded another eco-label that complies with the general requirements of ISO 14024.'





- 5. these reductions are cumulative, and apply also to the minimum and maximum annual fee, but in total they cannot exceed 50%.
- 6. these figures exclude costs of any necessary additional tests or monitoring by the Competent Body, including site visits, for which the Competent Body will invoice the licensee.
- 7. payment will be collected annually by the Competent Body, at the end of each calendar year, when it will request details of numbers of overnight stays and the value of sales, and will invoice the licensee accordingly for payment by its procedures. The Competent Body will apply all relevant discounts, but will ask for proof of SME /EMAS / ISO 14001 and ISO 14024 (Type I) eco-label status.

2.4 When the application is received

The Competent Body will acknowledge the application, and enclose a form for endorsement by the applicant to enable the accounting system to issue invoices for fees.

The Competent Body allocates a unique number to each application. Applicants should quote this in all communications about the scheme. If the application is successful this number will be used to register the contract.

As a notional example,

XX / 26 / 01 would be made up currently as follows:

XX: the initials of the designated Competent Body according to the State (IT for Italy, for example)

26: the product group code (here camp site service)

01: the progressive application number for that product group (thus identifying the applicant)

The Competent Body will check that the application is complete, and consider the dossier to assess whether the application complies with the product group criteria, and that the application conforms with the verification requirements. It may require further proof of some declarations or arrange an appointment to visit or audit the applicant's site. If the applicant sub-contracts part of the camp site service, the Competent Body may visit the sub-contractor(s) on the same basis.

If the Competent Body awards the applicant a licence to use the EU eco-label, the applicant is included in the list of eco-labelled products on the Commission's register and website.

2.5 After the EU eco-label is awarded

Once the EU eco-label has been awarded, the licensee can display the logo inside and outside his camp site and use it in advertisements, provided that the conditions in the Contract are observed.



2.6 Compliance monitoring

The Competent Body or its authorised agents may undertake any necessary investigations to monitor the ongoing compliance by the holder of the EU eco-label licence as regards both the product group criteria and the terms of use and provisions of the contract. For this purpose the Competent Body may request, and the holder shall provide, any relevant documentation to prove such compliance, or carry out audits. In such cases the Competent Body may request to visit the premises at any reasonable time with or without notice, and the holder shall grant access. **On-site inspections are recommended to be performed by the Competent Body**.

The applicant shall pay all expenses for tests and verifications related to the application, holding and use of the EU eco-label. The Competent Body can require reasonable costs needed to cover the assessment procedure. Methods of monitoring may vary in other EU Member States, but the aim is to ensure that all products conform to the criteria, irrespective of the EU Member State where the application is made.

In order to maintain simplicity in the verification documents required for this product group, the documentation to be sent at the moment of application has been kept to a minimum. However, the Competent Body may ask for additional documentation. The applicant shall provide this documentation either by post or at the moment of the on site inspection.

The monitoring process is likely to be simpler where the applicant holds a recognised quality standard (eg ISO or EMAS) and uses certified suppliers.

2.7 Renewing the contract

When the published criteria for a product group are revised, licensees can renew their contracts under a simplified procedure by completing a short form (available on request from the Competent Body). This requires the applicant to sign a declaration that the product still complies with those criteria which have not been altered, and that the eco-labelled camp site service meets the new requirements in the criteria. (The applicant must also add the consumer information on the product / packaging to indicate the reason why the EU eco-label was awarded, if the original contract predated this requirement.)

Where an old contract is renewed or extended, the Competent Body notifies other Competent Bodies of the renewal of the old contract, using a standard letter summary form, which indicates the contract number and products covered by this contract. The Competent Body can sign the contract on the date of notification.

2.8 Modifications to eco-labelled products, and adding new products

Modifications

As stated above, products already covered by the EU eco-label licence may be modified, but must remain in compliance with the criteria at all times. A new application is not required for modifications in product characteristics which do not affect compliance with the criteria (for



example, changes of colour, size and design), but the Competent Body must be informed in writing about significant modifications, such as changes of name.

To do this, applicants should send to the Competent Body:

- * the name of the eco-labelled camp site
- * the number of the eco-label licence;
- * a description of how the modification affects the eco-labelled product or range of products (eg whether the change is simply in product name, or if it has ceased activity or other);
- * confirmation that (unless the product has ceased activity):
 - a. the camp site service is already covered by the dossier submitted with the original application;
 - b. the camp site service is still in complete conformity with the EU eco-label criteria.

New products

Where an applicant wants the current licence to be extended to cover other camp sites under the same management in the same administration district (district which has access to the same local facilities and is under the same local laws) the new application form and dossier regarding the new structures should be submitted but the Competent Body will not charge an application fee.

2.9 Withdrawal or expiry of the EU eco-label

The Competent Body can suspend or withdraw the right to use the EU eco-label for the product concerned where the terms of the contract are breached

In the same way, at the end of the criteria's validity, the applicant will not refer to the EU eco-label, although in these circumstances the Competent Body will make allowance for the time needed to sell already printed promotional material. At this time, revised criteria are likely to be developed. Licence holders will have at least six months to reapply against the new Commission Decision regarding renewed criteria. A new contract can be signed between the Competent Body and the applicant after checking conformity with the new criteria.



ANNEX I: List of contacts of the different Competent Bodies.

The Competent Bodies are listed in the following web site:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/tools/competentbodies en.htm

Austria

Mr Andreas Tschulik
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Belgium

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Website: http://www.env.cz (The Ministry of the Environment's website which is also available in English)

Website: http://www.ceu.cz/esv (The Czech Environmental Institute)



Ms Adela Princova Czech Environmental Institute Agency for Environmentally Friendly Products Kodanska 10 100 10 Praha 10 tel: + 420 267 22 5269

fax: +420 267 22 5269 fax: +420 271 74 2306 adela.princova@ceu.cz

www.ekoznacka.cz (The Czech National Ecolabelling Programme and information about the European Eco-

label)

Denmark

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Finland

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Website for the Ministry: www.gamta.lt (also in English)

Website for environmental labelling: http://neris.mii.lt/aa/azenkl.html (English version)

Luxembourg

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Norway

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Poland

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Website address for the Polish Centre for Testing and Certification (PCBC):

http://www.pcbc.gov.pl

http://www.pcbc.gov.pl/english/certification.html (English version)

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Information on the national eco-labelling programme (pdf \sim 55k)

Annex 1 (The logo) (pdf ~10k)

Annex 2 (The product groups) (pdf ~9k) Annex 3 (Certified products) (pdf ~49k)

Slovenia

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PART II: application form for camp site service

1. Introduction

This part contains an application form for the EU eco-label for *camp site service* plus the full technical criteria for this product group (in Annex 1 of this part).

1.1 Product group definition and criteria

The product group definition for *camp site service* is set out in the box below.

Camp site service is defined as "the provision of pitches equipped for mobile lodging structures within a defined area, provided as main service, for a fee." Included are also other accommodation facilities suitable for the provision of shelter to lodgers and collective areas for communal service if they are provided within the defined area.

The "camp site service" provided within that defined area may also include the provision, under the management or ownership of the camp site, of food services and leisure activities.

Criteria for the EU eco-label for *camp site service* have been agreed by taking into account various impacts at each step of the product's life cycle, including *the purchases conducted in order to provide the service, the use of the service facilities, the management of the waste produced as a result of the service.* They are listed in the formal Commission Decision of *[insert date]*.

The criteria aim in particular at: reducing consumption of energy from fossil fuels, reducing consumption of chemically treated water and of chemical substances contained in detergents and disinfectants, as well as reducing unsorted waste production without undermining the fitness for use of the final service.

More specifically, they aim at ensuring the use of energy efficient heating and electrical devices, saving water through technological devices where necessary, training staff in order to put in implement environmental management behaviour such as avoiding excessive use of chemical substances, separation and proper disposal of waste. As a whole, the criteria aim at improving management measures toward a more conscious and efficient environmental performance from lead, staff and guests.

The criteria will be valid for three years from the date of notification of the Commission Decision, then, there shall be the revised edition of the camp site service EU eco-label.

In order to make sure that the applicant is considering the most recent version of the criteria, it is best to confirm with the relative Competent Body the latest edition.



During the period leading up to the revision, due attention will be given to the following issues:

- 1. effective consumption,
- 2. energy efficiency relating to buildings and to industrial equipment,
- 3. eco-labelled products,
- 4. food,
- 5. biodiversity and landscape integration
- 6. social criteria,
- 7. safety in campsites in particular due to fire hazards.

1.2 Health, safety and other environmental requirements

Products awarded the EU eco-label must also comply with the general provisions of the Regulation 1980/2000. Article 2 of the Regulation states that the EU eco-label may not be awarded to substances or preparations classified as very toxic, toxic, dangerous to the environment, carcinogenic, toxic for reproduction, or mutagenic in accordance with Council Directive 67/548/EEC or Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, nor to goods manufactured by processes which are likely to significantly harm man and / or the environment, or which in their normal application could be harmful to the consumer.



2. Application to the EU eco-label for camp site service

Part I of this application pack already described how the EU eco-label application should be assembled, and the process of assessment to ensure that the service complies with the criteria. Compliance is shown by a mixture of documents and applicant's declarations, as indicated in Section 2 below.

Applicants should complete Sections 1 and 2 of this form (in black, either typescript or manuscript) and submit two paper copies - not e-mails - to the Competent Body.

Applicants should also provide a technical dossier of the justification documents, as described below, and send this in duplicate to the Competent Body, and keep an up-to-date file on their premises to show continuing compliance with the criteria. The dossier should include an illustration of how applicants intend to use the EU eco-label within the camp site premises and on any promotional material, so that the Competent Body can satisfy itself that the EU eco-label will be properly used.

Section 1 – details of applicant and product

Please complete or type in black, and submit in	For official use
duplicate (as a paper copy, not by e-mail) to the	
Competent Body.	
A. The applicant	
Full name of applicant company:	
Address:	
Contact name, and function:	
m 1 16	
Tel no, and fax no:	
E-mail:	
E-mail:	
Website:	
website:	
	I I

Please complete or type in black, and submit in duplicate	For official use
(as a paper copy, not by e-mail) to the Competent Body.	
B. The accommodation	
Registered trade name(s) of the camp site.	
Type of tourist accommodation within camp site premise	es
(bungalows, hotels, other fixed lodging structures) accord	ling to
official registration.	
G	



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Please tick the types of services offered which are under the ownership or direct management of the camp site in addition to the camping pitches: Lodging bungalows/huts/appartments rental caravans rental tents hotel rooms other: specify _____ Food service only breakfast bar/kiosk vending machine shop (s) other restaurant services other: specify __ Fitness and sport activities - swimming pool sauna - other: specify _____ Green areas garden park forest farm other: specify _____ Category: Micro enterprise, SME, national chain, international chain.¹ **Range:** if a chain, how many elements of the same chain intend to apply. **Characteristics:** Please describe any special service or tourist activity which you provide in addition to the above.

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Other EU countries in which this camp site is present under the	
same name.	
Rough estimate of annual number of overnight stays.	
210 uga 450000000 01 uumuun 110000000 01 0 (0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Rough estimate of value of annual sales, excluding VAT, of the	
camp site in the European Economic Area (the European	
Community plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein).	
Please specify currency, if different from the euro:	
T lease specify currency, if unferent from the curo.	

¹ Enterprises are defined as on Commission Recommendation 96/280/EC: Micro enterprise has less than 10 employees, SME has less than 250 employees or annual turn over according to the Recommendation.

Please complete or type in black, and submit in duplicate	For official use
(as a paper copy, not by e-mail) to the Competent Body.	
C. This application	
Is this an application to add the EU eco-label to an existing eco-label for accommodation/camp sites? (please check or underline the appropriate answer)	
- yes	
 no I am concurrently applying for both the EU ecolabel and another existing eco-label. 	
Please name any other environmental labelling initiative (eco-labels, charts other initiatives) under which the service has already been registered or is applying to.	
The Competent Body will invoice applicants for a non-returnable application fee on receipt of the application. If the application is successful, the Competent Body will invoice the licensee for an annual fee. It will apply all relevant reductions.	
1. Do you wish to claim a fee reduction as an SME or micro-enterprise? If so, please provide proof of status.	
2. Do you wish to claim a fee reduction for EMAS registration or ISO certification? If so, please provide proof of status, such as ISO certification or EMAS registration.	

Please complete or type in black, and submit in duplicate (as a paper copy, not by e-mail) to the Competent Body.	For official use
D. Applicant's undertaking (all applicants must sign and	date this undertaking: Regulation EC
No 1980 / 2000 is shown in Annex 3 of this application pa	
As the applicant for an EU eco-label, I hereby declare that:	
I understand and accept the provisions of Regulation EC No 1980 / 2000 on the EU eco-label scheme, and in particular Article 2, which states that the EU eco-label may not be awarded to goods manufactured by processes which are likely to significantly harm man and / or the environment, or which in their normal application could be harmful to the consumer;	
I understand and accept the standard assessment and contract procedures proposed by the Competent Body, and accept its terms during the duration of the contract;	
I undertake to ensure that the service compiles with the EU eco-label criteria at all times and to notify the Competent Body immediately of any significant modification to it or to the processes relative to the provision of the service;	
I take responsibility for the correct and proper use of the EU eco-label.	
Signed:	
Name in capitals:	
Position in company:	
Date:	

Section 2 - Compliance undertakings

In order to apply for the EU eco-label the applicant needs to comply with national and local legality requirements for camp site structure and service. The following self-declaration shall be signed by the applicant.

I declare that:

- 1. the camp site structure is legally built and respects all relevant laws or regulations of the area on which it is built, especially regarding landscape and biodiversity conservation if present,
- 2. the camp site service is registered as required by national and/or local laws,
- 3. the camp site respects all safety measures required by law regarding fire and other safety hazards.

Signed:	
Name in capitals:	
Position in company:	
Date:	



3. Terms and definitions

accommodation type: since the EU eco-label is awarded to the camp site service, and tourist accommodation structures, as follows is a list of the many different lodging structures which can apply to one of the two EU eco-labels. The different types of accommodation structures are classified according to Commission Decision 99/35/EC and are as follows:

Accommodation type	Accommodation type
COLLECTIVE	OTHER COLLECTIVE
ESTABLISHMENTS	ACCOMMODATION
HOTELS	Holiday dwellings
Hotels	Camp sites
Motels	Youth hostels
	Group accommodation and
	holiday homes for elderly,
apt. Hotels	employees, workers and
	students
roadside inns	mountain refuges (mountain
roadside inns	huts)
beach hotels	SPECIALISED ESTAB.
residential clubs	Accommodation related to
residential clubs	Health establishments
SIMILAR	Accommodation related to
ESTABLISHMENTS	Work and holiday camps
boarding houses	Accommodation related to
boarding nouses	Conference centres
tourist residence	PRIVATE
tourist residence	ESTABLISHMENTS
Bed and Breakfast (B&B)	Rented rooms in family
Dea and Dieaxiast (D&D)	houses
Farmhouse	Dwellings rented from private
	individuals or professional
	agencies

Any type of accommodation which is listed in addition to camp sites, is sheltered accommodation, and should be regarded as such for the consideration of any relevant issue. The definition of camp site for the EU eco-label purposes is as reported in the product group definition.

Air conditioning: the air conditioning devices considered in this document are Room Air Conditioners (RAC). The following table reports the devices included and excluded in RAC.

Included in the RAC	Excluded from the RAC
Single-packaged units	Spot air-conditioners
Split-packaged units	Dehumidifiers
Multi-split packaged units	Close-control air-conditioners
Single-duct air-conditioners	Control cabinet air-conditioners
	Evaporative coolers
	Desiccant coolers



Assessment: evaluation of compliance with criteria requirements. In order to assess compliance, verification documents shall be required.

Auto-production (of energy in this document): production of energy which originates within the camp site grounds. For example, if the camp site has a photovoltaic system or a wind energy system it has auto-production of electricity; if it has solar heat panels, it has auto-production of energy used for heating purposes.

Biomass all organic matter is known as biomass; the energy released from biomass when it is eaten, burnt or converted into fuels is called biomass energy.

Bushmeat: is usually understood to refer to the meat of any terrestrial wild animal used for food. The animals include primates such as Gorillas and Chimpanzees, but also elephants, buffalo, zebra, hippopotamus as well as rodents and birds. It is the opposite of "domestic meat" which is grown purposefully for food by man. It is most commonly hunted in the equatorial forests of west and central Africa

Chemical toilet: A self-contained toilet, where the waste material is held in a sealed tank for periodic emptying. Special chemical fluid added to the tank helps to break down the waste, and keeps the system free of unpleasant odours.

Combined heat and power (CHP) ²: energy generation technology which efficiently uses the fuel for both electricity and heat production. It is not in itself a renewable source of energy, however, due to the efficiency with which it produces energy, for the purposes of this document it has been considered as environmentally positive as the production of energy through renewable sources of energy. Often combined heat and power plants do use renewable sources of energy. CHP is applicable mostly in larger buildings such as apartment blocks, hospitals, hotels, leisure centres, airports, shopping centres, and other large office buildings.

Community eco-label: see eco-label

Competent Body: organisation responsible for the application of the EU eco-label in every Member State. The Competent Body gives information on application, distributes this application pack and is responsible for the verification of compliance prior to the award of the EU eco-label and during the validity of the contract in case the award is granted.

District heating/cooling: transportation of heat or cold from the generation plant which is away from the household/company units but is connected to each household unit by tubes. Connection to existing district heating or cooling networks offer an energy efficient option to meet the heating or cooling demand of a building.

Double glazing: window insulation whereby two layers of glass of the same window are separated by an air gap.

² According to EUROSTAT, the EU average overall efficiency of CHP plants was in 1998 74,9% compared with an average conversion efficiency of 39,4 % in conventional power generation (CHP Statistics (1994-98) Draft Summary Report and EUROSTAT figures on conventional power generation in Commission Staff Working Paper "Completing the internal energy market", SEC(2001)438).



Eco-label: a label which promotes the reduction of negative environmental impacts of the products or services to which it applies. The Community eco-label is the official eco-label of the European Union, in this document it is written in the shortened form EU eco-label, which seemed more appropriate for clarity and length. In some criteria, reported from Commission Decision on camp site service, the EU eco-label is called Community eco-label or simply eco-label.

Electric mains-operating appliance: appliance which derives its energy from the electricity provided by the central (mains) system.

Electricity consumption: kWh of electricity which are used by the camp site. For the purpose of measurements the yearly consumption is intended.

EU eco-label: see eco-label

Facilities: means or equipment supplied for an activity.

Fitness activities: see leisure activities

Food services: those services which include distribution of food and/or drink, including shops and kiosks.

Geothermal Energy: energy coming from the natural heat of the earth stored in rock and water within the earth which can be extracted by drilling wells to tap anomalous concentrations of heat at depths shallow enough to be economically feasible. Low enthalpy resources (50°C to 150°C) can be used for heating purposes: large base load demands such as district heating, horticulture, recreational uses such as spas. Medium and high enthalpy resources (> 150°C) are used for electricity production.

Glazing: the glass or plastic panes in a window, door, or skylight³.

Green areas: areas which include grass or plants planted on ground.

Hazardous waste: see waste.

Heat pumps: a heat supply option, which, under certain circumstances, can contribute positively to saving energy in buildings. Heat pumps can have high efficiencies and are applicable in some cases both for single and multi-family dwellings for space heating. Usual efficiencies are higher than 200%.

Heating from RES: heating of air and sanitary hot water deriving from geothermal, solar, combustible renewable (biomass) and waste.

Insulation: construction materials used for protection from noise, heat, cold or fire.

ISO 14024 eco-label guidelines: see Type I eco-label

Leisure activities: all those activities offered by the camp site such as personal care, such as saunas, or sposts, such as swimming, and all other such facilities which are within the camp site grounds and those green areas which are not part of the camp site structure, such as parks, woods and gardens which are open to guests, such as excursions and other fun/educational activities, such as trekking or nature walks.

³ http://www.efficientwindows.org/glossary.html#ufactor



Local food product: a product which has been caught or harvested within 100 km of the camp site or, if the geographical conditions of the country require to consider greater distances, it is a product which distinctly reflects a traditional national economy.

Main ingredient: the ingredient which is contained in most amount in a dish. For example: flour for bread and cakes, milk for creams and curds, vegetables for side dishes and salads (making specific reference to the most used types) etc...

Main supplier: one of the 10 main suppliers of the camp site in terms of quantity of products provided or entity of the service. For example: provider of soap, detergents, paper, food, may be among the main providers of goods. Agencies responsible for out-sourced laundry service, maintenance of HVAC or maintenance of office equipment may be among the main service providers.

Mountain areas: areas similar to mountain areas for isolation are considered "isolated mountain areas" independently of the altitude.

Renewable energy sources (RES): energy which comes from sources that are not based on stored energy sources. To a certain extent they can be regenerated in nature. Energy from renewable resources is more environmentally benign than energy from fossil fuels. Renewable energy sources are listed below and can be used for electricity generation or for heating.

Renewable sources of energy are: Biomass, Wind, Solar (photovoltaic and thermal), Geothermal, Wave, Tidal and Small Hydro Power. For an explanation of the single terms please look at the single voice in this glossary.

Roof Landscaping: By means of planting on the roofs, the sealing of landscape is reduced and valuable living space for micro organisms is created. Roof landscaping is a relatively easy method, which can be realised without professional help. It is best to use sedum plants because they do not require any further cultivation. It has to be clarified in advance, whether the roof is able to hold the extra weight.

Sheltered accommodation: the service provided by a structure whereby the guest is given adequate equipment and service to stay overnight safely and comfortably without providing for his own bedding equipment.

Small Hydro Power: Hydro Energy plant producing less than 10 MW electric energy. Schemes require a suitable rainfall catchment area, a hydraulic head, a pipe or millrace carrying water to the turbine and a turbine house containing power generation and water regulation equipment. Hydro Power in general is produced from the movement of a mass of water: streams, rising and falling of tides through lunar (and solar) gravitation, wave energy, energy of sea currents.

(Soil) Sealing: Soil sealing is the covering of the soil surface with an impervious material or the changing of its nature so that the soil becomes impermeable, such that soil is no longer able to perform the range of functions associated with it. Sealing is one of the most severe impacts on soils. It is the extreme of urban soil degradation and due to its exclusion of vegetation an extreme of desertification. Sealing is defined by an un-permeable or in part permeable surface or subsurface layer of a minimum size of at least 1 m cross section in two directions.

Solar Photovoltaic: direct conversion of solar radiation into electricity. Photovoltaics are one of the few renewable technologies which can be integrated into the urban landscape.



Solar Thermal: conversion of solar radiation into heat for technological comfort heating and cooking purposes. Solar thermal heating is applied to water, air or structural materials. Conversion of light to heat can be achieved through passive or active systems by mechanically transferring heat by means of a working fluid such as oil, water or air.

Spillage: drops or other liquid material falling outside of the intended container. Spillage of toxic material is equivalent to dumping said material into the environment, thus causing pollution and other negative effects.

Third party: in certification, a third party is that which is not personally involved in the workings of the certified element, therefore can act as an objective certifier.

U-FACTOR⁴: a measure of the rate of non-solar heat loss or gain through a material or assembly. It is expressed in units of W/sq m-°C. Values are normally given for NFRC/ASHRAE winter conditions of 18° C outdoor temperature, 21° C indoor temperature, 15 mph wind, and no solar load. The U-factor may be expressed for the glass alone or the entire window, which includes the effect of the frame and the spacer materials. The lower the U-factor, the greater a window's resistance to heat flow and the better its insulating value.

Type I Eco-label: (ISO TYPE I) an eco-label which has been developed according to the ISO 14024 guidelines. These guidelines include taking into consideration the life cycle of the eco-labelled product, carrying out consultation with stakeholders, guaranteeing transparency of the criteria development and third party verification of compliance with the criteria.

Verification: the establishment or confirmation of the truth of compliance with the criteria.

Waste: any substance or object which the holder disposes of or is required to dispose of pursuant to the provisions of the national law in force (article 1 (a) of Directive 75/442/EEC). In particular **hazardous waste** has been taken into consideration by Directive 91/689/EEC Annex III (included in this manual). The most recent list which has been drawn up identifying different products to be waste and hazardous waste products is that of the Annex of Commission Decision 2000/532/EC. The hazardous waste products are those listed by this Directive which have one or more of the properties listed in Annex III of Directive 91/689/EEC

Waste water: the water which comes out of the camp site as a result of provision of the camp site service.

Waste water plan: a plan from the local water authorities showing how to manage liquid waste so as to obtain the waste water which can best be handles by the local treatment plant, according to its type and working conditions.

Waterless Urinals: Conventional urinals use at least three litres of water per flush, whereas waterless urinals need neither water nor a flushing system. These new urinals save costs and above all water without making concessions on convenience. At the same time they improve hygiene. The urine flows off the smooth surface of the urinal into a siphon that serves to trap the odour - this is the centrepiece of all waterless urinals, and each producer constructs it in a slightly different way. The siphon contains a liquid sealant that has a lighter-than-water specific density. This floats to the top, allowing the urine to flow through it and away, taking any odours with it. The liquid sealant remains in the siphon.

⁴ http://www.efficientwindows.org/glossary.html#ufactor



Waterless urinals have no joints or cracks which bacteria can colonise. The special surface repels most liquids and impurities. Cleaning therefore involves less cost and effort than with conventional systems, and strong toilet cleaners are unnecessary. With some systems, water and disinfectant are enough to guarantee hygienic operation.

Maintenance work involves replacing the siphon and disinfecting the urinal, and this can easily be carried out by the owner or by a specialist firm in the scope of a service agreement. The sewage pipes no longer become blocked with deposits because uric scale only forms when urine comes into contact with water.

Waterless urinals are functional, economical, hygienic, virtually odour-free, non-contact, and - as the name says - use no water at all.

Wind Energy: energy extracted from the wind by transferring the momentum of passing air to rotor blades.



ANNEX 1

Technical criteria

This annex is provided by a hyperlink where the application pack is sent out by e-mail, but as a paper copy when the application form is sent by post.

BASIC CONDITIONS FOR APPLICATION OF THE EU ECO-LABEL TO THE CAMP SITE SERVICE. GENERAL LEGAL REQUIREMENTS.

The applicant has general compliance with the legal requirements related to the service provided and the camp site is in compliance with the legal requirements related to land use permits, local legislation, landscape integration and management of natural resources and biodiversity.

Verification of this basic condition is a self-declaration from the applicant supported by the necessary documents: registration number of the activity and any buildings connected, any additional document for those camp sites which lay within a protected area such as a copy of the chart regulating special norms and documentation of fulfilment of any particular requirement expressed in the document.

(see Verification Form sheet n.1)

Criteria: applicability and scoring

The criteria are divided into sections, Section A and Section B criteria.

Section A criteria

All the criteria in Section A must be fulfilled, if applicable. This means unless required by law for some criteria, clearly indicated in the criterion or considering the specific situation of the camp site. Conditions for applicability are specified for each criterion in the application pack.

Documentation of non-applicability shall be provided as well as that for compliance.

Section B criteria

The criteria in Section B are scored from 1 to 3 points each, according to environmental effectiveness, consumer perception and technical/economic feasibility.

The number of points needed to be allowed the EU eco-label is 16.5 for those camp sites which do not offer services other than pitches and 20 for those which also offer sheltered accommodation (bungalows, apartments, hotel rooms, rental campers/ mobile homes). The total score required shall be increased by one additional point each for food services and for leisure activities, if provided.

Facilities offered by the camp site	Points to be reached in Section B
Pitches	16,5
Pitches and rental accommodation	20

Facilities offered in addition to sheltered overnight stay ⁵	Additional points required
Food services	1
(breakfast, shop, kiosk, restaurant, bar, etc)	
Leisure activities	1
(sauna, fitness club, swimming pool, etc)	

Examples:

- a camp site without rental accommodation but providing breakfast or a swimming pool needs to reach 16.5 + 1 points;
- a camp site with rental accommodation providing a shop and a swimming pool, needs to reach 22 points;
- a camp site with rental accommodation and breakfast service needs to reach 21 points. .

Third party management of extra facilities and/or activities

The criteria are intended to be applicable only to those activities which are under ownership or direct management of the camp site service.

Verification documents and on-site inspections

In order to facilitate application and reduce paper work, documentation to be produced at the time of application has been kept to a minimum. However, the Competent Body may require further documentation for the evaluation of compliance to the criteria. Such documentation is listed in the section below "Verification Documents", and shall be provided by mail or at an on-site inspection.

Competent Bodies are advised to conduct an on-site inspection of the applicants.

⁵ These facilities are intended to be under the direct ownership or management of the accommodation structure.



General legal requirements

As required by Regulation 1980/2000 any camp site applying for the EU eco-label has to comply to national/regional regulation regarding that specific provision of service, in particular legislation regarding the following issues (see sheet 1 of the Verification Forms):

- the legal requirements related to the service provided;
- the legal requirements related to building permits;
- the legal requirements related to safety issues
- the legal requirements regarding landscape integration, management of natural resources and on biodiversity.



SECTION A

CRITERIA REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2, FIRST PARAGRAPH

All the criteria in this part must be complied with and each criterion refers to the entire camp site service. When a criterion is not applicable, justification of non applicability shall be given. You may refer to the "Verification Forms" section for the sheets to be completed.

ENERGY

1. Electricity from renewable sources

At least 22% of the electricity shall come from renewable energy sources, as defined in Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market⁶.

This criterion only applies to camp site that has access to a market that offers energy generated from renewable energy sources.

Context:

This criterion refers to the energy section and its main scope is to reduce climate change and acid rain. Renewable energy sources are more environmentally friendly than non renewable sources of energy, such as fossil fuels.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites having access to the free electricity market which offers electricity generated by RES.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall supply a declaration from (or the contract with) the electricity supplier indicating the nature of the renewable energy source(s), the percentage of electricity supplied that is from a renewable source, and an indication of the maximum percentage that can be supplied.

According to Directive 2001/77/EC, renewable energy sources shall mean renewable non-fossil energy sources (wind, solar, geothermal wave, tidal, hydro power, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases).

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

The sheet number refers to the model sheet of the Verification Form.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 2, 3)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheets 4-9)

- o Yes
- \rightarrow go to next criterion
- \circ No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

⁶ OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 33. Check glossary for definition of renewable energy resources.



Modality of compliance

- 1. If there is on the market a supplier who can provide at least the 22% of RES, the applicant shall request at least 22% RES electricity of the overall electricity provided;
- 2. if the level of 22% of RES electricity cannot be provided the applicant shall request the highest possible percentage provided;
- 3. if the camp site has an auto-production of RES electricity for at least 22%, the criterion is fulfilled;
- 4. if the camp site has an auto-production of RES electricity less than 22%, the applicant shall purchase the difference in percentage from the electricity provider;
- 5. in any of the above stated situations, the applicant shall provide a declaration or contract from the electricity supplier/auto-production technician indicating the nature of the renewable energy sources used/produced, the percentage of the electricity supplied/produced which is from a renewable source, and the maximum percentage which can be supplied/produced.

Note:

The following points need to be considered:

- 1. auto-production (such as photovoltaic) is included in the percentage for reaching the RES electricity limit, therefore, for example, if the applicant produces electricity from renewable resources for 22% or more, this criterion is fulfilled;
- 2. if the applicant's auto-production does not reach 22% the applicant shall purchase the difference in percentage from the electricity provider, so that

the percentage of RES electricity produced of the overall electricity consumption

+

the percentage of RES electricity purchased from the electricity provider

= 22%.

For example, if the camp site auto- produces 15% of its electricity consumption, it shall purchase electricity from an electricity provider with a mix equal to 7% RES electricity (22-15=7).

- 3. the auto production electricity is calculated on the overall electricity consumption per year (according to the project);
- 4. the RES electricity purchased from the electricity provider is calculated on the total electricity provided (electricity mix).

2. Coal and heavy oils

No heavy oils having a sulphur content higher than 0.2 % and no coal shall be used as an energy source.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have an independent heating system.

<u>Is this criterion applicable?</u>

This criterion refers to the energy sector and its main aim is that of diminishing acid rain and particles in the atmosphere.

Condition for application

Context

This criterion is applicable to camp sites having an independent heating system.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature of the energy sources used.

Modality of compliance

- 1. If the applicant has a coal boiler he shall replace it with another boiler, taking into consideration criterion n.4 with respect to new boilers;
- 2. if the applicant has a boiler using heavy oils, he shall ensure the use of fuel having sulphur content below 0.2% or change his boiler taking into consideration criterion n. 4 with respect to new boilers;
- 3. in any of the above stated situations, the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion indicating the nature of the energy sources used.

Note: Criterion n. 4 regarding new boilers refers to the purchase of high efficiency boilers within the duration of the EU eco-label award (see criterion below). It would be advisable, and economically beneficial, to purchase a high efficiency boiler in this case, even if prior to the EU eco-label award.

- No (see sheet 10)
- → Go to next criterion

Check for applicability

criterion.

and compliance with the

• Yes (see sheet 11)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

3. Electricity for heating

At least 22 % of the electricity used for heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary hot water shall be from renewable energy sources, as defined in Directive 2001/77/EC.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have an independent electrical heating system and have access to a market that offers electricity generated from renewable energy sources.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy sector and only addresses electricity used for heating. Its main scope is to reduce global heating

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites having an independent electrical heating system and access to a market that offers electricity generated from renewable energy sources.

The electricity used to run heat pumps is <u>not</u> counted as electricity used for heating.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the nature and amounts of the energy sources used for heating, together with documentation on the boilers (heat generators) used, if any.

Modality of compliance

- 1. If there is on the market a supplier who can provide at least 22% of RES for the electricity used to heat common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary water, the applicant shall ask the electricity providers available to him for electricity from RES to be used for his electrical heating system;
- 2. if the level of 22% of RES electricity for heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary water cannot be provided, the applicant shall request the highest possible percentage provided;
- 3. if the camp site has an auto-production of RES electricity used for heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary water reaching at least 22%, the criterion is fulfilled;
- 4. if the camp site has an auto-production of RES electricity used for heating common areas, rental accommodation and sanitary water less than 22%, the applicant shall purchase the difference in percentage from the electricity provider;
- 5. in any of the above stated situations, the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion, indicating the nature and amounts of the energy sources used for heating;
- 6. in any of the above situation the applicant shall provide documentation on the boilers (heat generators) used, if any.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 12-13)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheets 14- 19)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- No.
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



Notes:

- 1. since criteria n.1 and 3 require the same percentages of electricity from RES, they are fulfilled simultaneously if the electricity supplier is the same;
- 2. if the camp site uses both electricity and other non electrical sources of energy (methane, other...) to heat rooms and sanitary water, the applicant shall indicate them, together with the types of heat generators used.

4. Boiler efficiency

New boilers:

The efficiency of any new boiler (heat generator) purchased within the duration of the EU eco-label award shall be at least 90%, as measured according to Council Directive 92/42/EEC of 21 May 1992 on efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels⁷, or according to relevant product norms and regulations for those boilers not covered by this Directive.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and is aimed at reducing CO and CO2 emissions by assuring an adequate efficiency of the hot water boiler (heat generator) system.

Condition for application

The criterion is applicable to camp sites with new hot water boilers purchased within the duration of the EU eco-label award.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from those responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler indicating the efficiency. Directive 92/41/EEC defines useful efficiency (expressed in %) as the ratio between the heat output transmitted to the boiler water and the product of the net calorific value at constant fuel pressure and the consumption expressed as a quantity of fuel per unit time.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. ensure that any new hot water boiler fired with liquid or gaseous fuels purchased within the duration of the EU eco-label award has a heat generator whose efficiency is at least 90%.

OR

- 2. ensure that any new hot water boiler excluded by the Directive 92/42/EEC has similar performances, according to product norms and regulations;
- 3. provide technical specification from those responsible for the sale/maintenance of the boiler indicating the efficiency.

Notes:

- 1. Directive 92/42/EEC refers to hot water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels with power output ranging from 4 to 400 kW;
- 2. at the time of application the applicant shall state the kind of

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 20)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheets 21)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

⁷ OJ L 167, 22.6.1992, p.17.



- heating system present in the camp site;
- 3. if a new boiler is purchased within the duration of the EU ecolabel award, the applicant shall inform the Competent Body of compliance with this part of the criterion by sending the verification documents as stated below in the Assessment and verification.

Existing boilers:

Hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels as defined in Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with efficiency standards as stated in the Directive.

The efficiency of boilers excluded from Directive 92/42/EEC shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions and with national and local legislation on efficiency.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites with a hot water boiler heating system.

Assessment and verification

See above.

Modality of compliance

- 1. The applicant shall check with the manufacturer if his hot water boiler is included or not from Directive 92/42/EEC;
- 2. the applicant shall check the efficiency of his hot water boiler;
- 3. if the boiler is included in Directive 92/42/EEC, the applicant shall take all necessary action in order that the efficiency of the boiler complies with efficiency standards of Art.5 of the Directive;
- 4. if the boiler is excluded by the Directive (see note below) the applicant shall take all necessary action in order that the boiler complies with any relative national or local law
- 5. in any of the previous situations provide technical specification from those responsible for the sale/maintenance of the boiler indicating the efficiency.

Note: Exclusion criteria of boilers from Directive 92/42/EEC

Article 3 of Directive 92/42/EEC excludes the following boilers: hot-water boilers capable of being fired by different fuels including solid fuels; equipment for the instantaneous preparation of hot water; boilers designed to be fired by fuels the properties of which differ appreciably from the properties of the liquid and gaseous fuels commonly marketed (industrial waste gas, biogas, etc); cookers and appliances designed mainly to heat the premises in which they are installed and, as a subsidiary function, to supply hot water for central heating and sanitary hot water.

<u>Is this criterion applicable?</u>

- No (see sheet 20)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheets 21, 22)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

5. Air conditioning

Any air conditioning system purchased within the duration of the ecolabel award shall have at least Class B energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners⁸, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

Note: This criterion does not apply to air-conditioners that are either appliances that can also use other energy sources, or air-to-water and water-to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to promote the use of efficient systems in order to reduce electricity use.

Condition for application

The criterion is applicable to camp sites having an electric mains operated air conditioning system included in Directive 2002/31/EC. The following air conditioning appliances are excluded from the labelling and this criterion is not applicable to them:

- appliances that can also use other sources of energy,
- air-to-water and water-to water appliances,
- units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide <u>technical specifications</u> from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. check that any air conditioning system considered by Directive 2002/31/EC purchased after application to the EU eco-label and during the EU eco-label award has energy efficiency class B;
- 2. provide technical specifications from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 23)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 24)

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes
- \rightarrow go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

And I

⁸ OJ L 86, 3.4.2002, p.26.

6. Window insulation

All windows in heated and/or air conditioned common areas and rental accommodation shall have an appropriately high degree of thermal insulation according to local climate, and shall provide an appropriate degree of acoustic insulation.

(This does not apply to rental caravans/mobile homes where these are not owned by the camp site management.)

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce heat dispersion through the window.

It also refers to the comfort of the guest providing adequate protection from noise.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all rental accommodation, including caravans/mobile homes owned or managed by the camp site owner/manager.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a self-declaration if sufficient or a declaration from a professional technician indicating compliance with this criterion.

Modality of compliance

The applicant or a professional technician shall

- 1. provide a description of the insulation features of its windows, or state that the windows have no insulation;
- 2. provide an explanation of the appropriateness of the insulation features according to climate and setting, including a description of its climate zone as defined by its national or local authority, reporting the winter situation, a description of the shading elements (such as trees or other buildings), reporting the summer situation, and a description of the surroundings reporting the noise around the camp site:
- 3. provide a self declaration if sufficient or a declaration from a professional technician indicating compliance with this criterion or a declaration of non applicability of the criterion.

Note: if the windows are insulated with double glazing or equivalent, the self-declaration is sufficient. If there is no insulation or insulation less than double glazing or equivalent, a declaration from a professional shall be needed to explain how an appropriate degree of thermal and acoustic insulation is guaranteed, including at least the elements stated above.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 26)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 25)
- → <u>Does the camp site</u> fulfil the criterion?
- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



7. Switching off heating or air conditioning

If the heating or the air conditioning is not automatically switched off when windows are open, there shall be easily available information reminding the guest to close the window(s) if the heating or the air conditioning is on.

This criterion only applies to camp sites that have heating and/or air conditioning.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to raise guest awareness to avoid wasting energy by heating or cooling a room which has an open window.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites having heating and/or air conditioning and no automatic switch off when windows are opened.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the text of the information (if applicable).

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- include, in the communication material of the camp site, a statement about closing the window(s) if the heating or air conditioning are in function;
- 2. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion including the text of the communication and where it is situated in the camp site.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 27)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheets 28)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



8. Switching off lights

If there is no automatic off switch for light(s) in the rental accommodation, there shall be easily available information to the guests asking them to turn off the lights when leaving the accommodation.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to raise guest awareness to avoid wasting energy by leaving lights on when not needed.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites lacking an automatic switch off for lights when guest leaves the rental accommodation.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with the information procedures.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. include, in the communication material in the camp site, a statement about switching off lights when leaving the rental accommodation;
- 2. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion including the text of the communication and where it is situated in the camp site.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 29)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 30)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

9. Energy efficient light bulbs

a) Within one year from the date of application, at least 60% of all light bulbs in the camp site shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps⁹.

and compliance with the criterion.

Check for applicability

This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce the potential electrical consumption of light bulbs with the presence of energy saving light bulbs, especially in those places where they are likely to be turned on for more than 5 hours a day.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites having light bulbs which can be replaced by Class A energy efficient light bulbs.

Assessment and verification (a, b)

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with both parts of this criterion (see further for part b), together with an indication of the energy efficiency class of the different light bulbs used.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. replace, as needed, all non energy saving light bulbs with their Class A equivalent, where the fittings allow it.

(Usually it means that incandescent light bulbs shall be replaced with compact fluorescent lights);

- 2. reach, one year after application, the presence of 60% energy saving light bulbs of those whose fittings allow it;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this part of the criterion including an indication of the energy class of the different light bulbs used.
- **(b)** Within one year from the date of application, at least 80% of light bulbs that are situated where they are likely to be turned on for more than five hours a day shall have an energy efficiency of Class A as defined by Directive 98/11/EC. This does not apply to light bulbs whose physical characteristics do not allow substitution by energy saving light bulbs.

Assessment and verification

See above.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 31)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheets 32,33)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

⁹ OJ L71, 10.3.1998, p.1



Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 4. give priority to Class A light bulbs presence where the light bulbs is likely to be turned on for more than 5 hours a day when substituting a light bulb with its energy-saving equivalent;
- 5. reach, one year after application, 80% energy saving light bulbs lit for more than 5 hours daily, of those whose fitting will allow it:
- 6. provide a declaration of compliance with this part of the criterion including an indication of the energy class of the different light bulbs used.

Light bulbs which are likely to be turned on for more than 5 hours daily are those in common rooms and bathrooms, in halls and kitchens.

Note: If not enough light bulbs need substitution within one year after the award of the EU eco-label such that the limits established by this criterion cannot be reached, the camp site shall ask guidance to the Competent Body.

WATER

10. Water source

The camp site shall declare to the water authority its willingness to switch to a different water source (e.g. mains water, surface water) if local water protection plan studies show evidence of a high environmental impact from using its current source of water.

This criterion only applies if the camp site is not receiving its water from a mains water pipe.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and aims at protecting ground water tables which have a slow cycle from being drained.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites which do not receive their water from the general water supply system.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration as above, together with appropriate documentation including the results of local water protection plan studies (if any), an indication of any necessary action to be taken, and documentation of relevant actions taken.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire from the local authority if there are any studies on the environmental impact of water catchment from the source which he is using:
- 2. declare to the water authority his willingness to change water source according to an alternative provided, if studies show a high environmental impact of water catchment from that source;
- 3. provide the declaration to the water authority, as above,
- 4. provide, if studies are present, documentation of the study results:
- 5. provide, if present, the indications of the necessary actions to be taken:
- 6. provide, if the above conditions are fulfilled, documentation on the relevant actions taken to comply with the criterion.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 34)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 35)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



11. Water flow from taps and showers

The water flow of the taps and showers shall not exceed 10 litres/minute

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce the potential waste of water from excessive water flow from taps and showers.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an explanation as to how the camp site fulfils the criterion, and relevant documentation as appropriate.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. make sure that from taps and showers the maximum water flow is 10 litres/minute or less;
- 2. empirically measure the number of litres flowing from his taps and shower heads;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance including an explanation on the measures taken in order to comply with the criterion;
- 4. include any relevant documentation.

Note: this criterion reports a lower n. of litres /min than criterion n.12 "Water flow from taps and showers" of tourist accommodation since in the consultation groups it was noted that in camp sites there already is lower water flow than in tourist accommodation.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 36)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

12. Water saving in the bathroom and toilets

In the sanitary areas and bathrooms there shall be adequate information to the guest on how to help the camp site save water.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water sector and its main scopes are to save water and to raise consumer perception.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant information to guests.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify the best ways in which the guest can help the camp site to save water according to the technical features of the bathroom taps and showers and WC flushes;
- 2. provide adequate information to the guest on how he can help the camp site save water in the bathroom and toilets;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion including the text of the information given to the guest stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Some suggestions may be to:

- not keep the water running while brushing teeth;
- not keep the water running while shaving, but rather fill the basin with water;
- make the most conservative use of water when flushing.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 37)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- No No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



13. Waste bins in toilets

Each toilet shall have an appropriate waste bin and the guest shall be invited to use the waste bin instead of the toilet for appropriate waste.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce water consumption from flushing which could be avoided.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the information to the guest.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide each toilet with a waste bin;
- 2. communicate, as most appropriate, the invitation to use the waste bin instead of the toilet for waste disposal;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion including the text of the information given to the guest stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 38)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



14. Urinal flushing

All urinals are fitted with either automatic (timed) or manual flushing systems so that there is no continuous flushing.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to save water by avoiding continuous urinal flushing.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp site structures which have urinals.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation on the urinals installed.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure that urinals have a manual flush or an automatic flush which enables to avoid continuous urinal flushing;
- 2. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, including relevant documentation on the urinals installed.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 39)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 40)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



15. Leaks

Staff shall be trained to check every day for visible leaks and to take appropriate action as necessary. The guest shall be invited to inform the staff of any leaks.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to save water by ensuring that leaks are fixed as soon as possible. Leaks can imply important losses of water.

Is this criterion applicable?

Condition for applicationThis criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

• Yes (see sheets 41)

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation on the topics covered in the training, and a copy of the information addressed to the guests.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

o Yes

 \rightarrow go to next criterion

o No

→ You can't receive the EU eco-label

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. include training on the importance of fixing leaks including special attention as to where one could look for leaks;
- 2. have easy procedures so that staff or the responsible person can activate the necessary measures for having leaks fixed;
- 3. have adequate communication to the guest inviting him to make staff aware of any visible leaks;
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion including relevant documentation on the topics covered in the training, and a copy of the information addressed to the guests stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Note: where there is no staff the owner/manager shall be responsible for this task.



16. Watering plants and outside areas

Flowers and outside areas shall normally be watered before high sun or after sunset, where regional or climatic conditions make it appropriate.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce consumption of water used for watering due to evaporation.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to camp sites structures having outside plants and outside areas which need to be watered.

This criterion does not apply to indoor flowers and plants.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. determine procedures, if necessary, by which flowers and plants in outside areas shall be watered during the coolest part of the 24 hours, according to the available equipment;
- 2. ensure that any automatic watering machine in place shall be regulated so that it does not waste water (for example that it does not function after or during rain);
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 42)
- → Go to next criterion.
- Yes (see sheet 43)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label



17. Waste water treatment

All waste water shall be treated.

If no link is possible to the local sewage treatment plant, the camp site shall have its own treatment system that meets the requirements of relevant local, national or European legislation. Guests shall be informed about the necessities and obligations of correct disposal of the waste water from their mobile means of lodging.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the water and the waste sections and its aim is to avoid harming biodiversity both at sea and on land.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

For those camp sites which are linked to the local sewage treatment plant, it is important to point out that the correct functioning of the plant goes beyond the responsibility of the applicant.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the connection to the local sewage treatment plant or on its own waste water treatment system as appropriate and documentation for guests on waste water disposal.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. enquire about being linked to the local sewage treatment;

OR

2. ensure proper functioning of its individual water treatment system;

AND

3. provide a declaration of compliance with documentation on the connection to the local sewage treatment plant;

OR

4. provide information on its own waste treatment system, as appropriate,

AND

5. provide adequate information to the guests about the necessities and obligations of correct disposal of the waste water from their mobile means of lodging stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

<u>Is this criterion</u> <u>applicable?</u>

• Yes (see sheet 44)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label





18. Waste water plan

The camp site shall ask the local waste water management for its waste water plan and if there is one will follow it.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the treatment of waste water. Some local administration may conduct studies which identify the best kind of waste water for most efficient functioning of the local treatment plant.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites linked to central sewage treatment.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the letter to the local waste water management requesting the local waste water design plan and the reply received. If there is a plan, the applicant shall provide documentation on the steps taken to follow it.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire in written form to the local authority if there is a waste water plan;
- 2. follow such a plan, if present;
- 3. provide the letter sent to the local waste water management requesting the waste water design plan;
- 4. provide documentation on the steps taken to follow the waste water plan if present.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 45)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 46)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

DANGEROUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

19. Chemical toilet disposal point (CDP)

Where the camp site is connected to a septic tank, the waste from chemical toilets shall be separately or otherwise correctly collected and treated. Where the site is connected to the public sewage system, a special sink or disposal unit aimed at avoiding spillage shall be sufficient.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

The sheet number refers to the model sheet of the Verification Form.

Context:

This criterion refers to the detergents and disinfectants section and its main scope is to avoid contamination of soil and ground water by the chemicals contained in the liquids used for the chemical toilets, which harms aquatic life and otherwise pollutes waters.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites, with the specifications indicated in the criterion.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, including any specific disposal requirement by the local authority together with documentation on the chemical sink.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire about legislation regulating the need for special sinks for the disposal of the waste from chemical toilets, and the treatment of such waste,
- 2. ensure the provision of a sink or disposal unit for the discharge of chemical toilets which avoids the spilling of waste material during the discharging process,
- 3. treat and collect the discharge from the chemical toilets separately, following the local legislation and dispositions, where the camp site disposes of its waste water into a septic tank.
- 4. provide technical documentation from the supplier of the chemical sink and, where applicable, documentation regarding the separate treatment and/or collection of the waste.

OR

5. provide information on its own waste treatment system, as appropriate (see criterion 17)

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 47)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
 - o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label

20. Disinfectants

Disinfectants shall be used only where they are necessary in order to comply with legal hygiene requirements.

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its scope is that of reducing the excessive use of disinfectants which have undesirable effects on biodiversity.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of where and when disinfectants are used.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify the areas where disinfectants are needed according to national or local legislation;
- 2. set up procedures to use the needed disinfectants in the appropriate areas;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance together with an indication of where and when the disinfectants are used.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 48)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



21. Staff training on detergent and disinfectant use

Staff shall be trained not to exceed the recommended amount of detergent and disinfectant indicated on the packaging.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical substance sector and its aim is to reduce the amount of chemicals (detergents and disinfectants) used for cleaning activities in the respect of hygiene regulations and manufacturer indications.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 49)

Condition for application

Assessment and verification

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes
- \rightarrow go to next criterion

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. make sure that use of detergents and disinfectants is tackled in training courses to staff;
- 2. point out the precise steps taken to ensure that the staff is aware of detergent and disinfectant management;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion including details of relevant training.

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this

criterion, together with details of the relevant training.

o No

→ You can't receive the EU eco-label.

Note: where there is no staff the owner/manager shall be responsible for this task.

WASTE

22. Waste separation by guests

Adequate receptacles shall be provided to allow guests to separate waste according to local or national systems. Clearly available and easy to understand information in the site's different areas shall ask the guests to separate their waste. Containers for waste separation shall not be more difficult to reach than general waste bins.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to waste management and its main scopes are to promote separate collection of waste at source, so as to allow recycling and appropriate disposal.

Conditions for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the receptacles and a copy of the signs/information and the position of the containers on the camp site.

Modality of compliance

The guest shall be put in the condition to easily separate its waste, thank to appropriate bins. The bins shall cover the different categories of waste (glass, paper, plastic, etc) according to the facilities offered by the local authority.

The applicant shall

- 1. provide adequate receptacles to the categories of waste handled by local authority;
- 2. communicate to the guest as appropriate on the waste separation opportunities;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance including details of the receptacles, their position on the camp site and a copy of the signs/ information to the guests stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Note: it must be remembered that Member States are required by Directive 91/156/EEC, amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, by Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste to separately collect and dispose of waste in order to reach certain fixed levels of recovery and recycling of waste. Member States usually set up public bodies or cooperatives/consortiums with private bodies responsible for such purposes.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 50)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

23. Hazardous waste

The staff shall separate hazardous waste as listed in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste 10 and its subsequent amendments, and appropriate disposal shall be sought. This includes toners, inks, refrigerating and electrical equipment, batteries, pharmaceuticals, fats/oils, etc. Information shall be available to guests regarding the correct disposal of hazardous waste.

If the local authority does not provide disposal of hazardous waste, the applicant shall, every year, provide a declaration from the local authority that there is no hazardous waste disposal system in place.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the waste section and its aim is to ensure proper disposal of hazardous waste, which should be disposed of according to special procedures, as identified by each Member State.

Conditions for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a list of the hazardous wastes produced by the camp site, and an indication of the means by which they are handled, separated, collected and disposed of, including copies of relevant contracts with third parties. Where appropriate the applicant shall provide every year the corresponding declaration from the local authority.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify the types of waste present in the camp site which are hazardous, according to Annex I and III of Directive 91/689/EEC (see below);
- 2. ensure their proper disposal outside of his grounds (for example return the hazardous waste to the provider or bring them to public or private waste disposal sites);
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance including a list of the hazardous waste produced and an indication on how they are handled, separated, collected and disposed of;
- 4. include copies of relevant contracts with third parties.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 51)

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

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¹⁰ OJ L226, 6.9.2000, p.3



Note for a definition of waste and hazardous waste see terms and definitions hazardous waste, see Annex III Directive 91/689/EEC PROPERTIES OF WASTES WHICH RENDER THEM HAZARDOUS, as shown on the packaging:

- H1 Explosive,
- H2 Oxidizing,
- H3-A Highly flammable,
- H3-B Flammable,
- H4 Irritant,
- H5 Harmful,
- H6 Toxic,
- H7 Carcinogenic,
- H8 Corrosive,
- H9 Infectious,
- H10 Teratogenic,
- H11 Mutagenic,
- H12 Substances and preparations which release toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid,
- H13 Substances and preparations capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance, e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above,
- H14 Ecotoxic.

24. Waste Separation

The staff shall separate waste into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. If the local administration does not offer separate waste collection and/or disposal, the camp site shall write to them expressing their willingness to separate waste, and expressing their concern about the lack of separate collection and/or disposal.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

The request to local authorities to provide separate waste collection and/or disposal shall be made yearly.

Context

This criterion refers to the sector of waste management and its main scopes are to promote separate collection of waste at source, so as to maximise recycling and appropriate disposal.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the different categories of waste accepted by the local authorities, and the procedures for collecting, separating, handling and disposing of these categories within the camp site, and/or relevant contracts with private agencies. Where appropriate the applicant shall provide every year the corresponding declaration to the local authority.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire from the local authority whether they have waste separation facilities and which are the kinds of waste which they separate;
- 2. list the kinds of waste separated by local authorities;
- 3. show the procedures set up for separation of waste in the categories allowed by the local authority (including any relevant contracts with private companies);
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

Note: where there is no staff the owner/manager shall be responsible for this task.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 52)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



25. Waste transportation

If the local waste management authorities do not collect waste at or near the camp site, the latter shall ensure transportation of its waste to the appropriate site, reducing transport as far as possible. Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the waste management section and its aim is to ensure that waste shall be transported to the appropriate disposal sites.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of the appropriate sites, transport arrangements and distances involved.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire on the local disposal sites for the different kinds of waste:
- 2. set up a plan to ensure transport to the sites reducing transport as much as possible;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, indicating the appropriate sites, transport arrangements and distances involved.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 53)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- No No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



26. Disposable products

Unless required by law, none of the following disposable products shall be made available by the camp site owner in rental accommodation and shops:

'One-portion' or 'one-use' toiletries (such as shampoo, soap, shower caps, etc.).

Where any other disposable products are used, specific containers for disposal according to local and national systems shall be made available in the location where such use occurs.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion applies to the waste section and its aim is that to avoid unnecessary production of waste.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites providing the guest with toiletries. In addition, for those camp sites providing disposable cups, plates and cutlery, adequate containers for separate collection shall be easily available to the guests.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of which such disposable products are used and the legislation requiring this, and description of type and system of waste collection.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire if there is legislation requiring the camp site to provide the guest with disposable "one-use" toiletries or "one portion" food;
- 2. declare whether it provides disposable cups, plates and cutlery;
- 3. identify alternatives, accordingly to legislation requirements, to provide the guest with non-disposable "one-use" toiletries;
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance together with an indication of any legislation in act and/or the alternatives provided for point 1;
- 5. provide a declaration of the presence of adequate containers for the disposables used and for point 2.

Suggestions

Some alternatives to disposable toiletries are dispensers of liquid soaps and/or shampoos and/or shower gels.

Note: the items to which the criterion refers are those offered within the structure for internal use.

Criterion n. 81 specifically refers to food packaging and cutlery.

Is this criterion applicable?

- No (see sheet 54)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 55)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

OTHER SERVICES

27. No smoking in common areas

A no smoking section shall be available in all indoor common areas.

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to ensure the quality of air inside the camp site indoor common areas and the safety of the guests.

Condition for application

The criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure that a no smoking section is available in indoor common areas:
- 2. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 56)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



28. Public transportation

Information shall be made easily available to the guests and staff on how to reach the camp site and other local destinations by public transport. Where no appropriate public transport exists, information on other environmentally preferable means of transport shall also be provided.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to reduce private transport by the guest.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information material available

Modality of compliance

This criterion requires of the camp site manager the effort to look for information on public transportation regarding the camp site and other relevant places of interest.

The applicant shall

- 1. provide information on public transportation (trains and buses) or collective private transportation (private buses) leading to the camp site from the main nearby destinations;
- 2. provide information to the guest on public transportation or collective private transportation in the area;
- 3. invite the guest, when possible, to choose collective transportation:
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance together with copies of the information material available, stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Is this criterion applicable?

Yes (see sheet 57)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.





GENERAL MANAGEMENT

Applicants with an Environmental Management System registered under the EMAS Regulation or certified according to ISO 14001 automatically fulfil the following general management criteria. In such cases, the means of verification of compliance with those criteria is the EMAS registration or ISO14001 certification.

Please note that Criterion n.36 on information appearing on the EU eco-label must be complied with even if the camp site applies other Environmental Management Systems

Please note that in case of an environmental management system (EMAS or ISO 14001), it is highly advised that compliance with the EU eco-label criteria is stated as one of the environmental objectives¹¹.

29. General maintenance and servicing

All equipment used to provide the camp site service shall be serviced and maintained in compliance with the law and when otherwise necessary, and the work shall be carried out by qualified personnel only.

For the equipment included in the criteria, the camp site manager shall have a written declaration from the technician on the frequency with which the law requires maintenance checks.

Context

This criterion refers to the general management section and its aim is to ensure highest efficiency of equipment through proper maintenance.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites. Note that servicing of boilers is tackled in criterion n. 30.

The equipment includes, if present:

Energy

- Heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment (HVAC): except boilers, including heat pumps, thermoregulation devices etc;
- Equipment: refrigerators, tumble dryers, washing machines, dishwashers, office equipment whether household or professional;

Water

- Rainwater collecting and water recycling systems;
- Water using equipment (dishwashers, washing machines)

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 58)

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes
- \rightarrow go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

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with EMAS registration, compliance with the EU eco-label criteria should be stated as one of the environmental objectives of the accommodation and appropriately tackled in the *environmental program*; with ISO 14001 certification compliance with the EU eco-label criteria should be stated as one of the environmental objectives of the accommodation and appropriately tackled in the environmental management system *planning* and *implementation* sections.



Dangerous Chemical substances

- Heat pumps;
- Refrigerators;

Other services

• Swimming pool and other leisure equipment;

Waste

• Fat/oil filters.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a list of the equipment and the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance.

Modality of application

The applicant shall

- 1. provide a declaration from qualified personnel on the maintenance check of each of the above equipment (which are existent in the camp site);
- 2. indicate in the declaration the frequency of maintenance checks;
- 3. indicate in the declaration, where existent, the law requirements for maintenance of the equipment;
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance together with a list of the equipment and the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance.

30. Maintenance and servicing of boilers

- a) Maintenance and servicing of boilers shall be carried out at least yearly, or more often if so required by law or need, by appropriately qualified professionals, following CEI and national standards where these apply, or according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- b) Testing that the efficiency levels, as defined by Directive 92/42/EEC or national legislation or the manufacturer's indications, are met and that emissions are within legal limits shall be carried out once a year. If maintenance tests show that the above conditions are not met, corrective action shall be promptly taken.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the management section and its aim is to ensure efficiency of the boilers through proper maintenance.

Conditions for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites having a boiler.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with both parts of this criterion, together a description of the boilers and their maintenance programme, and details of the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance, and what is checked during the maintenance.

Modality of application

The applicant shall

- 1. conduct a maintenance check of his boiler, according to legal prescriptions, by qualified personnel, at least yearly;
- 2. conduct efficiency tests according to the prescriptions of the type of boiler and ensure himself that they are within legal limits;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance together with a description of the boilers and their maintenance programme including details of the persons/companies carrying out the maintenance and what is checked during the maintenance.

<u>Is this criterion</u> <u>applicable?</u>

- No (see sheet 59)
- → Go to next criterion
- Yes (see sheet 60)

- o Yes
- \rightarrow go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



31. Policy setting and action program

The management shall have an environmental policy and shall draw up a simple environmental policy statement and a precise action program to ensure the application of the environmental policy

The action program shall identify targets on environmental performance regarding energy, water, chemicals and waste which shall be set every two years, taking into consideration Section B criteria. It shall identify the person who will act as the environmental manager of the camp site and who is in charge of taking the necessary actions and reaching the targets. Comments and complaints from guests shall be invited and taken into account.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the management section and its aim is to explicit the environmental commitment of the camp site manager and organise his actions for a most efficient environmentally friendly position.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a copy of the environmental policy, policy statement and action program, and procedures for taking into account input from guests.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. draw up an environmental policy statement;
- 2. draw up an action program;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance together with a copy of the above documents and procedures for taking into account input from guests.

Note: Section B criteria should be taken into consideration when renovating the camp site building or buying new material.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 61)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

32. Staff training

The camp site shall provide information and training to the staff, including written procedures or manuals, to ensure the application of environmental measures and to raise awareness of environmentally responsible behaviour. Adequate training shall be provided to all new staff within four weeks of starting employment and for all staff at least once a year.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the general management section and its aim is to ensure that staff is trained to carry out the criteria. The lessons shall tackle all the aspects of the criteria as listed below. Written procedures or manuals shall be such as to ensure that staff, according to its role, has information available within the camp site in at least the topics listed below.

Topics for training required per staff position. Legend:

general management: staff responsible for the coordination and supply management;

maintenance: staff responsible for the servicing and maintenance of equipment;

<u>housekeeping:</u> staff responsible for cleaning and waste disposal; <u>administration:</u> staff responsible for front and back office activities

ENERGY

General Management and Maintenance staff

- Electricity: free electricity market and renewable resources. Directive 2001/77/EC and local legislation on the topic:
- Servicing, legal maintenance requirements for different types of HVAC, including the one which belongs to the camp site;

Maintenance staff

- Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC);
- functioning, CO2, CO, NOx production; environmental impacts deriving from poor servicing and maintenance;
- efficiency: elements which influence efficiency, most efficient types of HVAC;
- Insulation: wall and window insulation: different types of windows and insulation and consequences of good/poor insulation;
- Thermoregulation: most efficient levels of base temperature, heat dispersion with respect to outside walls and insulation;
- Energy efficient light bulbs;
- Energy efficient equipment. Energy Class, energy star;
- Energy production from renewable sources: solar heat, photovoltaic generation.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 62)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



WATER

All staff

 Water: the water cycle, the most recent causes for water shortage and its implications;

Maintenance staff

 Waste water treatment – influence of oils and detergent foam in waste water plants:

Maintenance and housekeeping staff

- Leaks: the importance of fixing them immediately (how many litres to one-drop leak for one day);
- Effects and types of flow reducers;

Housekeeping and administration staff (reception and marketing)

- Respecting the willingness of the guests to keep sheets and towels;
- Different ways to save water in the bathroom;

Housekeeping staff

Ways to save water during cleaning activities;

Maintenance staff

• Rainwater use and recycling of water;

CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Housekeeping staff

- Detergents and disinfectants: consequences on the environment;
- Best types of detergents and practices for minimal use;

WASTE MANAGEMENT

All staff

- Waste reduction and separation (in the office, the kitchen, other as appropriate);
- Recycling of different types of waste;

MANAGEMENT

General management and administration staff

- Management;
- EU eco-label criteria and scheme, environmental certification;
- Communication to the guests on the environmental commitment of the camp site;
- Follow up on consumer questionnaire on environmental services.

From each training session, material shall be available for each topic in the camp site for consultation.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.



Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with details of the training programme, its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. organise a training session on the above stated issues for its members of staff;

OR

2. send his lead and staff to a training session organised collectively specifically for camp site/accommodation managers/staff;

OR

- 3. send the main staff representative per sector to a collective training and have him convey the knowledge and documentation to the other members of staff;
- 4. in any of the situations, provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with details of the training programme its content, and an indication of which staff have received what training and when and how the information is conveyed to non attending staff, if applicable.

Note: if the camp site is too small to organise training sessions for itself individually, requests should be made to one's trade association in order to organise collective training sessions, together with other similar structures.

Manuals are intended to be simple, according to the size and complexity of tasks, in any case they are intended to be within economical reach of micro-enterprises.

33. Information to guests

The camp site shall provide information to the guests on its environmental policy, including safety and fire safety aspects, the actions taken and the EU eco-label. Information shall be actively given to the guests at the reception, together with a questionnaire covering their views about the environmental aspects of the camp site. Notices inviting guests to support the environmental objectives shall be visible to the guests, especially in the common areas and the rental accommodation.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the general management section and has the aim of making the guests aware of the EU eco-label and the camp site's environmental commitment, with the intent to stimulate their contribution in reducing the environmental impact of their presence. The presence of a questionnaire is important due to the higher environmental awareness of campsite guests than guests of other accommodation structures.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with copies of the information and notices provided for the guests, and indicate its procedures for distributing and collecting the questionnaire, and for taking the replies into account.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. produce an information notice regarding its environmental commitment towards the EU eco-label and the main measures taken toward environmental respect;
- 2. include in the notice friendly invitation to the guest to help the camp site reach its environmental goals;
- 3. set up a questionnaire on the main environmental concern of the region/site;
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with copies of the information notices and questionnaire provided for the guests, stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 63)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

34. Energy and water consumption data

The camp site shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data on overall energy consumption (kWh), electricity and other energy sources consumption (kWh), and water consumption (litres). Data shall be collected with every bill received, or at least every three months, for the period when the camp site is open, and shall also be expressed as consumption per overnight stay and per m2of indoor area. The camp site shall keep the results available for site inspections by the Competent Body that assessed the application.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the general management section and its aim is to enable the camp site manager to monitor his consumptions.

Condition of application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures. On application, the applicant shall provide the data for the above-listed consumptions for at least the previous three months (if already available), and thereafter shall provide this data every year for the previous year.

For the residential area (long term stay), the number of overnight stays can be based on an estimation by the camp site owner/manager.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. report the kind of source of electricity and the number of kWh of electricity used with each bill and fill in the consumption tables, such as those presented in the Verification Forms;
- 2. report the kind of source of energy used for heating rooms and sanitary water the number of kWh used with each bill and fill in the consumption tables such as those presented in the Verification Forms;
- 3. report the yearly figure of the above measurements per overnight stay and m2 of indoor area, including the estimate of long term stay guests;
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with a description of the procedures.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 64)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.



35. Other data collection

The camp site shall have procedures for collecting and monitoring data on consumption of chemicals expressed in kg and/or litres specifying if the product is concentrated or not and the quantity of waste produced (litres and/or kg of unsorted waste).

Data shall be collected at least every six months, and shall also be expressed as consumption or production per overnight stay and per m2 of indoor area. The camp site shall keep available the results for site inspections by the Competent Body that assessed the application.

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the general management section and its aim is to enable the camp site manager to monitor his consumptions.

Condition of application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a description of the procedures. On application, the applicant shall provide the data for the above-listed consumptions for at least the previous six months (if already available), and thereafter shall provide this data every year for the previous year. The applicant shall specify the services offered and if laundry is cleaned on the premises.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. report the quantity of detergent used in kg/litres, specifying whether the detergent is concentrated or not;
- 2. calculate the amount of detergent used at least every six months and report the values in the consumption tables such as those presented in the Verification Forms;
- 3. measure (in kg or litres) the amount of unsorted waste and report the values in the consumption tables such as those presented in the Verification Forms;
- 4. report the yearly figure of the above measurements per overnight stay and m2 of indoor area;
- 5. specify the services offered and whether laundry service is offered;
- 6. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with a description of the procedures.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 65)

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

36. Information appearing on the eco-label

Box 2 of the eco-label shall contain the following text:

- ¬ measures taken to save energy and water and reduce waste
- environmental management measures to improve environmental performance
- ¬ measures taken to limit environmental impact

Check for applicability and compliance with the criterion.

Context

This criterion refers to the general management section and its aim is to communicate the aims of the EU eco-label, as required by the regulation governing the EU eco-label.

Condition for application

This criterion is applicable to all camp sites.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a sample of how they will use the label, together with a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Modality for compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. make one or more supports for the EU eco-label message according to the contents requested;
- 2. provide a sample of the supports together with a declaration of compliance.

Is this criterion applicable?

• Yes (see sheet 66)

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes
- → go to next criterion
- o No
- → You can't receive the EU eco-label.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CRITERION MUST BE COMPLIED WITH EVEN BY THOSE CAMP SITES HAVING AN EMS (EMAS or ISO 14001) IN PLACE.



SECTION B

CRITERIA REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 2, SECOND PARAGRAPH

This part reports the criteria in Section B of the EU eco-label.

These criteria are organised in sections similar to the criteria in the previous part. They cover a wide range of possibilities in order to allow the applicant to find the requirements which best fit his possibilities and his environmental policy.

Each criterion is scored from 1 to 3 points, the score requirements are presented below.

Score requirements

Enough criteria in this section shall be fulfilled to reach a total of 16.5 points (the score for each criterion is indicated in the title of each criterion).

If the camp site provides sheltered accommodation similar to tourist accommodation (bungalows, hotels, other fixed lodging structures) it needs to fulfil criteria in order to reach 20 points.

Independently from the provision of sheltered accommodation, the total score required of the camps site shall be increased by 1 point for each of the following two additional facilities offered that are under the management or ownership of the camp site: food services, leisure activities.

Food services include breakfast. Leisure activities include saunas, swimming pools and all other such facilities which are within the camp site grounds and those green areas which are not part of the camp site structure, such as parks, woods and gardens which are open to guests.

The applicability of the Section B criteria has been tackled during the development of the criteria but is not tackled now, since the applicant has the opportunity to choose the criteria which best suit him.

Minimum Points needed providing only pitches	16,5
Minimum Points needed providing also sheltered accommodation	
Additional points needed for additional services:	
 Food services 	1
Leisure activities	1
Examples of points needed for the award of the EU eco-label:	
 Camp site provides 1 additional service 	17,5
 Camp site provides 2 additional services 	18,5
 Camp site provides sheltered accommodation and one 	
additional service	21
 Camp site provides sheltered accommodation and both 	
additional services	22

If the camp site offers all the facilities considered by the EU eco-label (sheltered accommodation and both food services and leisure activities) it needs to achieve 22 points, of those available. It is clear that there is ample choice of Section B criteria.

sheltered accommodation	min 20 points
food services	+1
leisure activities	+1



ENERGY SECTION

37. Photovoltaic, hydroelectric and wind generation of electricity (2 points)

The camp site shall have a photovoltaic (solar panel) or local hydroelectric system or wind power electricity generation that supplies or will supply at least 20 % of the overall electricity consumption per year.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to promote the auto-production of electricity from renewable resources and reduce production of greenhouse gas CO2.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the photovoltaic, hydroelectric or wind power system and data on both its potential and actual output.

Modality of compliance

The camp site manager shall

- 1. describe the photovoltaic, hydroelectric or wind-power electricity generating systems and declare the potential production;
- 2. declare the effective production of electricity from RES;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

- oYes (see sheet 67)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

		po	:-4	
		DO	m	12



38. Heating from renewable energy sources (1.5 points)

At least 50% of the total energy used to heat either the rooms or the hot sanitary water shall come from renewable energy sources.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to promote the use of energy from renewable sources such as to diminish production of the greenhouse gas CO2.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating rooms and hot water and documentation showing that at least 50% of this energy comes from renewable energy sources.

Modality of compliance

The camp site manager shall

- describe its system which uses renewable resources to heat inside areas and/or sanitary water (such as biomass, pellets, solar heating);
- 2. report the % of heat production which it provides with respect to the total yearly energy consumption for heating and sanitary water (as required also by criterion n. 34 on measurement of energy consumption);
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

- oYes (see sheet 68)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

points



39. Boiler energy efficiency (1 point)

The camp site shall have a four-star boiler as defined by Article 6 of Directive 92/42/EEC.

Context

The criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce the use of fossil fuels by a high efficiency of the boiler.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a report from the professional technicians responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler.

Modality of compliance

Four star boilers have efficiencies up to 95%. This information is usually contained in the technical booklet of the boiler, otherwise, the manufacturer or the retailer shall certify the number of stars of the boiler.

This criterion can be fulfilled even by boilers which are excluded by Directive 92/42/EEC but have equivalent efficiency to the four star of the Directive.

The applicant shall

1. ask the manufacturer or provider for a declaration regarding the number of stars of the boiler;

OR

- 2. provide a copy of the technical booklet of the boiler reporting the number of stars of the boiler,
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 69)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ point



40. Boiler NOx emissions (1.5 points)

The boiler shall be class 5 of the EN 297 prA3 norm regulating NOx emissions, and shall emit less than 70 mg NOx/kWh.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce NOx emissions, responsible for greenhouse effect into the atmosphere.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a report or technical specifications from the professional technicians responsible for the sale and/or maintenance of the boiler.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. ask the manufacturer or retailer for a declaration regarding the number of stars of the boiler and that the boiler does not emit more than 70 mg NOx /kWh;

OR

- 2. provide a copy of the information on the number of stars in the technical booklet of the boiler;
- 3. keep data from maintenance tests in order to show that they were performed in time within the duration of the eco-label award:
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance to this criterion.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 70)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ points



41. District heating (1 point)

The heating of the camp site shall be provided by district heating.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce pollution from heating of many single accommodation as compared to heating produced from a central plant which is more efficient and better monitored, the district heating plant.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation showing connection to the district heating.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. ask its energy provider a declaration of the presence of a district heating system to which the camp site is attached;

OR

- 2. provide the necessary documentation showing the linkage to the district heating system;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 71)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ point

42. Combined heat and power (1.5 points)

All electricity and heating of the sanitary facilities, common areas and rental accommodation shall be provided by a combined heat and power plant. If the camp site service has its own combined heat and power plant this plant shall supply 70 % of the total heat and electricity consumption.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to favour the plants which generate heat and power (heat and electricity) together, which increases the efficiency of the plant.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the combined heat and power plant.

Modality of compliance

If the heat and power plant is not of the campsite, the applicant shall

- 1. ask its energy provider a declaration of the presence of a combined heat and power plant from which the camp site receives its heat and electricity;
- 2. indicate the amount of energy received from the heat and power plant, showing that it covers the entire yearly energy consumption;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

If the heat and power plant is of the camp site, the applicant shall

- 4. declare the presence of the combined heat and power plant for the camp site;
- 5. indicate the amount of energy received from the plant, showing that it covers 70% of the total heat and energy consumption;
- 6. indicate the provider ant type of energy source of the remaining 30%:
- 7. provide a declaration of compliance to the criterion.

Note: the wording of this criterion referring to the own heat and power plant of the camp site has been added to reflect a particular situation described by the Netherlands Competent Body, for further explanation on that situation, please refer to that Competent Body.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 72)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

points





43. Heat pump (1.5 points)

The camp site shall have a heat pump providing heat and/or air conditioning.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and favours the use of a heat pump due to its high efficiency in heating or cooling.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat pump.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. provide a copy of the technical booklet with the operating conditions of the heat pump;

OR

- 2. provide a technical report from qualified personnel reporting the operating conditions of the heat pump;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 73)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ points





44. Heat recovery (2 points)

The camp site shall have a heat recovery system for 1 (1 point) or 2 (2 points) of the following categories: refrigeration systems, ventilators, washing machines, dishwashers, swimming pool(s), sanitary waste water.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to favour saving energy from the recovery of the heat from certain facilities present in the camp site.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the heat recovery systems.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. provide a copy of the project of the heat recovery works in place in the camp site;

OR

- 2. provide a description from the technician of the heat recovery measures adopted;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> <u>the criterion?</u>

oYes (see sheet 74)

→ score points below

o No

→ choose another Section B criterion

_____ points



45. Thermoregulation (1.5 points)

The temperature in every common area and rental accommodation shall be individually regulated.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and favours the possibility to regulate the temperature individually according to need. This intends to save energy by reducing the temperature where possible.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with documentation on the thermoregulatory systems.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. provide a description from the technician of the thermoregulation system;

OR

- 2. provide a document showing evidence of the technology used to operate the thermoregulation;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 75)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

points

46. Insulation of existing buildings (2 points)

The heated /air conditioned buildings on the camp site ground shall have insulation above the minimum national requirements, so as to ensure a significant reduction of energy consumption.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce the energy dispersion of the building, and the resulting saving of energy used for heating or air conditioning, due to exceptionally efficient insulation.

A possibility of increase in insulation of the building can be derived from the following formula, which takes into consideration the possible economic profitability of the increase in insulation.

$$\Delta R = (\sqrt{D^* \times 24 \times L/m\lambda}) - Ro$$

Legend

R = thermal resistance of the building (R = s / λ , where s = thickness of the insulating material and λ = thermal conductivity of the insulating material)

 ΔR = the optimal added thermal resistance to the building

 D^* = "days centigrade", a parameter linked to the local climate which is given by the local authority. They are higher in colder climates.

L = cost of fuel and of maintenance of the heating system

 $m = \cos t$ of the insulating agent per m3

 λ = thermal conductivity of the insulating material

Ro = initial thermal resistance

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion from the appropriate energy technician, together with documentation on the insulation and on the minimum national requirements.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify minimum law requirements of insulation performances;
- 2. implement insulation performances higher than the minimum law requirements;
- 3. provide a declaration from the energy technician on compliance with this criterion.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 76)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ points



ponit



47. Air conditioning (1.5 points)

The air conditioning system shall have Class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to labelling of air-conditioners¹²,, or have corresponding energy efficiency.

This criterion does not apply to appliances that can also use other energy sources, air-to-water and water –to-water appliances, or units with an output (cooling power) greater than 12 kW.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to save energy for the air conditioning resulting from high efficiency of the air conditioning system.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.

Modality of compliance

 The applicant shall provide evidence that his air conditioning system has energy efficiency class A by means of technical specification from a professional technician responsible for installation, sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.

Note: evidence from the technical booklet of the air conditioning system may be included in the technical specification.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 77)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ points

A CONTRACTOR

¹² OJ L86, 3.4.2002, p.26

48. Automatic switching-off of air conditioning (1 point)

There shall be an automatic system that turns off the air conditioning of rental accommodation when windows are open.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to avoid the waste of energy resulting from heating or cooling a room which has an open window.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.

Modality of compliance

 The applicant shall provide evidence of having a system which automatically switches off heating or air conditioning if the windows are open, by means of technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation sale and/or maintenance of the air conditioning system.

- oYes (see sheet 78)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

	point

49. Bioclimatic architecture (2 points)

Buildings on the camp site ground shall be built according to bioclimatic architectural principles.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce consumption of resources and promote the use of natural resources.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with the appropriate documentation.

Modality of compliance

Bioclimatic architecture refers to the structure of the building and tackles natural ways to save and use natural resources. Some examples are reported below.

NATURAL HEATING

Measures are taken to make best use of heating from natural climate

- 1. appropriate exposure of the buildings and pitches to winter sun;
- 2. appropriate shelter of camp site from winter winds through natural (vegetation) or artificial devices;
- 3. appropriate position of windows to use winter sun;

NATURAL LIGHT

Measures are taken to make best use of natural light

- 4. windows are placed in such a way that natural light on a sunny day is available for at least 8 hours a day for at least six months of the year in common areas;
- 5. windows are placed in such a way that natural light on a sunny day is available for at least 8 hours a day for at least six months of the year in at least 50% of the rental accommodations;
- 6. the camp site does not interfere with the opportunity of adjacent buildings to use natural light;

NATURAL COOLING

Measures are taken to make best use of cooling from natural climate

- 7. appropriate orientation of the camp site buildings and rental accommodation to summer shade and/or shading of pitches through vegetation;
- 8. appropriate exposure of the camp site buildings, pitches and rental accommodation to summer breezes;
- 9. appropriate shading of windows with natural or artificial shading devices;
- 10. appropriate array of windows, rental accommodation, common areas and corridors to enhance natural ventilation;
- 11. appropriate devices in place to bring air from cool to warm sites (for example through mechanical ventilation systems which input cool air from basement in common areas);

- oYes (see sheet 79)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



NOISE

Measures are taken to reduce the noise transmission

- 12. common areas are enhanced with material which hinder noise transmission to other parts of the camp site;
- 13. the camp site buildings and outer boundaries are constructed using material which reduces noise to the outside;
- 14. vegetation is used to reduce noise transmission on the camp site ground.

BUILDING MATERIALS

Measures are taken to increase the use of local building materials

- 15. at least one main part of the camp site buildings is built with local materials;
- 16. at least one main part of the camp site buildings is built with recycled material;
- 17. there are measures in place to minimise the amount of energy embodied in new construction materials;

LANDSCAPE INTEGRATION

Measures are taken to maximise the integration of the camp site with the landscape

- 18. according to the site, the camp site is integrated into the landscape:
- 19. the camp site makes use of local vegetation (for example vegetation which does not need much watering)
- 20. OTHER specify

The applicant shall:

- 1. satisfy at least six of the following or similar conditions;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation, for example a technical report, showing evidence of how the camp site fulfils the criterion;
- 3. include any other appropriate documentation as evidence of compliance with the criterion.

	points



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- 50. Energy efficient refrigerators (1 point), dishwashers (1 point), washing machines (1 point), dryers/tumblers (1 point) and office equipment (1 point) (up to 5 points)
- (a) (1 point): All household refrigerators shall be of Class A, A+ or A++ efficiency according to Commission Directive 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003¹³ amending Commission Directive 94/2/EC of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations¹⁴, and all frigo or mini-bars shall be at least class C. The Commission Directive 2003/66/EC will be enforced on 1 July 2004.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to reduce electricity consumption through the use of high efficiency equipment.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the refrigerators and frigo or mini-bars, indicating those that have an eco-label.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall:

- 1. provide evidence, such as from the technical booklet or a declaration from the manufacturer, that all household refrigerators within the camp site have energy efficiency Class A, A+ or A++;
- 2. provide evidence that all mini-bars (Frigo-bars) within the camp site have energy efficiency Class C;
- 3. include information on the Class A, A+ or A++ refrigerators which have an eco-label;

(b) (1 point): All household dishwashers shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 1999/9/EC of 26 February 1999¹⁵ amending Directive 97/17/EC¹⁶ implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the dishwashers, indicating those that have an eco-label.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 80)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

- oYes (see sheet 80)
- → score points below
- o No

¹³ OJ L170/10, 09/07/2003 14 OJ L45, 17.2.1994, p.1

¹⁵ OJ L021, 26/01/2000 p.42

¹⁶ OJ L118, 7.5.1997, p.1

¹⁷ OJ L338, 28/12/1996 p.85

¹⁸ OJ L136, 21.6.1995, p.1

¹⁹ OJ L 332, 15.12.2001, p. 1.

²⁰ OJ L136 of 21.06.1995



Note: dishwashers not covered by Directive 1999/9/EC amending Directive 97/17/EC (e.g. industrial dishwashers) need not comply.

→ choose another Section B criterion

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide evidence, such as from the technical booklet or a declaration of the manufacturer, that all household dishwashers within the camp site have energy efficiency Class A;
- 2. include information on the Class A dishwashers which have an eco-label.

(c) (1 point): All household washing machines shall be of class A energy efficiency as laid down in Commission Directive 96/89/EC of 17 December 1996¹⁷ amending Directive 95/12/EC¹⁸ implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the energy class of all the washing machines, indicating those that have an eco-label.

Note: washing machines not covered by Directive 96/89/EC amending Directive 95/12/EC (e.g. industrial washing machines) need not comply.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide evidence, such as from the technical booklet or a declaration from the manufacturer, that all household washing machines within the camp site have energy efficiency Class A;
- 2. include information on the Class A washing machines which have an eco-label.

(d) (1 point): At least 80% of office equipment (PCs, monitors, faxes, printers, scanners, photocopying machines) shall qualify for the energy star as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2422/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on a Community energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment¹⁹.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide documentation indicating the qualification for the energy star of the office equipment, and/or indicating those PCs and portables that have an eco-label.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide evidence, such as from the technical booklet or a declaration from the manufacturer, that at least 80% of the office equipment used within the camp site has the energy star;
- 2. include information on the office equipment which has an ecolabel, in particular Personal Computers and Portables.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 80)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

- oYes (see sheet 80)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion





as laid	bint): All electric tumble driers shall be class A energiation in Commission Directive 1995/13/EC ²⁰ in Directive 92/75/EEC.		
The app all electrons of the second of the s	nent and verification: licant shall provide documentation indicating the energic tumble driers, indicating those that have an eco-lab ectric tumble driers not covered by Directive 1995/13/EC at e 92/75/EEC (e.g. industrial tumble driers) need not comply. The of compliance licant shall provide evidence, such as from the technical booklet of declaration from the manufacturer, that all tumble dry the camp site have energy efficiency Class A; include information on the Class A tumble dryers while eco-label.	mending or a vers within	Does the camp site fulfil the criterion? oYes (see sheet 80) → score points below o No → choose another Section B criterion
	camp site fulfils the criterion for:		
	Household refrigerators and mini -bars (Frigo-bars)	•	
	Household dishwashers	→ 1 point	
	Household washing machines	\rightarrow 1 point	
	Office equipment	→ 1 point	
	Tumble dryers	→ 1 point	

Total_____ point(s)



51. Electric hand and hair driers with proximity sensor (1 point)

All electric hand and hair driers shall be fitted with proximity sensors or have been awarded an ISO Type I eco-label.

Context:

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to avoid the waste of energy resulting from hand or hair dryers functioning also when there is no object placed near or under them.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate supporting documentation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide evidence that the hand- or hair dryers installed on his camp site are outfitted with sensors which guarantee the emission of warm air only when an object is placed near them.
- 2. include information on the hand- or hairdryers that have been awarded an ISO Type I eco-label,

Note: evidence from the technical booklet of the appliance may be included in the documentation.

- o Yes (see sheet 81)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

	point



52. Refrigerator positioning (1 point)

The kitchen, kiosk and shop refrigerator(s) shall be positioned and regulated according to energy saving principles.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its main aim is to reduce energy consumption from a rational positioning and management of the refrigerator.

Often the positioning of the refrigerator may influence its consumption as much as the energy efficiency.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.

Modality of compliance

At least two of the following energy saving principles shall be respected:

- 1. the refrigerator is far from or shielded from sources of heat, such as the oven:
- 2. the cooling tubes of the refrigerator are well cleaned on a regular basis:
- 3. there are precise procedures to open the refrigerator as few times as possible.

The applicant shall

- 1. specify which two actions are followed;
- 2. provide an explanation of how he complies with the criterion.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 82)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point



53. Automatic switching off lights in rental accommodation (1 point)

Automatic systems which turn the lights off when guests leave the accommodation shall be installed in 80% of the camp site rental accommodation .

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to avoid unnecessary light consumption in camp site rental accommodation, for example when the guest is not there.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure the functioning of an automatic system turning off lights when guests leave the rental accommodation;
- 2. ensure that the system is in place in at least 80% of the accommodation;
- 3. provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 83)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____point



54. Sauna timer control (1 point)

All sauna shall have a timer control.

Context

This criterion refers to the energy section and aims at reducing unnecessary energy consumption by adjusting sauna functioning according to need.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. make sure that the sauna under his direct ownership or management has a time control;
- 2. apply such a control if it is not in place;
- 3. provide technical specification from professional technicians responsible of the installation and/or maintenance of these systems.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 84)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point

55. Swimming pool heating with RES (1.5 points)

Energy used to heat swimming pool water shall come from renewable energy sources. At least 50%: 1 point, 100%: 1.5 points.

Context:

This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to promote the use of energy from renewable sources such as to diminish production of the greenhouse gas CO2. When using solar power for heating processed water for example, about 70 kg of carbon dioxide emission and other harmful materials can be avoided per square meter collector surface per year.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with data on the energy consumed in heating swimming pool water and documentation showing the amount of energy used comes from renewable energy sources.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. describe the system used to heat the swimming pool(s); such as solar heating;
- 2. report the % of heat production which it provides with respect to the total yearly energy consumption for heating the swimming pool(s) (as required also by criterion n. 35 on measurement of energy consumption);
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 85)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point(s)



56. Automatic switching off outside lights (1.5 point) Outside lighting not needed for security reasons shall be turned off automatically after a defined time, or be activated through a proximity sensor. Context This criterion refers to the energy section and its aim is to avoid unnecessary energy consumption in outside lights, such as when outside natural light is sufficient. Assessment and verification Does the camp site fulfil The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional the criterion? technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these oYes (see sheet 86) systems. → score points below **Modality of compliance** o No The applicant shall 1. ensure the functioning of an automatic system turning off outside → choose another Section lights when natural lighting is sufficient; B criterion 2. provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the installation and/or maintenance of these systems. point

TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN THE ENERGY SECTION: _____



WATER SECTION

57. Use of rainwater (1.5 points) and recycled water (1.5 points)

(a) (1.5 points): Rainwater shall be collected and used for non-sanitary and non-drinking purposes.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to save consumption of treated drinkable water for non drinking purposes.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation, and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure the implementation of a rainwater collecting system;
- 2. ensure that this system shall be very clearly separate from the system distributing drinking water;
- 3. provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion,
- 4. provide appropriate supporting documentation, and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.

(b) (1.5 points): Recycled water shall be collected and used for non-sanitary and non drinking purposes.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure the implementation of a collecting system for recycling water;
- 2. ensure that this system shall be very clearly separate from the system distributing drinking water;
- 3. provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion;

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 87)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

- oYes (see sheet 87)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



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4.	provide appropriate supporting documentation, and appropriate assurances that the sanitary and drinking water supply is kept entirely separate.	
• Us	s for water recycling: e of water from showers or laundry for WC flushing, washing s or other cleaning activities.	

		oa	ints
		~	

58. Automatic watering systems for outside areas (1 point)

The camp site shall use an automatic system which optimises watering times and water consumption for outside plants/greening.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce water consumption from watering plants and green areas in inefficient ways.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify the most efficient watering schedule for his plants and green areas;
- 2. apply automatic watering systems which insure that best schedule;
- 3. provide documentation on the automatic watering system and the time schedule adopted.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 88, 89)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point

59. Water flow from taps and shower heads (1.5 points)

The average flow from all taps and shower heads excluding bath taps shall not exceed 8 litres/minute.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce water consumption from guest use of showers and taps.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify the best way for him to reduce the flow of water to maximum 8 litres per minute;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled;
- 3. provide any other documentation if the explanation is not considered complete enough.

Suggestions for water reduction

- use of water flow reducers,
- reduction of the pressure from source.

Formula for computation:

The average is calculated as follows:

(Litres/min from taps * number of taps) + (litres/min from shower heads * number of shower heads) / number of taps + number of shower heads = 8 litres or less.

Note: The applicant shall measure the water flow by collecting and measuring the water which flows from taps and shower heads in one minute.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 90)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion





60. WC flushing (1.5 points)

At least 80% of WCs shall consume six litres per flush or less

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to save water through reduction of water used for WC flushing.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify the best way for him to reduce the volume of flushing to 6 litres or less;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled;
- 3. provide any other documentation if the explanation is not considered complete enough.

Suggestions for water reduction

- Use two level toilet flush with maximum flush at 6 litres;
- Instalment of manual flushes with automatic return.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 91)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another
 Section B criterion

____ points



61. Dishwasher water consumption (1 point)

The water consumption of the dishwashers (expressed as $W_{(measured)}$) shall be lower or equal to the threshold as defined in the equation below using the same test method EN 50242 and programme cycle as chosen for Commission Directive 97/17/EC:

 $W_{(measured)} \le (0.625 \text{ x S}) + 9.25$

where:

 $W_{\text{(measured)}}$ = the measured water consumption of the dishwasher in litres per cycle, expressed to the first decimal,

S =the applicable number of standard place settings of the dishwasher.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce the consumption of water used for the dishwasher.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the dishwashers or evidence that the dishwashers have been awarded the Community eco-label.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. provide technical specification from professional technicians; or an equivalent document, like the information contained in the producer's manual/technical booklet.

OR

- 2. provide evidence that the dishwasher in the camp site has been rewarded the EU eco-label;
- 3. provide the water consumption of the dishwasher attested by specifically installed water meters, as from criterion 101.

a. Examples of water consumption:

A dishwasher with a 12 place setting shall have a maximum consumption of 16.75 litres per cycle; one with 6 place settings, shall have a maximum consumption of 8.5 litres per cycle.

This formula refers to the potential water consumption of the dishwasher, the water saving measures related to the management of the laundry service are to be described in the management section, criterion n. 31

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 92)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ point



62. Washing machine water consumption (1 point)

The washing machines used within the camp site by guests and staff or those used by the camp site laundry service provider shall use no more than 12 litres of water per kg of wash-load measured according to EN 60456:1999, using the same standard 60 °C cotton cycle as chosen for Directive 95/12/EC

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce the potential water consumption for the laundry service.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide technical specification from the professional technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the washing machines or evidence that the washing machines have been awarded the Community eco-label.

The camp site management shall provide technical documentation from its laundry service provider that their washing machine complies with the criterion.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire about the water consumption of the washing machine; (usually the information is reported in the technical booklet);
- 2. provide technical specification from the technicians responsible for the manufacture, sale or maintenance of the washing machines, which may include information reported in the technical booklet;

OR

3. provide evidence that the washing machine has been awarded the EU eco-label;

AND

4. ask, if relevant, his laundry service provider technical documentation on how they comply with the criterion.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 93)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



63. Tap water temperature flow (1 point)

At least 80% of the taps shall allow a precise and prompt regulation of the water temperature and of the water flow.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce the time needed to regulate water temperature.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. install a system which enables to regulate the flow of water AND to reach the desired temperature in a few seconds;
- 2. ensure that this system is installed in at least 80% of the guest rooms;
- 3. provide a detailed explanation on how the camp site fulfils the criterion;
- 4. provide appropriate supporting documentation (such as project and of the temperature regulation mechanisms and adequate documentation showing its implementation) if the explanation is not considered complete enough.

Suggestions:

One usual way to control the water flow is to put single lever taps. For the temperature, there are sensitive lever systems which enable the heating system to quickly reach the desired temperature.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 94-95)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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64. Shower timers (1.5 point)

All showers in sanitary facilities/ common areas shall have a timing/ proximity device which interrupts water flow after a defined time or if not in use.

Context

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce consumption of water with respect to showers.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure instalment of a system which turns the showers off after a certain time;
- 2. provide detailed explanation on how the camp site fulfils the criterion;
- 3. provide any other documentation (such as the copy project and implementation of devices apt to put timers in showers) if the explanation is not considered complete enough.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 96-97)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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65. Swimming pool cover (1 point)

At night or when the filled swimming pool is not used for more than a day, it shall be covered to prevent the cooling of the water in the pool and to reduce evaporation.

Context:

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce water consumption through evaporation. Further aims are also the conservation of the temperature and therefore less need for energy consumption for water heating, and the reduction of pollution /algae growth.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The camp site manager shall

- 1. provide documentation on the type of cover used and the procedures followed for the pool coverage.
- 2. provide documentation regarding the safety measures applied in order to avoid:
 - a. accidental stepping on the covering
 - b. possibility of swimming underneath the cover

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 98)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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66. De-icing (up to 1.5 points)

Where de-icing of roads is necessary, mechanical means or sand/gravel shall be used in order to make roads on the camp site ground safe in case of ice/snow (1.5 points).

If chemical de-icing is used, substances which do not contain more than 1% chloride ion (Cl) (1 point) or de-icers that have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I ecolabels (1.5 points) shall be used.

Context:

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce ground water pollution. Road salts are toxic to plants, wildlife, lakes, streams and groundwater. Even when used in small amounts, salt will leak into surrounding soil, changing the soil's composition and making it hard for plants to survive. Salt it is also highly corrosive to paved surfaces, buildings and cars.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The camp site manager shall

- 1. check if mechanical means of de-icing are enough to ensure safe transit on icy roads within the camp site;
- 2. if otherwise necessary, choose de-icing products which respect the criterion:
- 3. provide documentation on the type of de-icing used (mechanical or chemical) and de-icing procedures,
- 4. if chemical de-icers are used, provide information on the de-icers used.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 99)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



67. Indications on water hardness (1 point)

In proximity to sanitary areas/washing machines/ dishwashers there shall be displayed explanations on local water hardness to allow better use of detergents by guests and staff or an automatic dosage system shall be used which optimises detergent use according to water hardness.

Context

Water hardness influences the amount of detergents used for laundry. This criterion refers to saving chemicals through water indications.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. inform himself of the hardness of his water;
- 2. put information to guests and staff in the places where the information is necessary, as stated in the criterion, stating where such information is situated in the camp site;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance to the criterion.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 100)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



68. Water saving urinals (1.5 points)

At least 50% of all urinals shall use a waterless system or all urinals shall have a manual/electronic flushing system which permits single flushing of every urinal only when used.

Context:

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce water consumption. Waterless urinals have the potential to save approximately 150.000 l of water per urinal per year in heavy usage scenarios. Waterless systems incorporate a dual seal to insulate the bathroom environment from sewer gases. There is a standing liquid barrier of greater than two inches, which is covered by a low-density, water-insoluble surfactant similar to olive oil in terms of its physiochemical properties. The polymeric surfactant, which is used as a sealant, is biodegradable and non-toxic, but permeable to higher density urine streams. This commercially available surfactant forms an added barrier or seal, which prevents the back-diffusion of undesirable sewer gases into the airspace of a restroom. Because of this added sealant, which floats on top of a normal water barrier, the waterless systems provide even greater protection to the local atmospheric environment from gases and bacteria than the traditional water-only trap systems in conventional flush urinals. They also use no de-scaling chemicals, detergents, strong cleaning chemicals or acid treatment materials, as are prevalent with most manual and automatic flushing urinals.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide detailed supporting documentation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion.

Modality of compliance

The camp site manager shall

1. provide appropriate documentation on the type of urinal used, including a description of the chemicals for the waterless urinals and functioning of the flushing mechanism (manual or electronic, with amount of water for every flushing).

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 101)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ points



69. Indigenous species used for new outdoor planting (1 point)

Any planting of outdoor areas with trees and hedges shall be composed of indigenous species of vegetation.

Context:

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce water consumption and groundwater pollution. Local flora is better adapted to the climate conditions and more resistant to potential parasites or illnesses than imported species. There will therefore be less need of chemical treatments and watering.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide the relevant specification of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation by an expert.

Modality of compliance

The camp site manager shall provide appropriate documentation on the type of planting used, including

- 1. description of the species planted;
- 2. declaration of an expert (botanist or florist) regarding the geographical provenience of the plants and their appropriateness for the local climate.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- O Yes (see sheet 102, 103)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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70. Changing towels and sheets (1 point)

The guest shall be informed of the environmental policy of the camp site whereby sheets and towels in rental accommodation shall be changed either at his or her request, or by default once a week for lower class accommodation, and twice a week for higher class accommodation. This applies only to rental accommodation where the service includes the provision of towels and/or sheets.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 104)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

Context

This criterion refers to the water section but also involves the energy and detergent sections, as well as consumer awareness. Lower class camp site accommodation is 1-2 stars or equivalent. Higher class is 3-5 stars or equivalent.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide adequate communication to the guest informing him on the environmental policy of the camp site and asking him to contribute to the respect of the environmental policy;
- 2. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion together with relevant documentation showing how the guest is informed and his acceptance.

The communication to the guest shall

- inform the guest on the environmental policy of the camp site;
- invite the guest to contribute to the respect of the environmental policy accepting that the change of towels and sheets is made only on his request.

Note: sheets and towels shall be changed on the request made by guests but with a frequency not higher than quality standards applicable to the rental accommodation within the camp site.

	 point
TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN THE WATER SECTION:	

DANGEROUS CHEMICALS SECTION

71. Detergents (up to 4 points)

At least 80% by weight of hand dishwashing detergents and/or detergents for dishwashers and/or laundry detergent and/or all purpose cleaners used by the camp site shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels

(1 point for each of these four categories of detergents).

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce environmental impacts due to detergents by promoting procurement of eco-labelled detergents. Only ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted. This criterion refers to four kinds of detergents:

One point is given for each kind of detergent bought.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. indicate the amount by weight used yearly of one or more of the following detergent categories:
 - □ hand dishwashing detergents.
 - □ dishwasher detergents,
 - □ laundry detergents
 - □ all purpose cleaners;
- 2. indicate for each relevant category the amount of EU or ISO Type I eco-labelled product used yearly;
- 3. provide evidence that the amount of eco-labelled detergent category is at least 80%;
- 4. provide relevant documentation, such as relevant invoices, proving that the above stated detergents have been purchased by the camp site.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 105)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point(s)





72. Indoor paints and varnishes (1 point)

At least 50 % of the indoor painting of structures and rental accommodation, excluding rental caravans and mobile homes, shall be done with indoor paints and varnishes awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels.

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce environmental impacts due to paints and varnishes by promoting procurement of eco-labelled products. Only ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted.

This criterion refers to indoor paints and varnishes. The period of validity of the criterion is considered to be three years back from the time of application and one year ahead, in the case that the painting of the camp site is planned shortly after the time of application.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. indicate the amount by weight of indoor paints and varnishes used or to be used within the camp site;
- 2. indicate the amount of indoor paints and varnishes used or to be used which have the EU or ISO Type I eco-label;
- 3. provide evidence that the amount used of eco-labelled paints and varnishes is at least 50% with appropriate documentation (such as relevant invoices).

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 106)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

73. Car washing only in specially outfitted areas (1 point)

Car washing shall not be allowed, or shall be allowed only in areas which are specially equipped to collect the water and detergents used and channel them to the sewerage system.

Context:

This criterion refers to the water section and its aim is to reduce groundwater pollution. The detergents used to clean and polish cars and the oil and fuel rests washed off can have a high environmental impact on soil and ground water, if not collected separately in a specially outfitted area and carried to the sewage system.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. enquire about the national and local legal requirements regarding the washing of cars on private or public and provide documentation to this regard;

AND

2. provide documentation such as the camp site regulation with the prohibition of washing cars on site if car washing is not allowed within the camp site

OR

- 3. provide documentation, such as technical specification from technicians or a copy of the project regarding the outfitting of the car wash area including the channel system for the waste water if car washing is allowed,
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance to the criterion.

Note: The criterion applies only where legislation permits washing of cars on public grounds.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- O Yes (see sheet 107, 108)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ point



74. Support to alternatives to artificial barbecue lighter (1 point)

Excluding artificial barbecue lighting products, alternative products such as rape seed oil, hemp products, shall be sold in shops.

Context:

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce pollution. Chemical fire lighting products can have a heavy impact on water and soil. They are also very toxic if ingested accidentally and highly dangerous in areas at fire risk.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire about the availability of alternative barbecue lighting products on the local market;
- 2. provide documentation on the type of fire lighting products sold in the shops;
- 3. provide a declaration that no chemical fire lighting products are sold in the shops on the camp site.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 109)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



75. Dosage of swimming pool disinfectant (1 point)

The swimming pool shall have an automatic dosage system that uses the minimum amount of disinfectant for the appropriate hygienic result.

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce the amount of chemicals used in the swimming pool.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a technical documentation concerning the automatic dosage system.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire about the minimum legal requirements of disinfectants in swimming pools, as appropriate to his situation;
- 2. ensure an automatic dosage system conveying that minimum adequate amount;
- 3. provide a technical documentation, such as technical report from technicians or a copy of the project on the automatic dosage system, concerning the automatic dosage system.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 110)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



76. Mechanical cleaning (1 point)

The camp site shall have precise procedures for conducting chemical-free cleaning, such as use of micro-fibre products or other non-chemical cleaning materials or activities with similar effects.

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce the use of chemicals used in cleaning activities

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify precise procedures on how to carry out cleaning without chemical substances;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation on these procedures;
- 3. provide, if relevant, any other supporting documentation.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 111)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion





77. Organic gardening (2 points)

Outside areas shall be managed either without any use of pesticides or according to organic farming principles, as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs²¹ and its subsequent amendments, or as laid down in national law or recognised national organic schemes.

Context

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce the amounts of pesticides used, in order to reduce soil and water pollution.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. have procedures to ensure the management of green areas without any pesticides;

OF

2. have procedures to ensure the management of green areas with only those substances allowed by the Organic production of agricultural products;

AND

- 3. provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils the criterion;
- 4. provide any other relevant documentation.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 112)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ points

129

²¹ OJ L198, 22.7.1991, p.1

78. Insect and pest repellents (up to 2 points)

Architectural design of the accommodation and hygiene practices (such as building on stilts to prevent rats entering premises, use of mosquito nets and coils) shall ensure that the use of insect and pest repellents in the camp site is kept to a strict minimum (1 point).

If insect and pest repellents are used, only substances which are allowed for organic farming (as laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 on organic production of agricultural products) or that have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels shall be used (1 point).

Context:

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce the amounts of chemical pest repellents used, in order to reduce soil and water pollution.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

1. have procedures to ensure the management of the premises without any chemical pest control;

OR

2. have procedures to ensure the management of the premises with only those substances allowed by the Organic production of agricultural products;

AND

- 3. provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils the criterion; including the description of the herbal or mechanical solutions chosen;
- 4. provide any other relevant documentation.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 113)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point(s)

TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN THE CHEMICAL SECTION:





WASTE

79. Composting (up to 3 points)

The camp site shall separate relevant organic waste (garden waste 2 points; kitchen waste 1 point) and shall ensure that it is composted according to local authority guidelines (e.g. by the local administration, inhouse or by a private agency).

Context

This criterion refers to the waste management section and its aim is to reduce the production of organic waste.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation if relevant.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire on the local composting guidelines;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation on procedures describing measures taken for composting;
- 3. provide any necessary documentation of disposal through local public or private agencies.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 114)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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80. Disposable drink cans (2 points)

Except where required by law, disposable drink cans shall not be offered in the areas under the ownership or the direct management of the camp site.

Context

This criterion refers to the waste management section and its aim is to reduce the production of waste from single use drink cans.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with an indication of which such disposable products are used, if any, and the legislation requiring this.

Modality of application

The applicant shall

- 1. indicate any existing law requiring disposable drink cans within the camp site;
- 2. indicate, if relevant, the types of drink cans which must be disposable, according to law;
- 3. indicate which disposable drink cans have been substituted with other options;
- 4. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

procedures in place for refilling, criterion n. 93 is also fulfilled!

Note: if there is no substitution possible due to legislation requirements, this criterion cannot be fulfilled and the 3 points cannot be scored. **Note**: if soft drink, water, beer bottles are refillable and there are

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

oYes (see sheet 115)

 \rightarrow score points below

o No

→ choose another
Section B criterion

	po	ints



81. Breakfast/food packaging and disposable goods (2 points)

Single dose packages and disposable cups, plates and cutlery shall not be used for breakfast or other food service.

Context

This criterion refers to the waste management section and its aim is to reduce package waste from single breakfast/food packaging.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of application

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire of any law requiring single dosage packages;
- 2. substitute single dose packaging with some other solution, where not explicitly required by law;
- 3. provide a detailed explanation on how the camp site fulfils the criterion;
- 4. provide any other appropriate documentation.

Note: if there is no substitution possible due to legislation requirements, this criterion cannot be fulfilled and the 2 points cannot be scored.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 116)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ points



82. Fat/oil disposal (up to 3 points)

Fat separators shall be installed and pan fat/oils and deep-frying fat/oils shall be collected and disposed of appropriately (2 points). Proper disposal of own fat/oil is offered to guests (1 point).

Context

This criterion refers to the waste management section and its aim is to remove fat and oil from kitchen waste in order to prevent it from reaching the sewage treatment plant.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure instalment of fat separators;
- 2. provide a collection point for fat and oils for the food service area and at least one for the guests;
- 3. communicate the location of these collection points to staff and guests:
- 4. ensure the correct collection of fat and oils by the appropriate authority;
- 5. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled;
- 6. provide any other appropriate documentation.

These actions shall be performed for staff (2 points) and guests (1 point);

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 117)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point(s)



83. Run-off from car parks (1 point)

Oil and similar run-off from vehicles on the car park shall be collected and correctly disposed of.

Context:

This criterion refers to the chemical section and its aim is to reduce groundwater pollution. Oil and fuel leaking from parked cars can have a high environmental impact on soil and ground water, if not collected separately in a specially outfitted area and correctly disposed of.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation on how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. enquire about national and local legal requirements regarding the disposal of machine oil/fuel rests on private or public ground and provide documentation to this regard;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation and appropriate documentation, such as technical specifications or a copy of the project regarding the outfitting of the car park, including the collecting system and the disposal of the collected waste.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- Yes (see sheet 118, 119)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



84. Used textiles, furniture and other products (up to 3 points)

Used furniture, textiles and other products such as electronic equipment, shall be sold or given to charity or to other associations which collect and redistribute such goods.

Context

This criterion refers to the waste treatment section and its aim is to reduce voluminous waste

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the associations.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure the distribution or sale of used furniture, textiles or other products to other associations or recipients;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled;
- 3. provide any other appropriate documentation.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 120)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

		point(s)
TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN THE WASTE MANAGEME	ENT	
SECTION:		



OTHER SERVICES SECTION

85. Regulation of camp site traffic (1 point)

All traffic (guests and maintenance/transport) inside the camp ground shall be limited to defined hours and areas

Context:

This criterion refers to the environmental impact though noise and exhalations caused by vehicular traffic on the camp site.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- identify and establish a policy of traffic reduction through careful organisation of the site (such as placing short-time guests next to the entrance and defining separate areas for mobile homes/campers. Areas for leisure activities such as sports and waste collection points should possibly also be separated from the caravan and tent sites.);
- 2. establish traffic-free areas and hours:
- 3. ensure the communication of these decisions in the camp site regulation and through appropriate indications;
- 4. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled, including copy of the information given to the guests, stating where such information is situated in the camp site.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 121)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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86. Camp site generated traffic (1 point)

The camp site shall not use combustion motor vehicles for transport and maintenance on the camp ground.

Context:

This criterion refers to the environmental impact of combustion motor vehicles. The use of non-motorized or electrical vehicles for transport and maintenance on the camp ground helps to avoid consumption of fossil fuel and the generation of noise and exhaust fumes. It also sets a positive example and contributes to the environmentally friendly image of the camp site

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify and introduce means of maintenance and transport on the camp site premises which avoid combustion motors, such as electric carts and gardening appliances or transport bicycles;
- 2. provide detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 122)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



87. Trolleys for guests on the camp site (1 point)

For transportation of luggage and shopping on the site, trolleys or other non motorized means of transport shall be at guests' disposal free of charge.

Context:

This criterion refers to the environmental impact of vehicular traffic on the camp site. The consequences of guests driving their vehicles on the camp ground in order to transport their shopping, bathing and sports equipment or luggage are exhaust fumes, danger for playing children and fuel consumption. These can be significantly reduced if the camp site puts at guests' disposal handcarts or similar means of transport.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify and put at guests' disposal non motorized means of transportation for luggage, shopping, sports gear and similar items, such as trolleys, handcarts and transport bicycles;
- 2. provide detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled;
- 3. provide a copy of the communication to the guests

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 123)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ point



88. Unsealed surfaces (1 point)

At least 90% of the camp site area surface is not covered with asphalt/cement or other sealing materials, which hinder proper drainage and airing of the soil.

Context:

This criterion refers to the sealing of surfaces, which causes soil depletion, and hinders proper drainage of rain which can lead in some case to flooding and geological disasters

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- identify and introduce alternative solutions to cemented/asphalted road, lanes, pitches and car areas, such as gravel, paving blocks with holes for grass or groundcover, brick, flagstone, quarry tile, wood planks, shredded bark and wood rounds.
- 2. provide detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled including appropriate documentation.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 124)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point

89. Roof landscaping (1.5 points)

At least 50% of camp site buildings which have suitable roofs (flat roofs or roofs with a small angle of inclination), shall be grassed or planted.

Context:

This criterion refers to the possibility, through planting on the roofs, to reduce the general sealing of landscape and create valuable living space for micro organisms.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide an explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- research and carry out a project of planting the adequate roofs on his premises with resistant and indigenous species, such as local sedum varieties which require few watering and no fertilizer.;
- 2. request a technical evaluation of the structure on which the planting will be situated, in order to establish if it will be able to carry the added weight;
- provide detailed explanation and documentation on how the criterion is fulfilled, including specification on the type of insulation, soil and flora used, the procedures necessary for their maintenance and a technical declaration regarding the stability of the planted surface.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- Yes (see sheet 125, 126)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

____ points



90. Environmental communication and education (up to 3 points)

The camp site shall provide environmental communication and education notices on local biodiversity, landscape and nature conservation measures to guests (1.5 points). Guest entertainment includes elements of environmental education (1.5 points).

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its main aim is to promote awareness and environmental communication to the guests.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. distribute brochures and other educational material about the environment of the accommodation premises to guests and visitors;
- 2. ensure that the material contains some information about responsible behaviour toward the environment;
- 3. have information specific for young guests, if appropriate;
- 4. include elements of environmental education in the guest entertainment, such as nature quizzes for children, eco-rallies, handicraft with natural materials, events with environmental themes, guided bicycle/walking tours or visits to natural/protected areas by public transportation and similar excursions;
- 5. include text of the material distributed and the announcements of the entertainment offer, stating where such information is situated in the camp site;
- 6. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 127)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



91. No smoking in common areas and rental accommodation (1 point)

Smoking shall not be allowed in at least 50 % of indoor common areas and 50% of rental accommodation.

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to ensure the quality of air inside rooms and common areas for the comfort and safety of the guests.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall indicate the number and nature of the areas and shall indicate which of these are non-smoking.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure that at least 50% of all indoor common areas and rental accommodation are non smoking;
- 2. state the number and nature of the areas which are non-smoking.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 128)
- \rightarrow score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point





92. Bicycles (1.5 points)

Bicycles shall be made available to guests. (At least 2 bikes for every 50 pitches and/or rental accommodation units)

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to promote the use of non polluting transportation.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide an explanation on how the camp site fulfils this criterion

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure that there are bicycles easily available to guests for free or for a fee;
- 2. provide an explanation on how they are available to the guests.

Suggestions

The bicycles can be present within the camp site grounds; The applicant may have a convention with a bicycle rental near by and have information on the service available to guests within the camp site.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 129)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ points



93. Returnable or refillable bottles (up to 3 points)

The camp site shall offer beverages in returnable/refillable bottles: soft drinks (1 point), beer (1 point), water (1 point).

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to promote the re-use of bottles rather than their disposal.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation from the suppliers of the bottles.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall:

- 1. have providers which ensure the refilling of the bottles used within the camp site for the drinks listed by the criterion;
- 2. provide a detailed explanation on how the criterion is fulfilled;
- 3. provide other appropriate documentation from the suppliers of the bottles.

Note: if due to the procedures of refilling soft drink, water and beer bottles no disposable cans are sold, you also fulfil criterion n. 80! (see sheet n. 115)

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 130)
- → score points below
- \circ No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point(s)

94. Paper products (up to 2 points)

At least 50% of toilet/tissue paper and/or office paper used shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of these two categories of paper products)

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to reduce environmental impacts due to paper production by promoting procurement of eco-labelled paper products. Only ISO Type I eco-labels are accepted.

This criterion refers to two kinds of paper products: One point is given for each kind of paper products purchased.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation (including relevant invoices) indicating the quantities of such products used and the quantities that have an eco-label.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. indicate the amount by weight used yearly of one or more of the following paper products categories:
 - a. tissue /toilet paper,
 - b. office paper,
- 2. indicate for each relevant category the amount of EU or ISO Type I eco-labelled product used yearly;
- 3. provide evidence that the amount of eco-labelled paper product category is at least 50%.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 131)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

	point(s)
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95. Durable goods (up to 3 points)

At least 10% of any category of durable goods (such as bed-linen, towels, table linen, PCs, portables, TVs, mattresses, furniture, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, hard-floor coverings, light bulbs) present in the camp site, including rental accommodation, shall have been awarded the Community eco-label or other national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels (1 point for each of up to three categories of durable goods).

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to reduce environmental impacts due to production of durable goods by promoting procurement of eco-labelled products Only ISO Type I ecolabels are accepted.

This criterion refers to several kinds of products, as long as they have been awarded the Community eco-label or an ISO Type I eco-label. One point is given for each kind of product purchased.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide data and documentation indicating the quantities of such products owned and the quantities that have an ecolabel.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. indicate the number of durable goods present in the camp site such as the following
 - a. bed linen,
 - b. towels,
 - c. table linen,
 - d. personal Computers,
 - e. portable computers,
 - f. televisions,
 - g. mattresses,
 - h. furniture,
 - i. washing machines,
 - j. dishwashers,
 - k. refrigerators,
 - 1. vacuum cleaners,
 - m. hard-floor coverings,
 - n. light bulbs
 - o. other.....(to be specified)
- 2. indicate for each relevant category the number of EU or ISO Type I eco-labelled products present in the camp site grounds:
- 3. provide evidence that the amount of eco-labelled durable goods present in the camp site grounds is at least 10%.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 132)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

point(s)



96. Local food products (up to 4.5 points)

At least two locally sourced food products shall be offered at each meal, including breakfast (1.5 points) and in the shop (1.5 points). Where applicable, consumption of local endangered species such as specific fish and crustacean species and "bushmeat" shall be forbidden (1.5 points).

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to promote the use of local food products, in order to promote local economy and reduce transport.

The criterion also intends to promote consumer perception against delicacies which involve endangered species.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

<u>Locally sourced product</u> is a product which has been caught or grown within 100 km of the camp site, or, if the geographical conditions of the country require to consider greater distances, it is a product which distinctly reflects a traditional national economy.

The applicant shall

- 1. indicate the locally sources products which are offered at meals and/or breakfast within the camp site;
- 2. provide evidence that they are locally sourced;
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion;

Endangered species

Where existing endangered species,

4. declare any law regarding endangered or locally protected species and provide a declaration that no such species is served at meals or sold within the camp site.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 133)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

points
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97. Organic food (up to 2 points)

The main ingredients of at least two dishes (1 point) and at least 4 products sold in the shop (1 point) shall have been produced by organic farming methods, as laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91.

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its aim is to promote the use of organic food.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with appropriate supporting documentation.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall:

- 1. indicate the main ingredients of two dishes which are given to the guests within the camp site;
- 2. provide evidence that they are grown according to organic farming methods;

AND/OR

- 3. indicate the four organic products sold in the shop(s);
- 4. indicate the shop(s) which sell them,
- 5. provide evidence that they are grown according to organic farming methods;

AND

6. provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion.

Note: Main ingredient is the ingredient which is contained in most amount. For example: flour for bread and cakes, milk for creams and curds, vegetables for side dishes and salads (making specific reference to the most used types) etc...

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 134)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

	point(s)
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TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN THE OTHERS SERVICES SECTION



GENERAL MANAGEMENT

98. EMAS registration (3 points) or ISO certification (1.5 points) of the camp site

The camp site shall be registered under the Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) (3 points) or certified according to ISO 14001 standard (1.5 points).

Context

This criterion refers to the "general management section" and its aim is to promote the implementation of environmental management systems of the camp site.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO 14001.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. provide evidence that the camp site has an EMAS registration; OR
- 2. provide evidence that the camp site has an ISO 14001 certification.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 135)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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99. EMAS registration (1.5 points) or ISO certification (1 point) of suppliers

At least one of the main suppliers or service providers of the camp site shall be registered with EMAS (1.5 points) or certified according to ISO 14001 (1 point).

Context

This criterion refers to the "general management section" and its aim is to promote the choice of suppliers which have implemented an environmental management system.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of EMAS registration or ISO 14001 certification by at least one of his main suppliers.

Modality of compliance

<u>Main supplier</u> is one of the 10 main suppliers of the camp site in terms of quantity of products provided or entity of the service.

For example: provider of soap, detergents, paper, food, may be among the main providers of goods. Agencies responsible for out-sourced laundry service, maintenance of HVAC or maintenance of office equipment may be among the main service providers.

The applicant shall

- 1. provide evidence that at least one of the camp site's main suppliers has an EMAS registration;
- 2. provide evidence that at least one of the camp site's main suppliers has an ISO 14001 certification;
- 3. declare that the supplier which has an Environmental Management System in place is one of his main suppliers.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 136)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

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100. Compliance by subcontractors with Section A criteria (up to 2 points)

All subcontractors for the two additional services (food services, leisure activities) shall comply at least with the Section A criteria of the present eco-label which apply to the specific services (1 point for each service which is present on the camp site).

Context

This criterion refers to the "other services" section and its main aim is to promote environmental awareness and management also among those services available to the camp site's guests which are not directly under the management of the applicant.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide appropriate documentation of contractual agreements with his subcontractors regarding their compliance with the Section A criteria.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. assess and define the compliance of the relevant subcontractors with the applicable Section A criteria;
- 2. present appropriate documentation for each subcontractor to show compliance with the criteria (validation sheets and requested documentation for each criterion)

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- o Yes (see sheet 137)
- → score points below
 - o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

point(s)



101. Energy and water meters (up to 2 points)

The camp site shall have installed additional energy and water meters so as to allow data collection on consumption of different activities or machines (1 point). Every pitch has its own energy and water meter (1 point).

Context

This criterion refers to the "general management" section and its aim is to enable the camp site to monitor its consumptions in great detail.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a detailed explanation of how the camp site fulfils this criterion, together with an analysis of the data collected (if already available).

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. install meters of water or energy which enable the separate consumption count of
 - a. areas of the camp site having a specific activity (for example the laundry service, the kitchen, one floor etc);
 - b. specific machines (refrigerators, washing machines, etc);
 - c. pitches.
- 2. provide a detailed explanation of how he complies with the criterion together with existing data, if available.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 138)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

_____ point(s)

102. Additional environmental actions (maximum 3 points)

(Only one of the two following situations can be fulfilled)

Either

(a) Additional environmental actions (up to 1.5 points each, to a maximum of 3 points): The management of the camp site shall take actions, additional to those provided by way of criteria in this Section or in Section A, to improve the environmental performance of the camp site The Competent Body assessing the application shall attribute a score to these actions not exceeding 1.5 points per action.

Context

This criterion refers to the "general management" section and its aim is to promote other environmental action which may be particularly effective according to the conditions of the camp site.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion, together with a full description of each additional action the applicant wishes to be taken into account.

Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. identify, if any, an environmental action which has significant effect in reducing
 - a. Energy consumption,
 - b. Water consumption,
 - c. Chemical substance use
 - d. Waste production.
- 2. provide a full description on how the camp site complies with the criterion:
- 3. provide a declaration of compliance with the criterion.

Or

(b) Eco-label award (3 points): The camp site shall be awarded one of the national or regional ISO Type I eco-labels.

Context

This criterion refers to the "general management" section and its aim is to give credit to camp site for participating to a national or local ISO Type I eco-label.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide appropriate evidence of having been awarded an eco-label.

Does the camp site fulfil the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 139)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion



Modality of compliance

The applicant shall

- 1. ensure that the eco-label with which it has been awarded is ISO Type I eco-label;
- 2. provide evidence of having been awarded the eco-label.

Note: an ISO Type I eco-label is an eco-label which has been developed according to the ISO 14024 guidelines. These guidelines include taking into consideration the life cycle of the eco-labelled product, carrying out consultation with stakeholders, guaranteeing transparency of the criteria development and third party verification of compliance with the criteria.

<u>Does the camp site fulfil</u> the criterion?

- oYes (see sheet 140)
- → score points below
- o No
- → choose another Section B criterion

TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN THE MANAGEMENT SECTION (see sheet 141):	
TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS SCORED IN ALL SECTIONS:	
Does the camp site reach the minimum n. of points needed? □ Yes □ No	
Is the camp site awarded the EU eco-label for camp site service?	



ANNEX 2

Verification documents

This Annex describes the different verification documents which are required by the procedures for verification and assessment of compliance with the criteria and the usual body responsible for their release. Note that this list is of indicative nature.

Competent Bodies in other Member States may be able to provide details if the above indications do not apply. (contact details for Competent Bodies are on the European Commission's eco-labelling website at http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ecolabel/tools/competentbodies en.htm

Verification occurs at the request of applicants for the EU eco-label. Its scope is to assess that the camp site complies with the requirements of the EU eco-label scheme and can receive the logo without misleading the consumer or causing a damage to the image of the EU eco-label.

The verification procedures are as simple and inexpensive as possible. They mainly refer to the production of documentation. The main verification measures are: documentation, declaration and inspection. They are described as follows.

• DOCUMENTATION

Documentation as a means of verification, means to produce a document which does not originate from the camp site. Examples of documentation are bills, invoices, contracts, and on site inspection. As follows each of the documents mentioned in the verification procedures shall be explained.

Bill

For the scope of the verifications required by Commission Decision on camp site service criteria and described in this application pack, the bill is the document which certifies payment requests for the consumption of energy (heating, electricity) and water from the public or private authority responsible for the distribution of these resources. The bill usually indicates the amount of resources used. This number is important for the monitoring of consumption. This will show the camp site manager how much money he is saving due to the application of the EU eco-label.

Contracts

For the scope of the EU eco-label, contracts are the best verification document to assess compliance to a criterion requiring purchase of a continuous service, for example the waste disposal service according to waste separation measures, or the acquisition of electricity from renewable sources.

Invoice

Invoices verify compliance to the criteria acting on the purchase phase. They are the proof of having acquired a certain number of elements of a certain component, as required by the criterion. For example, invoices of light saving light bulbs, or of Energy Star office equipment state the kind of equipment present in the camp site.

They also verify the intervention of a qualified professional on behalf of an action required, such as a maintenance check.

Registration or certification

For the scope of the EU eco-label, registration or certification documents satisfy the assessment of participation to other EMS, such as existing eco-labels and EMAS.

Technical Booklets

For the scope of the EU eco-label, technical booklets are a good verification document. They report the features of equipment. For example, a Class A washing machine shall have a technical booklet in which this feature is stated.

DECLARATION (THIRD PARTY OR SELF-DECLARATION)

For the scope of this application pack, a declaration is a written document stating that the requested conditions are met. The truth of the declaration is intended to be under the responsibility of the person or Body signing the declaration.

Third party declaration

Declarations may come from manufacturers if they refer to product characteristics, from a public or private authority if they refer to services related to an activity of the camp site (for example: proper waste disposal of hazardous material).

Self-declaration

In particular, self-declaration as a means of verification, entails a written statement where the camp site manager states that what he writes is true, and can be checked by an audit. Self-declaration is a verification means for those situations where documentation, as stated above, is not easily available or where verification refers to activities which only depend on the camp site manager.

Self-declaration is a verification system which can be easily fulfilled and is not discriminating to applicants in relation to their size, geographical position and structure.

Often self-declaration can be double checked by on-site inspection, such as the average water flow from taps and showers, presence of information material for guests, or presence of staff at training workshops. Registers which are required by management criteria on data and environmental performances of equipment may be considered as evidence for self-declaration.

• ON-SITE INSPECTION

On-site inspection as a means of verification is carried out when a situation must be seen. This means that assessment of compliance to the criterion needs the inspector's judgment. On-site inspections are carried out by auditors from Competent Bodies





MODEL 1: FORMS OF DECLARATION

(self-declaration, declaration from third parties)

I hereby declare that the camp site (insert registered name of the camp site) complies with criterion n through the following situation:
(description and explanation on how the camp site complies with the criterion)
I include the following documents:
□ Bill
□ Invoice
□ Technical documents/measurements
□ Declaration from public authority
□ Other
In truth,
Signature of the applicant
Signature from third party (technician, etc) if requested

MODEL 2: declaration of non application of the criterion

Signature of the applicant

I hereby declare that criterion n. registered name of the camp site) due to the fo	is not applicable to the camp site (inser llowing situation:
(description and explanation on how the camp	site complies with the criterion)
In truth,	



MODEL 3: enquiry letter to local providers/authorities.

	eby declare that on date provider/ authority	I have sent the enquiry letter to the following
	Energy provider	
	Provider of drinking water	
	Local administration	
	Special waste disposing agencies	
	Special waste disposal sites	
	Trade association/Chamber of commerce	
	Competent Body	
	Other	
askin	g the provision of the following informa	ation
	provision of electricity from renewable res	sources
	presence of a water protection plan study	
	the presence and characteristics of a waste	water plan
	types of separate waste categories collected	d
	collection of separate hazardous waste	
	collective environmental training	
	other	-
I incl	ude the answer which I have received frath,	om the authority in question.
Signa	nture of the applicant	



ANNEX 3

Other important documents

Regulation 1980/2000

Annex III of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste

COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC on hazardous waste



From Council Directive 91/689/EEC22 on hazardous waste.

Annex III

PROPERTIES OF WASTES WHICH RENDER THEM HAZARDOUS

H1 'Explosive': substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene.

H2 'Oxidizing`: substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.

H3-A 'Highly flammable':

- liquid substances and preparations having a flash point below 21 °C (including extremely flammable liquids), or - substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy, or - solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition, or - gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure, or - substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

H3-B 'Flammable': liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21 $^{\circ}$ C and less than or equal to 55 $^{\circ}$ C.

H4 'Irritant': non-corrosive substances and preparations which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane, can cause inflammation.

H5 'harmful': substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve limited health risks.

H6 'Toxic': substances and preparations (including very toxic substances and preparations) which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve serious, acute or chronic health risks and even death.

H7 'Carcinogenic': substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce cancer or increase its incidence.

H8 'Corrosive': substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contacts.

H9 'Infectious': substances containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms.

H10 'Teratogenic': substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce non-hereditary congenital malformations or increase their incidence.

H11 'Mutagenic': substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their incidence.

H12 Substances and preparations which release toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid.

H13 Substances and preparations capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance, e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

H14 'Ecotoxic': substances and preparations which present or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.

Notes

- 1. Attribution of the hazard properties 'toxic' (and 'very toxic'), 'harmful', 'corrosive' and 'irritant' is made on the basis of the criteria laid down by Annex VI, part I A and part II B, of Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 of the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (1), in the version as amended by Council Directive 79/831/EEC (2).
- 2. With regard to attribution of the properties 'carcinogenic', 'teratogenic' and 'mutagenic', and reflecting the most recent findings, additional criteria are contained in the Guide to the classification and labelling of dangerous substances and preparations of Annex VI (part II D) to Directive 67/548/EEC in the version as amended by Commission Directive 83/467/EEC (1).

2:

²² OJ L377, 31/12/1991 p. 20-27



Test methods

The test methods serve to give specific meaning to the definitions given in Annex III.

The methods to be used are those described in Annex V to Directive 67/548/EEC, in the version as amended by Commission Directive 84/449/EEC (2), or by subsequent Commission Directives adapting Directive 67/548/EEC to technical progress. These methods are themselves based on the work and recommendations of the competent international bodies, in particular the OECD.

EN Official Journal of the European Communities 6.9.2000 L 226/3

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(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)
COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION of 3 May 2000

replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste

(notified under document number C(2000) 1147)

(Text with EEA relevance) (2000/532/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste (1), as amended by Directive

91/156/EEC (2), and in particular Article 1(a) thereof,

Having regard to Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12

December 1991 on hazardous waste (3), and in particular

Article 1(4), second indent thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Several Member States have notified a number of waste categories which they consider to display one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC.
- (2) Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC requires the Commission to examine notifications from Member States with a view to amending the list of hazardous wastes laid down in Council Decision 94/904/EC (4).
- (3) Any waste inserted in the list of hazardous wastes must also be included in the European Waste Catalogue laid down in Commission Decision 94/3/EC (5). It is appropriate, in order to increase the transparency of the listing system and to simplify existing provisions, to establish one Community list which integrates the list of wastes laid down in Decision 94/3/EC and that of hazardous wastes laid down in Decision 94/904/EC.
- (4) The Commission is assisted in this task by the Committee established by Article 18 of Directive 75/442/EEC.
- (5) The measures laid down in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion expressed by the aforementioned Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The list in the Annex to this Decision is adopted.





Article 2

Wastes classified as hazardous are considered to display one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC and, as regards H3 to H8, H10 (6) and H11 of that Annex, one or more of the following:

- flash point \leq 55 °C,
- one or more substances classified (1) as very toxic at a total concentration $\geq 0.1 \%$,
- one or more substances classified as toxic at a total concentration ≥ 3 %,
- one or more substances classified as harmful at a total concentration $\geq 25 \%$,
- one or more corrosive substances classified as R35 at a total concentration ≥ 1 %,
- one or more corrosive substances classified as R34 at a total concentration $\geq 5 \%$,
- one or more irritant substances classified as R41 at a total concentration ≥ 10 %,
- one or more irritant substances classified as R36, R37, R38 at a total concentration ≥ 20 %,
- one or more substances known to be carcinogenic of category 1 or 2 at a total concentration ≥ 0.1 %,
- one or more substances toxic for reproduction of category 1 or 2 classified as R60, R61 at a total concentration \geq 0,5 %,
- one or more substances toxic for reproduction of category 3 classified as R62, R63 at a total concentration ≥ 5
- one or more mutagenic substances of category 1 or 2 classified as R46 at a total concentration ≥ 0.1 %,
- one or more mutagenic substances of category 3 classified as R40 at a total concentration ≥ 1 %.

Article 3

Member States may decide, in exceptional cases, on the basis of documentary evidence provided in an appropriate way by the holder, that a specific waste indicated in the list as being hazardous does not display any of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC. Without prejudice to Article 1(4), second indent, of Directive 91/689/EEC, Member States may decide, in exceptional cases, that a waste indicated in the list as being non-hazardous displays one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC. All such decisions taken by Member States shall be communicated on a yearly basis to the Commission. The Commission shall collate these decisions and examine whether the Community list of wastes and hazardous wastes should be amended in the light of them.

Article 4

Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Decision not later than 1 January 2002.

Article 5

Decision 94/3/EC and Decision 94/904/EC are repealed with effect from 1 January 2002.

Article 6

This Decision is addressed to the Member States. Done at Brussels, 3 May 2000.

For the Commission
Margot WALLSTRÖM
Member of the Commission

Notes

(1) OJ L 194, 25.7.1975, p. 47.





(2) OJ L 78, 26.3.1991, p. 32.

(3) OJ L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 20.

(4) OJ L 356, 31.12.1994, p. 14.

(5) OJ L 5, 7.1.1994, p. 15.

(6) In Council Directive 92/32/EEC (OJ L 154, 5.6.1992, p. 1.) amending for the seventh time Directive 67/548/EEC the term 'toxic for reproduction' was introduced. This replaced the term 'teratogenic' and has a more precise definition, without changing the concept. It is therefore the equivalent of H10 in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC.

(1) The classification as well as the R numbers refer to Council Directive 67/548/EEC of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the

laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (OJ 196,

16.8.1967, p. 1.) and its subsequent amendments. The concentration limits refer to those laid down in Council Directive 88/379/EEC of 7 June 1998 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (OJ L 187, 16.7.1988, p. 14.) and its subsequent amendments. EN Official Journal of the European Communities 6.9.2000 L 226/5

ANNEX

List of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste

Introduction

1. The present list is a harmonised list of wastes. It will be periodically reviewed and if necessary revised in accordance

with Article 18 of Directive 75/442/EEC. However, the inclusion of a material in the list does not mean that the material is a waste in all circumstances. Materials are considered to be waste only where the definition of waste in

Article 1(a) of Directive 75/442/EEC is met.

2. Wastes included in the list are subject to the provisions of Directive 75/442/EEC except where Article 2(1)(b) of this

Directive applies.

3. The different types of waste in the list are fully defined by the six-digit code for the waste and the respective two-digit and four-digit chapter headings. This implies that the following steps should be taken to identify a waste in

the list.

3.1. Identify the source generating the waste in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 and identify the appropriate six-digit code

of the waste (excluding codes ending with 99 of these chapters). Note that a specific production unit may need to classify its activities in several chapters. For instance, a car manufacturer may find its wastes listed in Chapters 12

(wastes from shaping and surface treatment of metals), 11 (inorganic wastes containing metals from metal treatment

and the coating of metals) and 08 (wastes from the use of coatings), depending on the different process steps.

3.2. If no appropriate waste code can be found in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 the Chapters 13, 14 and 15 must be

examined to identify the waste.

- 3.3. If none of these waste codes apply, the waste must be identified according to Chapter 16.
- 3.4. If the waste is not in Chapter 16 either, the 99 code (wastes not otherwise specified) must be used in the section of

the list corresponding to the activity identified in step one.

4. Any waste marked with an asterisk (*) is considered as a hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4), first indent, of

Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that

Directive applies.

5. For the purpose of this Decision, 'dangerous substance' means any substance that has been or will be classified as

dangerous in Directive 67/548/EEC as amended; 'heavy metal' means any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium,

chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, tellurium, thallium and tin, including these metals in metallic

form, as far as these are classified as dangerous substances.

6. If a waste is identified as hazardous by a specific or general reference to dangerous substances, the waste is hazardous only if the concentrations of those substances are such (i.e. percentage by weight) that the waste presents

one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Council Directive 91/689/EEC. As regards H3 to H8, H10 and

H11, Article 2 of this Decision applies. For the characteristics H1, H2, H9 and H12 to H14 Article 2 of the present

Decision does not provide specifications at present.

7. The following rules for numbering of the items in the list have been used: For those wastes that were not changed



the code numbers from Decision 94/3/EC have been used; The codes for waste that were changed have been deleted

and remain unused in order to avoid confusion after implementation of the new list; Wastes added have been given a

code that was not used in Decision 94/3/EC.



INDEX Chapters of the list

Two-digit

- 01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, dressing and further treatment of minerals and quarry
- 02 Wastes from agricultural, horticultural, hunting, fishing and aquacultural primary production, food preparation and

processing

- 03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of paper, cardboard, pulp, panels and furniture
- 04 Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
- 05 Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
- 06 Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
- 07 Wastes from organic chemical processes
- 08 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous

enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks

- 09 Wastes from the photographic industry
- 10 Inorganic wastes from thermal processes
- 11 Inorganic metal-containing wastes from metal treatment and the coating of metals, and non-ferrous hydrometallurgy
- 12 Wastes from shaping and surface treatment of metals and plastics
- 13 Oil wastes (except edible oils, 05 anbd 12)
- 14 Wastes from organic substances used as solvents (except 07 and 08)
- 15 Waste packaging; absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
- 16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
- 17 Construction and demolition wastes (including road construction)
- 18 Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising

from immediate health care)

- 19 Wastes from waste treatment facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the water industry
- 20 Municipal wastes and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes including separately collected fractions

${\tt 01}$ Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, dressing and further treatment

OF MINERALS AND QUARRY

01 01 Wastes from mineral excavation

- 01 01 01 Waste from mineral metalliferous excavation
- 01 01 02 Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation

01 02 Wastes from mineral dressing

- 01 02 01 Wastes from the dressing of metalliferous minerals
- 01 02 02 Wastes from the dressing on non-metalliferous minerals

01 03 Wastes from further physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals

- 01 03 01 Tailings
- 01 03 02 Dusty and powdery waste
- 01 03 03 Red mud from alumina production
- 01 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

01 04 Wastes from further physical and chemical processing on non-metalliferous minerals

- 01 04 01 Waste gravel and crushed rocks
- 01 04 02 Waste sand and clays
- 01 04 03 Dusy and powdery waste
- 01 04 04 Waste from potash and rock-salt processing
- 01 04 05 Waste from washing and cleaning of minerals
- 01 04 06 Waste from stone cutting and sawing
- 01 04 99 Waste not otherwise specified

01 05 Drilling muds and other drilling wastes

- 01 05 01 Oil-containing drilling muds and wastes
- 01 05 02 Barite-containing drilling muds and wastes



- 01 05 03 Chloride-containing drilling muds and wastes
- 01 05 04 Fresh-water drilling muds and wastes
- 01 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

02 WASTES FROM AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, HUNTING, FISHING AND AOUACULTURAL

PRIMARY PRODUCTION, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

02 01 Primary production wastes

- 02 01 01 Sludges from washing and cleaning
- 02 01 02 Animal tissue waste
- 02 01 03 Plant tissue waste
- 02 01 04 Waste plastics (except packaging)
- 02 01 05* Agrochemical wastes
- 02 01 06 Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site
- 02 01 07 Waste from forestry exploitation
- 02 01 99 Waste not otherwise specified

02 02 Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin

- 02 02 01 Sludges from washing and cleaning
- 02 02 02 Animal tissue waste
- 02 02 03 Material unsuitable for consumption or processing
- 02 02 04 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
- 02 02 99 Waste not otherwise specified

02 03 Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee and tobacco preparation and processing; tobacco processing; conserve production

- 02 03 01 Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
- 02 03 02 Waste from preserving agents
- 02 03 03 Waste from solvent extraction
- EN Official Journal of the European Communities 6.9.2000 L 226/8
- 02 03 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
- 02 03 05 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
- 02 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

02 04 Wastes from sugar processing

- 02 04 01 Soil from cleaning and washing beet
- 02 04 02 Off-specification calcium carbonate
- 02 04 03 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
- 02 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

02 05 Wastes from the dairy products industry

- 02 05 01 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
- 02 05 02 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
- 02 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

02 06 Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry

- 02 06 01 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
- 02 06 02 Wastes from preserving agents
- 02 06 03 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
- 02 06 99 Wastes not otherwiese specified

02 07 Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)

- 02 07 01 Waste from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
- 02 07 02 Waste from spirits distillation
- 02 07 03 Waste from chemical treatment
- 02 07 04 Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
- 02 07 05 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
- 02 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified



03 WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, PULP, PANELS AND FURNITURE

03 01 Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture

- 03 01 01 Waste bark and cork
- 03 01 02 Sawdust
- 03 01 03 Shaving, cuttings, spoiled timber/particle board/veneer
- 03 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

03 02 Wood preservation wastes

- 03 02 01* Non-halogenated organic wood preservatives
- 03 02 02* Organochlorinated wood preservatives
- 03 02 03* Organometallic wood preservatives
- 03 02 04* Inorganic wood preservatives

03 03 Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing

- 03 03 01 Bark
- 03 03 02 Dregs and green liquor sludges (from black liquor treatment)
- 03 03 03 Bleaching sludges from hypochlorite and chlorine processes
- 03 03 04 Bleaching sludges from other bleaching processes
- 03 03 05 De-inking sludges from paper recycling
- 03 03 06 Fibre and paper sludge
- 03 03 07 Rejects from paper and cardboard recycling
- 03 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- EN Official Journal of the European Communities 6.9.2000 L 226/9

04 WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

04 01 Wastes from the leather and fur industry

- 04 01 01 Fleshings and lime split waste
- 04 01 02 Liming waste
- 04 01 03* Degreasing waste containing solvents without a liquid phase
- 04 01 04 Tanning liquor containing chromium
- 04 01 05 Tanning liquor free of chromium
- 04 01 06 Sludges, in particular from on-site, effluent treatment containing chromium
- 04 01 07 Sludges, in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
- 04 01 08 Waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust) containing chromium
- 04 01 09 Waste from dressing and finishing
- 04 01 99 Waste not otherwise specified

04 02 Wastes from the textile industry

- 04 02 01 Waste from unprocessed textile fibres and other natural fibrous substances mainly of vegetable origin
- 04 02 02 Waste from unprocessed textile fibres mainly of animal origin
- 04 02 03 Waste from unprocessed textile fibres mainly of artificial or synthetic origin
- 04 02 04 Waste from unprocessed mixed textile fibres before spinning and weaving
- 04 02 05 Waste from processed textile fibres mainly of vegetable origin
- 04 02 06 Waste from processed textile fibres mainly of animal origin
- 04 02 07 Waste from processed fibres mainly of artifical or synthetic origin
- 04 02 08 Waste from processed mixed textile fibres
- 04 02 09 Waste from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
- 04 02 10 Organic matter from natural products (e.g. grease, wax)
- 04 02 14* Waste from finishing containing organic solvents
- 04 02 15 Waste from finishing other than mentioned in 04 02 14
- 04 02 16* Dyestuffs and pigments containing dangerous substances
- $04\ 02\ 17$ Dye stuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in $04\ 02\ 16$
- 04 02 19* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangereous substances
- 04 02 20 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than mentioned in 04 02 19
- 04 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

${\tt 05}$ Wastes from Petroleum refining, natural Gas Purification and Pyrolytic treatment of coal

05 01 Oily sludges and solid wastes





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- 05 01 02 Desalter sludges
- 05 01 03* Tank bottom sludges
- 05 01 04* Acid alkyl sludges
- 05 01 05* Oil spills
- 05 01 06 Sludges from plant, equipment and maintenance operations
- 05 01 07* Acid tars
- 05 01 08* Other tars
- 05 01 09* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 05 01 10 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 05 01 09
- 05 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

05 02 Non oily sludges and solid wastes

- 05 02 01 Boiler feedwater sludges
- 05 02 02 Waste from cooling columns
- 05 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified
- EN Official Journal of the European Communities 6.9.2000 L 226/10

05 04 Spent filter clays

05 04 01* Spent filter clays

05 05 Oil desulphurisation wastes

- 05 05 01 Waste containing sulphur
- 05 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

05 06 Wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal

- 05 06 01* Acid tars
- 05 06 02 Asphalt
- 05 06 03* Other tars
- 05 06 04 Waste from cooling columns
- 05 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

05 07 Wastes from natural gas purification

- 05 07 01* Sludges containing mercury
- 05 07 02 Waste containing sulphur
- 05 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

05 08 Wastes from oil regeneration

- 05 08 01* Spent filter clays
- 05 08 02* Acid tars
- 05 08 03* Other tars
- 05 08 04* Aqueous liquid waste from oil regeneration
- 05 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES

06 01 Waste acidic solutions

- 06 01 01* Sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid
- 06 01 02* Hydrochloric acid
- 06 01 03* Hydrofluoric acid
- 06 01 04* Phosphoric and phosphorous acid
- 06 01 05* Nitric acid and nitrous acid
- 06 01 99* Wastes not otherwise specified

06 02 Waste alkaline solutions

- 06 02 01* Calcium hydroxide
- 06 02 02* Soda
- 06 02 03* Ammonia
- 06 02 99* Waste salts and their solutions

06 03 Waste salts and their solutions

- 06 03 01 Carbonates (except 02 04 02)
- 06 03 02 Saline solutions containing sulphates, sulphites or sulphides
- 06 03 03 Solid salts containing sulphates, sulphites or sulphides
- 06 03 04 Saline solutions containing chlorides, fluorides and halides
- 06 03 05 Solid salts containing chlorides, fluorides and other halogenated solid salts
- 06 03 06 Saline solutions containing phosphates and related solid salts



- 06 03 07 Phosphates and related solid salts
- 06 03 08 Saline solutions containing nitrates and related compounds
- 06 03 09 Solid salts containing nitrides (nitrometallic)
- 06 03 10 Solid salts containing ammonium
- 06 03 11* Salts and solutions containing cyanides
- 06 03 12 Salts and solutions containing organic compounds
- 06 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 04 Metal-containing wastes

- 06 04 01 Metallic oxides
- 06 04 02* Metallic salts (except 06 03)
- 06 04 03* Waste containing arsenic
- 06 04 04* Waste containing mercury
- 06 04 05* Waste containing other heavy metals
- 06 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 05 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment

- 06 05 02* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 06 05 03 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 06 05 02

$06\ 06\ Wastes$ from sulphur chemical processes (production and transformation) and desulphurisation processes

- 06 06 01 Waste containing sulphur
- 06 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 07 Wastes from halogen chemical processes

- 06 07 01* Waste containing asbestos from electrolysis
- 06 07 02* Activated carbon from chlorine production
- 06 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 08 Waste from production of silicon and silicon derivatives

06 08 01 Waste from production of silicon and silicon derivatives

06 09 Wastes from phosphorus chemical processes

- 06 09 01 Phosphogypsum
- 06 09 02 Phosphorous slag
- 06 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 10 Waste from nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture

06 10 01 Waste from nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture

06 11 Waste from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacificiers

- 06 11 01 Gypsum from titanium dioxide production
- 06 11 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

06 13 Wastes from other inorganic chemical processes

- 06 13 01* Inorganic pesticides, biocides and wood preserving agents
- 06 13 02* Spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)
- 06 13 03 Carbon black
- 06 13 04* Waste from asbestos processing
- 06 13 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES

07 01 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of basic organic chemicals

- 07 01 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 01 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 01 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 01 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 01 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 01 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 01 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 01 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 01 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11
- 07 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 02 Wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres

07 02 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors



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- 07 02 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 02 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 02 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 02 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 02 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 02 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 02 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 02 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 02 11
- 07 02 13 Waste plastic
- 07 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 03 Wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)

- 07 03 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 03 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 03 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 03 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 03 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 03 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 03 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 03 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 03 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 03 11
- 07 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 04 Wastes from the MFSU of organic pesticides (except 02 01 05)

- 07 04 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 04 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 04 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 04 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 04 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 04 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 04 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 04 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 04 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 04 11
- 07 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 05 Wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals

- 07 05 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 05 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 05 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 05 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 05 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 05 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 05 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 05 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 05 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 05 11
- 07 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 06 Wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents disinfectants and cosmetics

- 07 06 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 06 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 06 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 06 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 06 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 06 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 06 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 06 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 06 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11
- 07 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

07 07 Wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified

- 07 07 01* Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 07 03* Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors





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- 07 07 04* Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
- 07 07 07* Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 07 08* Other still bottoms and reaction residues
- 07 07 09* Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 07 10* Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
- 07 07 11* Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
- 07 07 12 Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11
- 07 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

08 WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS

08 01 Wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish

- 08 01 11* Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 12 Waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11
- 08 01 13* Sludges from paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 14 Sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13
- 08 01 15* Aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 16
- 08 01 17* Aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15
- 08 01 18 Waste from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17
- 08 01 19* Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 01 20 Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19
- 08 01 21* Waste paint or varnish remover
- 08 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

08 02 Wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)

- 08 02 01 Waste coating powders
- 08 02 02 Aqueous sludges containing ceramic materials
- 08 02 03 Aqueous suspensions containing ceramic materials
- 08 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

08 03 Wastes from MFSU of printing inks

- 08 03 01* Waste ink containing halogenated solvents
- 08 03 02* Waste ink containing non-halogenated solvents
- 08 03 03 Waste from water-based ink
- 08 03 04 Dried ink
- 08 03 05* Ink sludges containing halogenated solvents
- 08 03 06* Ink sludges containing non-halogenated solvents
- 08 03 07 Aqueous sludges containing ink
- 08 03 08 Aqueous liquid waste containing ink
- 08 03 09 Waste printing toner (including cartridges)
- 08 03 10* Waste organic solvents used for cleaning
- 08 03 11* Waste etching solutions
- 08 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

08 04 Wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)

- 08 04 09* Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 10
- 08 04 11* Adhesive and sealant sludges containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 12 Adhesive and sealant sludges other than those mentioned in 08 04 11
- 08 04 13* Aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 14 Aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 13
- 08 04 15* Aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants with organic solvents or other dangerous substances
- 08 04 16 Aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 15
- 08 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified



08 05 Wastes not otherwise specified

08 05 01* Waste isocyanates

09 WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY

09 01 Wastes from the photographic industry

- 09 01 01* Water-based developer and activator solutions
- 09 01 02* Water-based offset plate developer solutions
- 09 01 03* Solvent-based developer solutions
- 09 01 04* Fixer solutions
- 09 01 05* Bleach solutions and bleach fixer solutions
- 09 01 06* Waste containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic waste
- 09 01 07 Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
- 09 01 08 Photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
- 09 01 10 Single-use cameras without batteries
- 09 01 11* Single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03
- 09 01 12 Single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
- 09 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 INORGANIC WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES

10 01 Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)

- 10 01 01 Bottom ash
- 10 01 02 Coal fly ash
- 10 01 03 Peat and (untreated) wood fly ash
- 10 01 04* Oil fly ash
- 10 01 05 Calcium-based reaction waste from flue gas desulphurisation in solid form
- 10 01 06 Other solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 01 07 Calcium-based reaction waste from flue gas desulphurisation in sludge form
- 10 01 08 Other sludges from gas treatment
- 10 01 09* Sulphuric acid
- 10 01 11 Aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing
- 10 01 12 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 01 13* Fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel
- 10 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 02 Wastes from the iron and steel industry

- 10 02 01 Waste from the processing of slag
- 10 02 02 Unprocessed slag
- 10 02 05 Other sludges
- 10 02 06 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 02 07* Solid waste from gas treatment of electrical arc furnaces containing dangerous substances
- 10 02 08 Solid waste from gas treatment of electrical arc furnaces other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
- 10 02 09 Solid waste from gas treatment of other iron and steel processes
- 10 02 10 Mill scales
- 10 02 11* Waste from cooling water treatment containing oil
- 10 02 12 Other waste from cooling water treatment
- 10 02 13* Sludges from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
- 10 02 14 Sludges from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
- 10 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 03 Wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy

- 10 03 01* Tars and other carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture
- 10 03 02 Anode scraps
- 10 03 04* Primary smelting slags/white drosses
- 10 03 05 Alumina dust
- 10 03 06 Used carbon strips and fireproof materials from electrolysis
- 10 03 07* Spent pot linings
- 10 03 08* Salt slags from secondary smelting
- 10 03 09* Black drosses from secondary smelting
- 10 03 10* Waste from treatment of salt slags and black drosses



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- 10 03 11 Flue gas dust
- 10 03 12 Other particulates and dust (including ball mill dust)
- 10 03 13 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 03 14 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 03 15* Skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
- 10 03 16 Skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
- 10 03 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 04 Wastes from lead thermal metallurgy

- 10 04 01* Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 04 02* Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 04 03* Calcium arsenate
- 10 04 04* Flue gas dust
- 10 04 05* Other particulates and dust
- 10 04 06* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 04 07* Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 04 08 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 04 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 05 Wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy

- 10 05 01* Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 05 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 05 03* Flue gas dust
- 10 05 04 Other particulates and dust
- 10 05 05* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 05 06* Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 05 07 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 06 Wastes from copper thermal metallurgy

- 10 06 01 Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 06 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 06 03* Flue gas dust
- 10 06 04 Other particulates and dust
- 10 06 05* Waste from electrolytic refining
- 10 06 06* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 06 07* Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 06 08 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 07 Wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy

- 10 07 01 Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 07 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 07 03 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 07 04 Other particulates and dust
- 10 07 05 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 07 06 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 08 Wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy

- 10 08 01 Slags (first and second smelting)
- 10 08 02 Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
- 10 08 03 Flue gas dust
- 10 08 04 Other particulates and dust
- 10 08 05 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 08 06 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 08 07 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 09 Wastes from casting of ferrous pieces

- 10 09 01 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have not undergone pouring
- 10 09 02 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have undergone pouring



- 10 09 03 Furnace slag
- 10 09 04 Furnace dust
- 10 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 10 Wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces

- 10 10 01 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have not undergone pouring
- 10 10 02 Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have undergone pouring
- 10 10 03 Furnace slag
- 10 10 04 Furnace dust
- 10 10 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 11 Wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products

- 10 11 01 Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
- 10 11 02 Waste glass
- 10 11 03 Waste glass-based fibrous materials
- 10 11 04 Flue gas dust
- 10 11 05 Other particulates and dust
- 10 11 06 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 11 07 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 11 08 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 11 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 12 Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products

- 10 12 01 Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
- 10 12 02 Flue gas dust
- 10 12 03 Other particulates and dust
- 10 12 04 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 12 05 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 12 06 Discarded moulds
- 10 12 07 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 12 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

10 13 Wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them

- 10 13 01 Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
- 10 13 02 Waste from asbestos-cement manufacture
- 10 13 03 Waste from other cement-based composite materials
- 10 13 04 Waste from calcination and hydration of lime
- 10 13 05 Solid waste from gas treatment
- 10 13 06 Other particulates and dust
- 10 13 07 Sludges from gas treatment
- 10 13 08 Spent linings and refractories
- 10 13 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

11 INORGANIC METAL-CONTAINING WASTES FROM METAL TREATMENT AND THE COATING

OF METALS, AND NON-FERROUS HYDROMETALLURGY

11 01 Liquid wastes and sludges from metal treatment and coating of metals, (e.g. galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphatising, alkaline degreasing)

- 11 01 01* Cyanidic (alkaline) waste containing heavy metals other than chromium
- 11 01 02* Cyanidic (alkaline) waste not containing heavy metals
- 11 01 03* Cyanide-free wastes containing chromium
- 11 01 04 Cyanide-free wastes not containing chromium
- 11 01 05* Acidic pickling solutions
- 11 01 06* Acids not otherwise specified
- 11 01 07* Alkalis not otherwise specified
- 11 01 08* Phosphatising sludges

11 02 Wastes and sludges from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes

- 11 02 01 Sludges from copper hydrometallurgy
- 11 02 02* Sludges from zinc hydrometallurgy (including jarosite, goethite)
- 11 02 03 Waste from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
- 11 02 04 Sludges not otherwise specified



11 03 Sludges and solids from tempering processes

- 11 03 01* Waste containing cyanide
- 11 03 02* Other wastes

11 04 Other inorganic metal-containing wastes not otherwise specified

11 04 01 Other inorganic metal-containing wastes not otherwise specified

12 WASTES FROM SHAPING AND SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS

12 01 Wastes from shaping (including forgoing, welding, pressing, drawing, turning, cutting and filing)

- 12 01 01 Ferrous metal filings and turnings
- 12 01 02 Other ferrous metal particles
- 12 01 03 Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
- 12 01 04 Other non-ferrous metal particles
- 12 01 05 Plastics particles
- 12 01 06* Waste machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions)
- 12 01 07* Waste machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions)
- 12 01 08* Waste machining emulsions containing halogens
- 12 01 09* Waste machining emulsions free of halogens
- 12 01 10* Synthetic machining oils
- 12 01 11* Machining sludges
- 12 01 12* Spent waxes and fats
- 12 01 13 Welding waste
- 12 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

12 02 Wastes from mechanical surface treatment processes (blasting, grinding, honing, lapping, polishing)

- 12 02 01 Spent blasting grit
- 12 02 02 Sludges from grinding, honing and lapping
- 12 02 03 Polishing sludges
- 12 02 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

12 03 Wastes from water and steam degreasing processes (except 11)

- 12 03 01* Aqueous washing liquids
- 12 03 02* Steam degreasing waste

13 OIL WASTES (except edible oils, 05 and 12)

13 01 Waste hydraulic oils and brake fluids

- 13 01 01* Hydraulic oils, containing PCBs or PCTs
- 13 01 02* Other chlorinated hydraulic oils (except emulsions)
- 13 01 03* Non-chlorinated hydraulic oils (except emulsions)
- 13 01 04* Chlorinated emulsions
- 13 01 05* Non-chlorinated emulsions
- 13 01 06* Hydraulic oils containing only mineral oil
- 13 01 07* Other hydraulic oils
- 13 01 08* Brake fluids

13 02 Waste engine, gear and lubricating oils

- 13 02 01* Chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 02 02* Non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 02 03* Other engine, gear and lubricating oils

13 03 Waste insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids

- 13 03 01* Insulating or heat transmission oils and other liquids containing PCBs or PCTs
- 13 03 02* Other chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
- 13 03 03* Non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
- 13 03 04* Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
- 13 03 05* Mineral insulating and heat transmission oils

13 04 Bilge oils

- 13 04 01* Bilge oils from inland navigation
- 13 04 02* Bilge oils from jetty sewers
- 13 04 03* Bilge oils from other navigation

13 05 Oil/water separator contents

13 05 01* Oil/water separator solids



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- 13 05 02* Oil/water separator sludges
- 13 05 03* Interceptor sludges
- 13 05 04* Desalter sludges or emulsions
- 13 05 05* Other emulsions

13 06 Oil waste not otherwise specified

13 06 01* Oil waste not otherwise specified

14 WASTES FROM ORGANIC SUBSTANCES USED AS SOLVENTS (except 07 and 08)

14 01 Wastes from metal degreasing and machinery maintenance

- 14 01 01* chlorofluorocarbons
- 14 01 02* other halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 01 03* Other solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 01 04* Aqueous solvent mixes containing halogens
- 14 01 05* Aqueous solvent mixes free of halogens
- 14 01 06* Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
- 14 01 07* Sludges or solid wastes free of halogenated solvents

14 02 Wastes from textile cleaning and degreasing of natural products

- 14 02 01* Halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 02 02* Solvent mixes or organic liquids free of halogenated solvents
- 14 02 03* Sludges or solid waste containing halogenated solvents
- 14 02 04* Sludges or solid waste containing other solvents

14 03 Wastes from the electronic industry

- 14 03 01* Chlorofluorocarbons
- 14 03 02* Other halogenated solvents
- 14 03 03* Solvents and solvent mixes free of halogenated solvents
- 14 03 04* Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
- 14 03 05* Sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents

14 04 Wastes from coolants, foam/aerosol propellents

- 14 04 01* Chlorofluorocarbons
- 14 04 02* Other halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 04 03* Other solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 04 04* Sludges or solid waste containing halogenated solvents
- 14 04 05* Sludges or solid waste containing other solvents

14 05 Wastes from solvent and coolant recovery (still bottoms)

- 14 05 01* Chlorofluorocarbons
- 14 05 02* Halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 05 03* Other solvents and solvent mixes
- 14 05 04* Sludges containing halogenated solvents
- 14 05 05* Sludges containing other solvents

15 WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE

CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

15 01 Packaging

- 15 01 01 Paper and cardboard packaging
- 15 01 02 Plastic packaging
- 15 01 03 Wooden packaging
- 15 01 04 Metallic packaging
- 15 01 05 Composite packaging
- 15 01 06 Mixed packaging
- 15 01 07 Glass packaging
- 15 01 08* Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

15 02 Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing

- 15 02 02* Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
- $15\ 02\ 03$ Absorbents, filter materials , wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in $15\ 02$ 02



16 WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST

16 01 End-of-life vehicles and their components

- 16 01 03 End-of-life tyres
- 16 01 04 Discarded vehicles
- 16 01 06 End-of-life vehicles, drained of liquids and emptied of other hazardous components
- 16 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

16 02 Discarded equipment and its components

- 16 02 09* Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs or PCTs
- 16 02 10* Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs or PCTs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
- 16 02 11* Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
- 16 02 12* Discarded equipment containing free asbestos
- 16 02 13* Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to
- 16 02 12
- 16 02 14 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
- 16 02 15* Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
- 16 02 16 Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15

16 03 Off-specification batches

- 16 03 01 Inorganic off-specification batches
- 16 03 02 Organic off-specification batches

16 04 Waste explosives

- 16 04 01* Waste ammunition
- 16 04 02* Fireworks waste
- 16 04 03* Other waste explosives

16 05 Chemicals and gases in containers

- 16 05 01 Industrial gases in high pressure cylinders, LPG containers and industrial aerosol containers (including halons)
- 16 05 02 Other waste containing inorganic chemicals, e.g. lab chemicals not otherwise specified, fire extinguishing

powders

16 05 03 Other waste containing organic chemicals, e.g. lab chemicals not otherwise specified

16 06 Batteries and accumulators

- 16 06 01* Lead batteries
- 16 06 02* Ni-Cd batteries
- 16 06 03* Mercury-containing batteries
- 16 06 04 Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
- 16 06 05 Other batteries and accumulators
- 16 06 06* Electrolyte from batteries and accumulators

16 07 Wastes from transport and storage tank cleaning (except 05 and 12)

- 16 07 01* Waste from marine transport tank cleaning, containing chemicals
- 16 07 02* Waste from marine transport tank cleaning, containing oil
- 16 07 03* Waste from railway and road transport tank cleaning, containing oil
- 16 07 04* Waste from railway and road transport tank cleaning, containing chemicals
- 16 07 05* Waste from storage tank cleaning, containing chemicals
- 16 07 06* Waste from storage tank cleaning, containing oil
- 16 07 07 Solid waste from ship cargoes
- 16 07 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

16 08 Spent catalysts

- 16 08 01 Spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)
- 16 08 02* Spent catalysts containing dangerous transition metals (1) or transition metal compounds
- 16 08 03 Spent catalysts containing other transition metals (2) or transition metal compounds (except 16 08 07)
- 16 08 04 Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts
- 16 08 05* Spent catalysts containing phosphoric acid
- 16 08 06* Spent liquids used as catalysts
- 16 08 07* Spent catalysts contaminated with dangerous substances





17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING ROAD CONSTRUCTION)

17 01 Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, and gypsum-based materials

- 17 01 01 Concrete
- 17 01 02 Bricks
- 17 01 03 Tiles and ceramics
- 17 01 04 Gypsum-based construction materials
- 17 01 05 Asbestos-based construction materials

17 02 Wood, glass and plastic

- 17 02 01 Wood
- 17 02 02 Glass
- 17 02 03 Plastic

17 03 Asphalt, tar and tarred products

- 17 03 01 Asphalt containing tar
- 17 03 02 Asphalt not containing tar
- 17 03 03 Tar and tar products

17 04 Metals (including their alloys)

- 17 04 01 Copper, bronze, brass
- 17 04 02 Aluminium
- 17 04 03 Lead
- 17 04 04 Zinc
- 17 04 05 Iron and steel
- 17 04 06 Tin
- 17 04 07 Mixed metals
- 17 04 08 Cables

17 05 Soil and dredging spoil

- 17 05 03* Soil and stones containing dangerous substances
- 17 05 04 Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
- 17 05 05* Dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
- 17 05 06 Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05

17 06 Insulation materials

- 17 06 01* Insulation materials containing asbestos
- 17 06 02 Other insulation materials

17 07 Mixed construction and demolition waste

- 17 07 02* Mixed construction and demolition waste or separated fractions containing dangerous substances
- 17 07 03 Mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 07 02

18 WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)

18 01 Wastes from natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans

- 18 01 01 Sharps (except 18 01 03)
- 18 01 02 Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
- 18 01 03* Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
- 18 01 04 Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection, (e.g. dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
- 18 01 06* Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
- 18 01 07 Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
- 18 01 08* Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
- 18 01 09 Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
- 18 01 10* Amalgam waste from dental care

18 02 Wastes from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals

- 18 02 01 Sharps (except 18 02 02)
- 18 02 02* Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
- 18 02 03 Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
- 18 02 05* Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances



- 18 02 06 Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05
- 18 02 07* Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
- 18 02 08 Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07

19 WASTES FROM WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE WATER INDUSTRY

19 01 Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste

- 19 01 02 Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
- 19 01 05* Filter cake from gas treatment
- 19 01 06* Aqueous liquid waste from gas treatment and other aqueous liquid waste
- 19 01 07* Solid waste from gas treatment
- 19 01 10* Spent activated carbon from flue gas treatment
- 19 01 11* Bottom ash and slag containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 12 Bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
- 19 01 13* Fly ash containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 14 Fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
- 19 01 15* Boiler dust containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 16 Boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15
- 19 01 17* Pyrolysis waste containing dangerous substances
- 19 01 18 Pyrolysis waste other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
- 19 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

19 02 Wastes from specific physico/chemical treatments of industrial waste, (e.g. dechromatation, decyanidation,

neutralisation)

- 19 02 01* Metal hydroxide sludges and other sludges from metal insolubilisation treatment
- 19 02 03 Premixed waste composed only of wastes not marked as hazardous
- 19 02 04* Premixed waste composed of at least one waste marked as hazardous

19 03 Stabilised/solidified wastes (3)

- 19 03 04* Waste marked as hazardous, partly stabilised (4)
- 19 03 05 Stabilised waste other than those mentioned in 19 03 04
- 19 03 06* Waste marked as hazardous, solidified
- 19 03 07 Solidified waste other than those mentioned in 19 03 06

19 04 Vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification

- 19 04 01 Vitrified waste
- 19 04 02* Fly ash and other flue gas treatment waste
- 19 04 03* Non-vitrified solid phase
- 19 04 04 Aqueous liquid waste from vitrified waste tempering

19 05 Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes

- 19 05 01 Non-composted fraction of municipal and similar waste
- 19 05 02 Non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
- 19 05 03 Off-specification compost
- 19 05 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

19 06 Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste

- 19 06 01 Anaerobic treatment sludges of municipal and similar waste
- 19 06 02 Anaerobic treatment sludges of animal and vegetal waste
- 19 06 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

19 07 Landfill leachate

19 07 01 Landfill leachate

19 08 Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified

- 19 08 01 Screenings
- 19 08 02 Waste from desanding
- 19 08 03* Grease and oil mixture from oil/waste water separation
- 19 08 04 Sludges from the treatment of industrial waste water
- 19 08 05 Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
- 19 08 06* Saturated or spent ion exchange resins
- 19 08 07* Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
- 19 08 99 Wastes not otherwise specified



19 09 Wastes from the preparation of drinking water or water for industrial use

- 19 09 01 Solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
- 19 09 02 Sludges from water clarification
- 19 09 03 Sludges from decarbonation
- 19 09 04 Spent activated carbon
- 19 09 05 Saturated or spent ion exchange resins
- 19 09 06 Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
- 19 09 99 Wastes not otherwise specified

19 10 Wastes from shredding of metal-containing waste

- 19 10 01 Iron and steel waste
- 19 10 02 Non-ferrous waste
- 19 10 03* Fluff light fraction containing dangerous substances
- 19 10 04 Fluff light fraction other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
- 19 10 05* Dust and other fractions containing dangerous substances
- 19 10 06 Dust and other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05

20 MUNICIPAL WASTES AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS

20 01 Separately collected fractions

- 20 01 01 Paper and cardboard
- 20 01 02 Glass
- 20 01 03 Small plastics
- 20 01 04 Other plastics
- 20 01 05 Small metals (cans, etc.)
- 20 01 06 Other metals
- 20 01 07 Wood
- 20 01 08 Organic kitchen waste
- 20 01 10 Clothes
- 20 01 11 Textiles
- 20 01 13* Solvents
- 20 01 14* Acids
- 20 01 15* Alkalines
- 20 01 17* Photochemicals
- 20 01 19* Pesticides
- 20 01 21* Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
- 20 01 22 Aerosols
- 20 01 23* Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
- 20 01 25 Edible oil and fat
- 20 01 26* Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 04 25
- 20 01 27* Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances
- 20 01 28 Paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27
- 20 01 29* Detergents containing dangerous substances
- 20 01 30 Detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29
- 20 01 31* Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
- 20 01 32 Medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
- 20 01 33* Mixed batteries and accumulators containing batteries or accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or
- 16 06 03
- 20 01 34 Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
- 20 01 35* Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
- 20 01 36 Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35

20 02 Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)

- 20 02 01 Compostable waste
- 20 02 02 Soil and stones
- 20 02 03 Other non-compostable wastes
- 20 03 Other municipal wastes



- 20 03 01 Mixed municipal waste
- 20 03 02 Waste from markets
- 20 03 03 Street cleaning residues
- 20 03 04 Septic tank sludge
- (1) Transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium.
- (2) See footnote 1
- (3) Stabilisation processes change the dangerousness of the constituents in the waste and thus transform hazardous waste into non-hazardous

waste. Solidification processes only change the physical state of the waste by using additives, (e.g. liquid into solid) without

changing the chemical properties of the waste.

(4) A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed

completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in short, middle or long term.