

Benchmarks

(Key measurements in our operations and output to identify areas of improvement.)

ENERGY

We report on energy used for electricity, heating, cooling, vehicle fleet (mobile fuel), emergency generator, fireplace (firewood or stationary fuel), onsite wastewater treatment and district heating/cooling. This statistic does not include embodied energy, visitor transport, employee transport, food, external laundry and freight which can be found in the CO2e Footprint.

To ensure due diligence, renewable energy can only be claimed with EarthCheck's approval. It can include renewable energy purchase of green power (solar, hydro, wind) and renewable energy produced on property through waste incineration, biomass (wood, etc.), biogas, solar, geothermal and heat recovered from wastewater.

WATER

This amount is the Potable Water Consumption per Guest Night in the latest audited EarthCheck Report in relation to the first audited number per Guest Night with the same methodology.

WASTE

This amount is the non-recyclable waste (sent to landfill/incineration) per Guest Night of the latest audited EarthCheck Report in relation to the first audited number per Guest Night with same methodology.

CARBON EMISSIONS

The reduction is in relation between the first and latest audited EarthCheck Report with same methodology. We report on all Greenhouse Gas emissions, which is also referred to CO2e or CO2 equivalent.

Scope 1 emissions are caused directly by processes and equipment of the company - for example, while running its boilers, emergency generators and vehicles.

Scope 2 emissions are made indirectly by a company to facilitate its daily operations via energy and utility purchases, the most obvious examples of which being power, heating and cooling bought to run a site and produced on its behalf.

Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (by third parties/customers) both up and down the value chain, which can be influenced by, for example, financial transactions. They account for the biggest share of any company's carbon emissions, and it is the most challenging to measure, as well as reduce. Some examples of a company's Scope 3 emissions include: purchase of capital goods and services (embodied energy, laundry), sourcing and processing of sold products (food), waste management, end of life disposal or repurposing of sold products, business travel, employee commuting, and transportation (upstream and downstream).