



EARTHCHECK

BENCHMARKING ASSESSMENT REPORT

DESTINATION BENCHMARKING

SNAEFELLSNES PENINSULA
STYKKISHOLMI, ICELAND



REPORT DATE: 12 November 2020

Benchmarking Data Collection Period: 1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019

The planet deserves more than half measures

OVERVIEW

This annual assessment of **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** was undertaken against EarthCheck benchmarking indicators and checklists developed for EarthCheck and listed below. ¹ They have been carefully selected to track performance in key areas of environmental and social performance impact. EarthCheck benchmarking provides an organisation a vehicle for sustainability reporting and is based on the premise of continual improvement. By undertaking a Benchmarking Assessment an organisation meets the requirements of annual benchmarking which includes the collection and submission of benchmarking data to EarthCheck for review and completion of the Benchmarking Assessment Report.² The lead agency responsible for collection, collation and authorisation of the information required by the indicators was the **Snaefellsnes Peninsula**.

Destination Performance Indicator Measure		
1	Policy	Policy is produced and in place ²
2	Energy	Energy Consumption (GJ / Person Year) ² Green Power (%) ⁴ Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) (t CO ₂ -e / Person Year) ³ Indirect Emissions (Scope 3) (t CO ₂ -e / Person Year) ³
3	Water	Potable Water Consumption (kL / Person Year) ³ Recycled / Captured Water (%) ⁴
4	Waste	Waste Sent to Landfill (m ³ / Person Year) ³ Recycled / Reused / Composted Waste (%) ⁴
5	Sector Specific	Nitrous Oxides Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) ^{3, 5} Sulphur Dioxide Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) ^{3, 5} Particulate Matter Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) ^{3, 5} Water Samples Passed (%) ² Habitat Conservation Area (%) ² Green Space (%) ² Significant Site Maintenance Fund (%) Destination Safety – Homicide Rate (%) Destination Safety – Theft Rate (%) Destination Safety – Assault Rate (%) Socio-Economic Benefit – Unemployment Rate (%) Accredited Operations (%) ²
Lead Agency Performance Indicator Measure		
6	Water saving	Water Savings Rating (Points) ⁶
7	Waste Recycling	Waste Recycling Rating (Points) ⁶
8	Paper	Paper Products Rating (Points) ⁶
9	Cleaning	Cleaning Products Rating (Points) ⁶
10	Pesticides	Pesticide Products Rating (Points) ⁶
11	Operation Selected	Country Products Produced (%) Staff Training (%) Monetary Contribution to Conservation (%)

1 Please refer to the relevant EarthCheck Sector Benchmarking Indicator (SBI) document for more details. For frequently asked questions (FAQs) about benchmarking or specific help, please log on to 'My EarthCheck'

2 Produced by the lead agency after consultation with the community and consensus.

3 Person year is equivalent to 365 person days. EarthCheck Communities must also allow for both resident and transient (tourist) populations in indicators assessed on a per person year basis. Tourist activity is classified into an "overnight stay" or "day tripper". An overnight stay is counted the same as a permanent resident, that is, 1 person day. A day tripper is counted as 0.333 person day

4 These indicators are for guidance only and do not affect the overall benchmarking evaluation.

5 Primary assessed impacts on air quality are emissions due to electricity consumption, vehicular transport, industrial processes and mining. The levels are calculated on a per unit area basis using total emissions and total bounded area of the Community, including waterways. The data is then normalized against the average number of person years per area of the country.

6 Assessed for the lead agency only.

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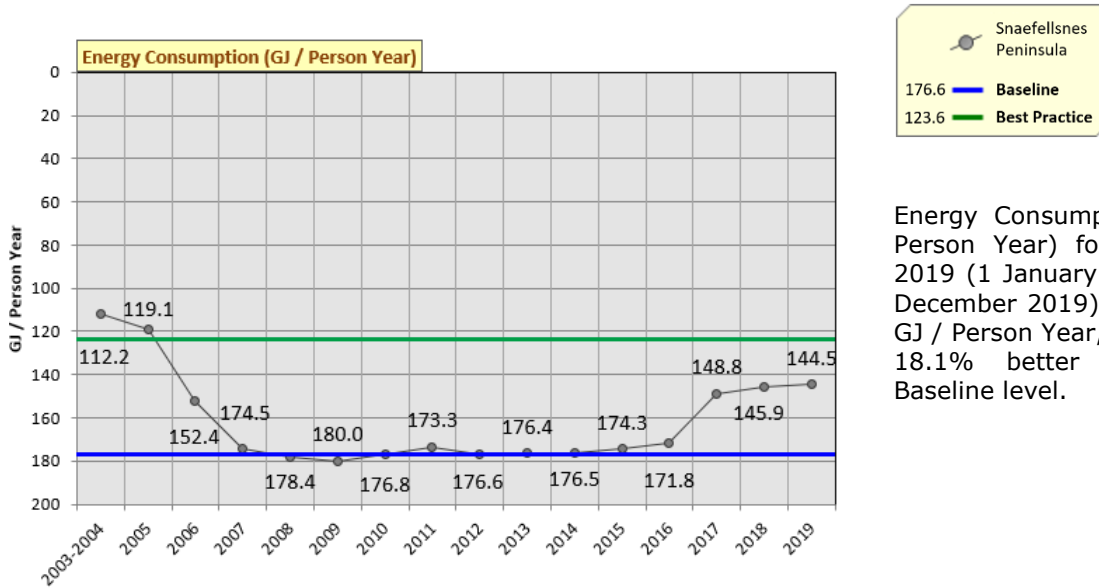
DESTINATION PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

Current performance: Below Baseline ✖ At or above Baseline ✔ At or above Best Practice ★

1. Policy ★

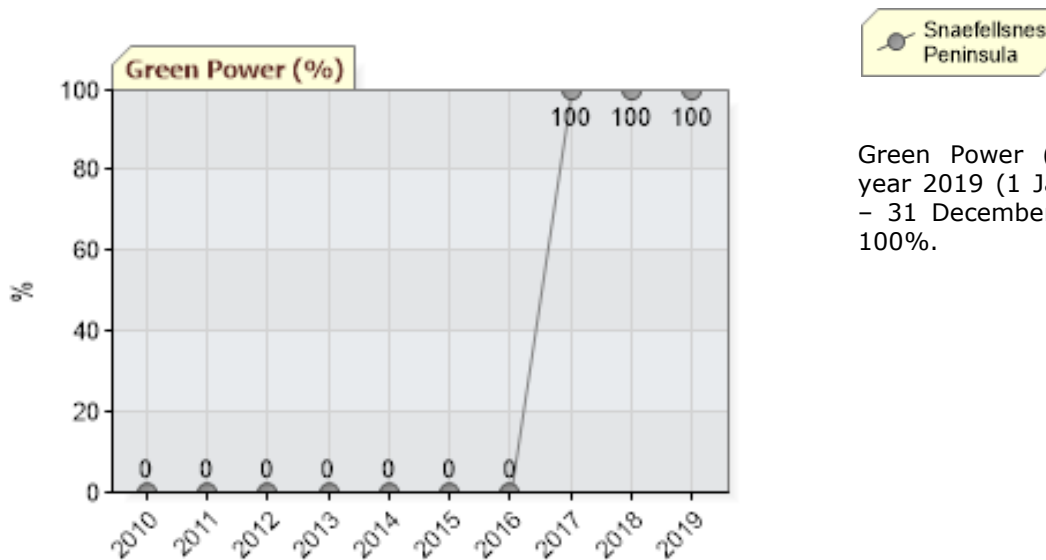
2. Energy

Energy Consumption (GJ / Person Year) ✔



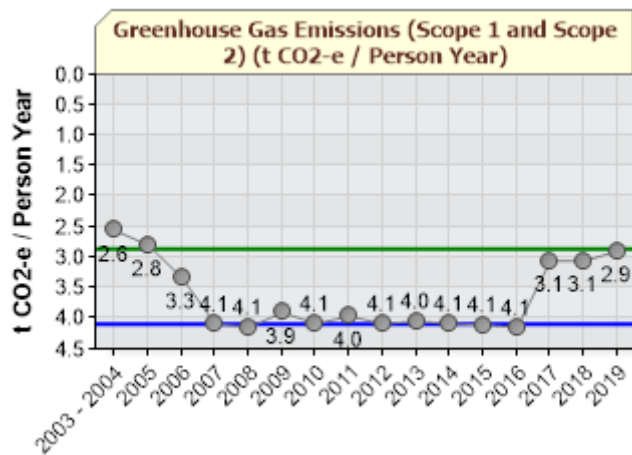
Energy Consumption (GJ / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 144.5 GJ / Person Year, which was 18.1% better than the Baseline level.

Green Power (%)



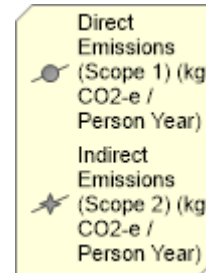
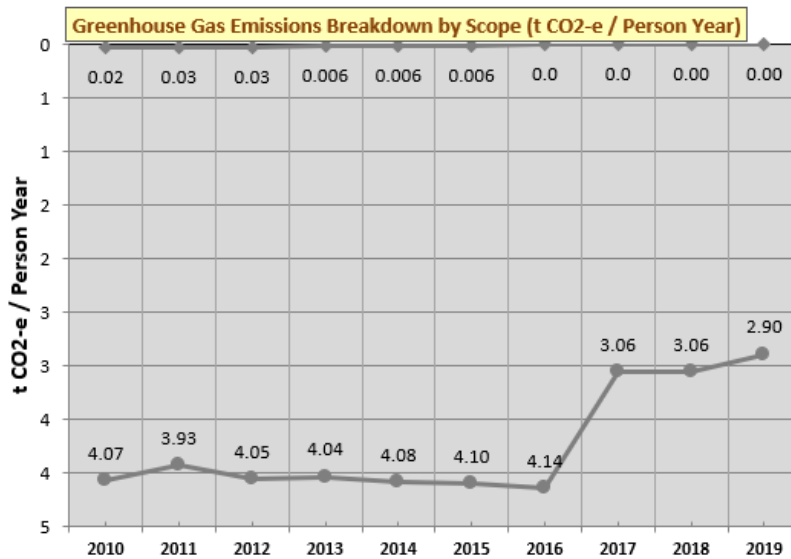
Green Power (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 100%.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) (t CO₂-e / Person Year) ✓



Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) (t CO₂-e / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 2.9 t CO₂-e / Person Year, which was 29.2% better than the Baseline level.

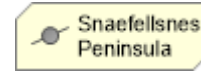
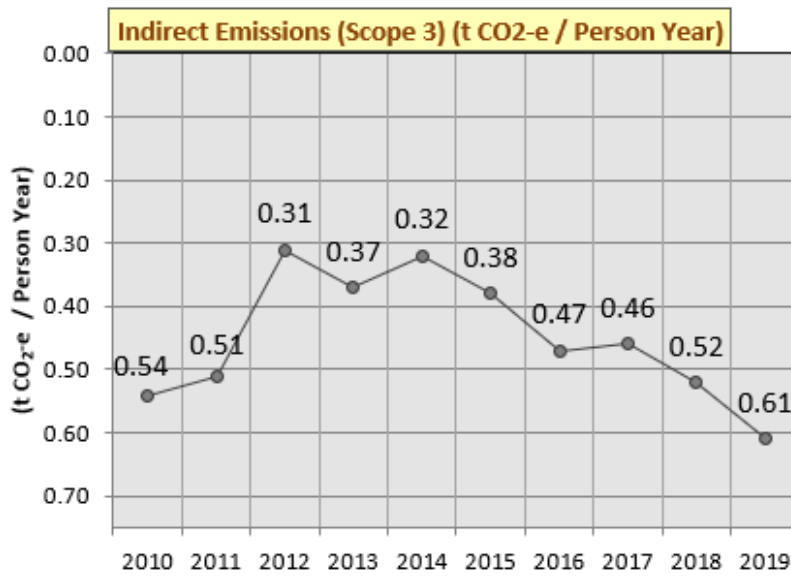
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Breakdown by Scope (t CO₂-e / Person Year)



Direct Emissions (Scope 1) (t CO₂-e / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 2.90 t CO₂-e / Person Year.

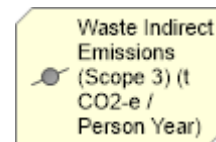
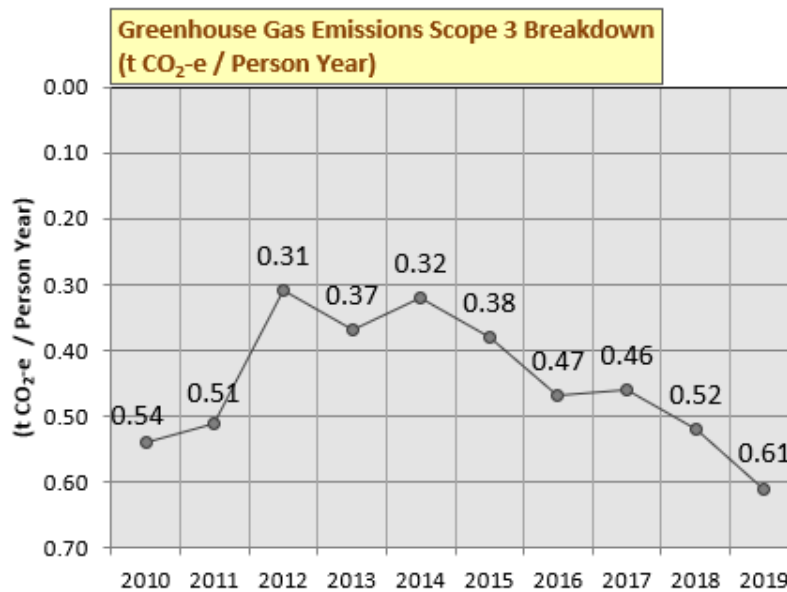
Indirect Emissions (Scope 2) (t CO₂-e / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.0 t CO₂-e / Person Year.

Indirect Emissions (Scope 3) (t CO₂-e / Person Year)



Indirect Emissions (Scope 3) (t CO₂-e / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.61 t CO₂-e / Person Year.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Scope 3 Breakdown (t CO₂-e / Person Year)



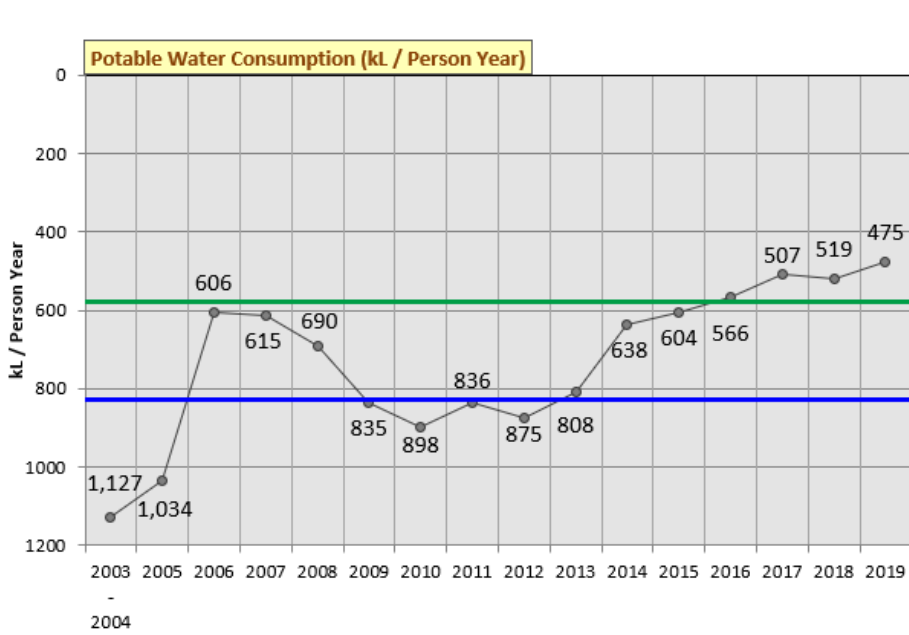
Waste Indirect Emissions (Scope 3) (t CO₂-e / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.61 t CO₂-e / Person Year.

Direct Emissions (Scope 1)									
Stationary Fuel Combustion									
2019									
Type	Quantity	Unit	Energy Consumption (MJ)	CO ₂ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	CH ₄ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	N ₂ O Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	Total Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)		
Heavy fuel oil	111143	litres (L)	4247460.7	312.3	0.8	0.8	313.9		
subtotal			4247460.7	312.3	0.8	0.8	313.9		
Mobile Fuel Combustion (road)									
2019									
Type	Quantity	Unit	Energy Consumption (MJ)	CO ₂ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	CH ₄ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	N ₂ O Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	Total Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)		
Motor gasoline	1323047	litres (L)	45251487.9	2979.1	22.6	106.6	3108.3		
Diesel	3038883	litres (L)	116075910.1	8171.2	9.0	133.3	8313.5		
subtotal			161327398.0	11150.3	31.6	239.9	11421.8		
Mobile Fuel Combustion (water)									
2019									
Type	Quantity	Unit	Energy Consumption (MJ)	CO ₂ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	CH ₄ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	N ₂ O Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	Total Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)		
Heavy fuel oil	1042000	litres (L)	39821257.5	2928.1	5.6	23.5	2957.1		
subtotal			39821257.5	2928.1	5.6	23.5	2957.1		
TOTAL			205396116.1	14390.7	38.0	264.1	14692.8		
Indirect Emissions (Scope 2)									
Purchased Electricity									
2019									
Quantity	Unit	% Green Power	Provider	Energy Consumption (MJ)	CO ₂ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	CH ₄ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	N ₂ O Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	Total Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	
146672896	Kilowatt hour (kWh)	100	Iceland	528022425.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
subtotal				528022425.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL				528022425.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2)									
GRAND TOTAL				733418541.7	14390.7	38.0	264.1	14692.8	
Indirect Emissions (Scope 3)									
Waste Sent to Landfill									
2019									
Quantity	Unit	Type of Landfill	Type of Waste	Type of Operation	Source	CO ₂ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	CH ₄ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	N ₂ O Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	Total Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)
2599570	kilograms (uncompacted)	Covered and/or managed waste treatment facility	Unknown (mixed waste types)	Other Operation	International	0	3117.98	0	3117.98
subtotal						0	3117.98	0	3117.98
Waste Sent for Incineration									
2019									

Quantity	Unit	Type of Incineration Technology	Type of Waste	Source	CO ₂ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	CH ₄ Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	N ₂ O Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)	Total Emission Estimate (t CO ₂ -e)
31887	kilograms (uncompacted)	Continuous Incineration - Stoker	Textiles	International	2.51	0.0	0.0	2.51
subtotal					2.51	0.0	0.0	2.51
TOTAL					2.51	3117.98	0.0	3120.49

3. Water

Potable Water Consumption (kL / Person Year) ★



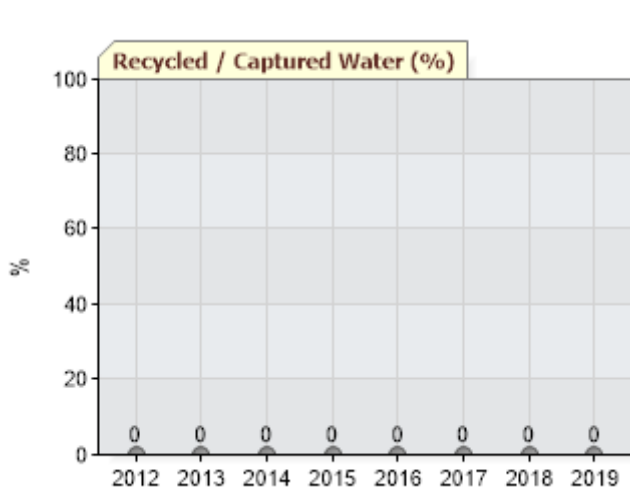
 Snæfellsnes Peninsula
 828.15 Baseline
 579.7 Best Practice


Potable Water Consumption (kL / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019) was 475 kL / Person Year, which was 18.1% better than the Best Practice level.

2019

Quantity	Unit	Potable Water Consumption (kL)
2412534.0	kilolitres (kL)	2412534.0 kL
	TOTAL	2412534.0 kL

Recycled / Captured Water (%)

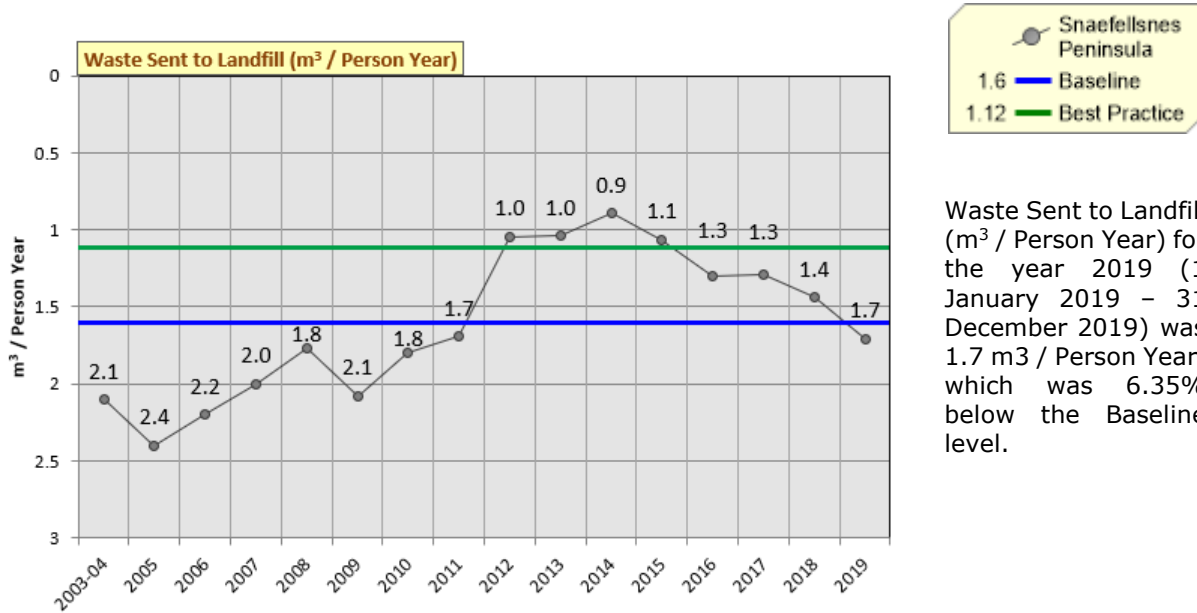


 Snæfellsnes Peninsula

Recycled / Captured Water (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019) was 0%.

4. Waste

Waste Sent to Landfill (m³ / Person Year) ✕

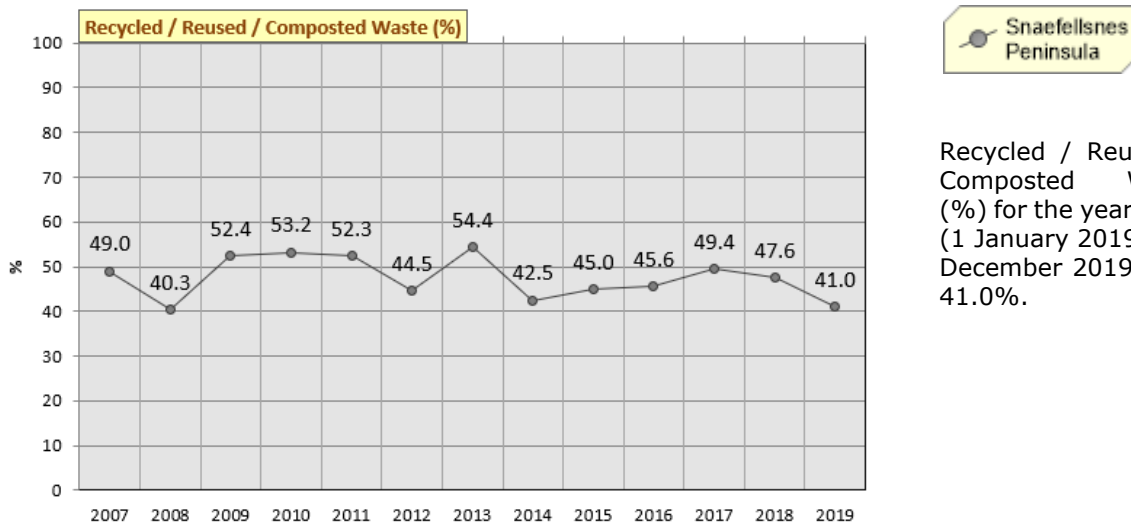


Waste Sent to Landfill (m³ / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 1.7 m³ / Person Year, which was 6.35% below the Baseline level.

2019

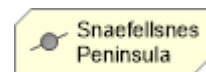
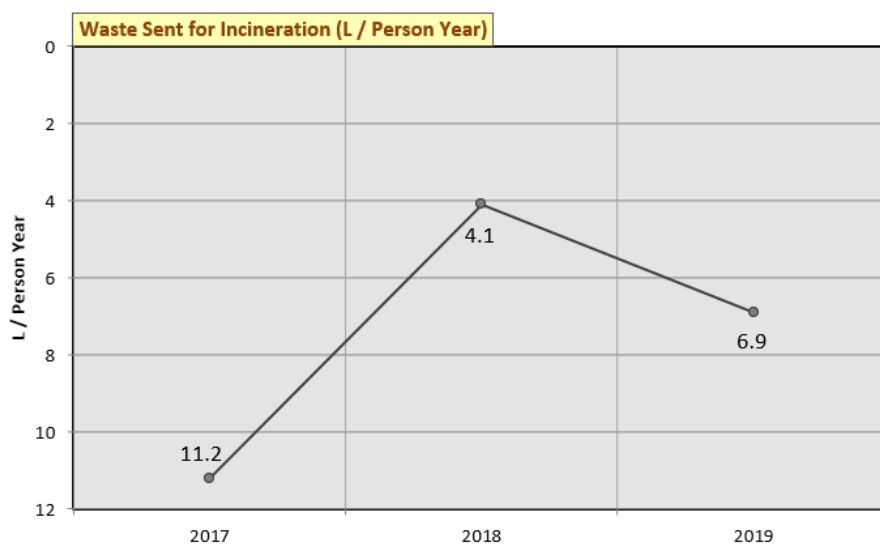
Quantity	Unit	Type of Landfill	Type of Waste	Type of Operation	Waste Sent to Landfill (m ³)
2598320	kilograms (uncompacted)	Covered and/or managed waste treatment facility	Unknown (mixed waste types)	Other Operation	8661.1
TOTAL					8661.1 m³

Recycled / Reused / Composted Waste (%)



Recycled / Reused / Composted Waste (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 41.0%.

Waste Sent for Incineration (L / Person Year)



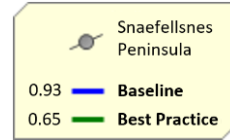
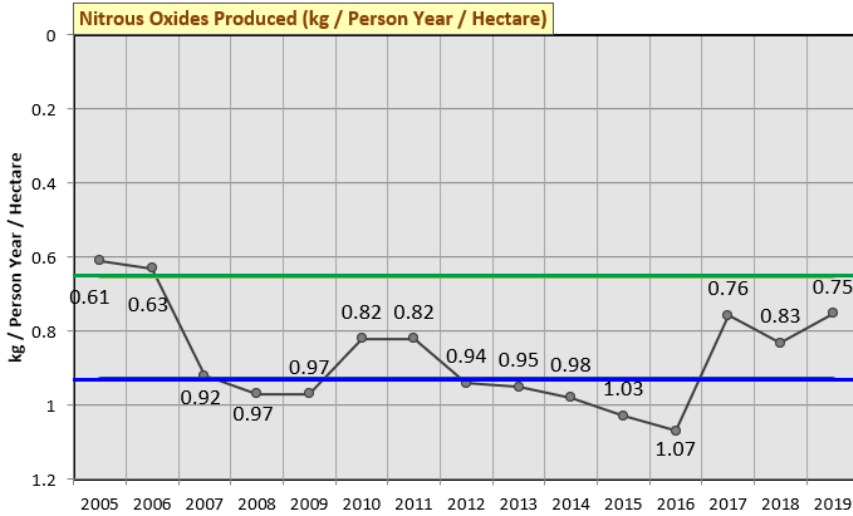
Waste Sent for Incineration (L / Person Year) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019) was 6.9 L / Person Year.

2019

Quantity	Unit	Type of Incineration Technology	Type of Waste	Waste Sent for Incineration (m ³)
10437	kilograms (uncompacted)	Continuous Incineration - Stoker	Textiles	34.8 m ³
			TOTAL	34800.0 L

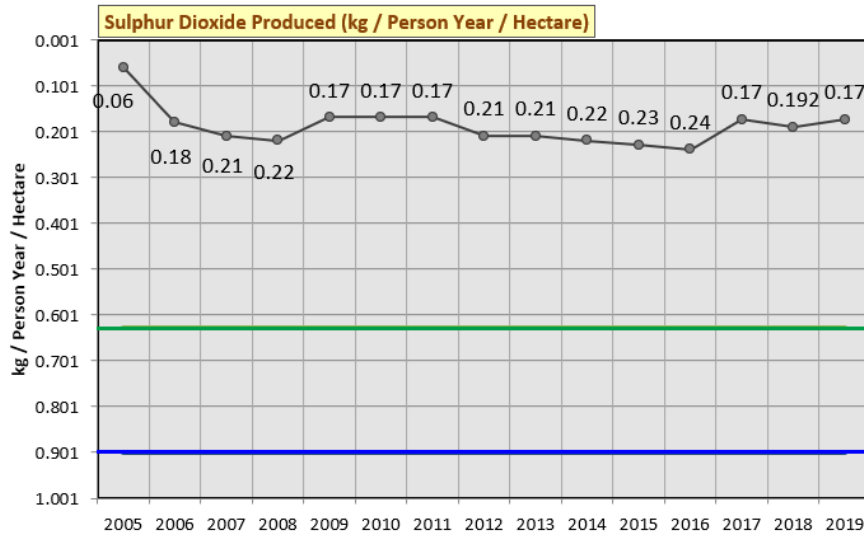
5. Sector Specific

Nitrous Oxides Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) ✓



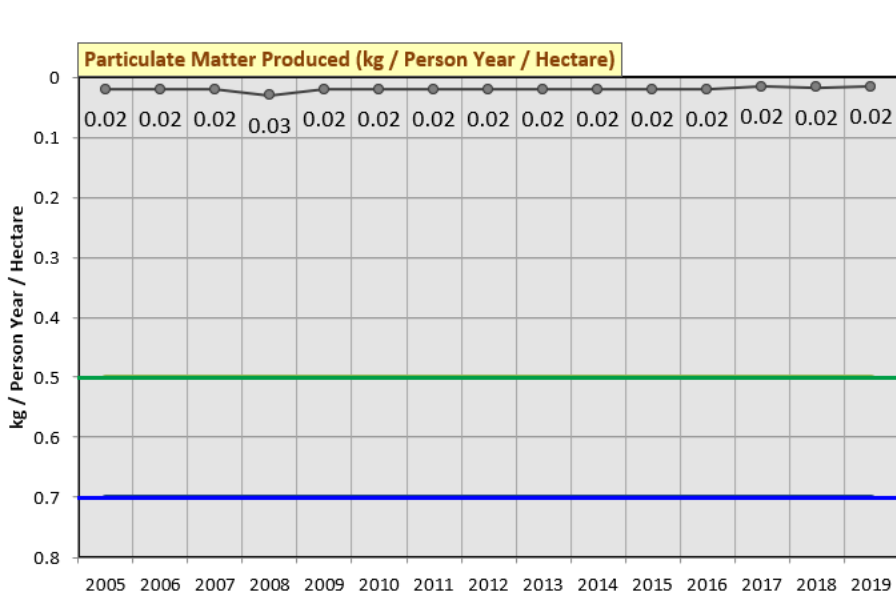
Nitrous Oxides Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.75 kg / Person Year / Hectare, which was 19% better than the Baseline level.

Sulphur Dioxide Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) ★



Sulphur Dioxide Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.17 kg / Person Year / Hectare, which was 73% better than the Best Practice level.

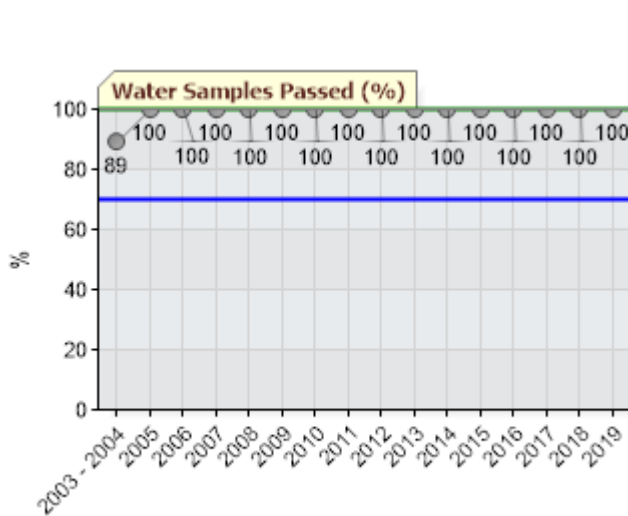
Particulate Matter Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) ★



Snæfellsnes Peninsula
 0.7 — Baseline
 0.5 — Best Practice

Particulate Matter Produced (kg / Person Year / Hectare) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.02 kg / Person Year / Hectare, which was 96% better than Best Practice level.

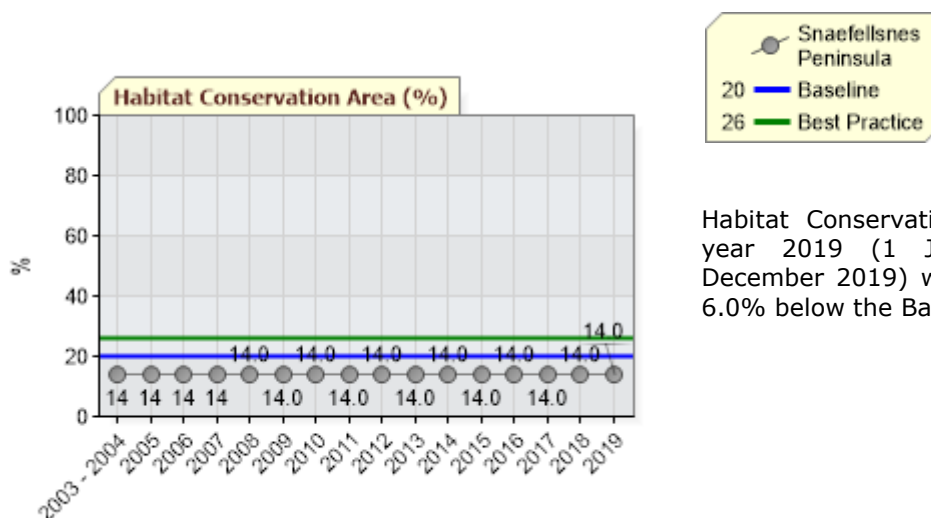
Water Samples Passed (%) ★



Snæfellsnes Peninsula
 70 — Baseline
 100 — Best Practice

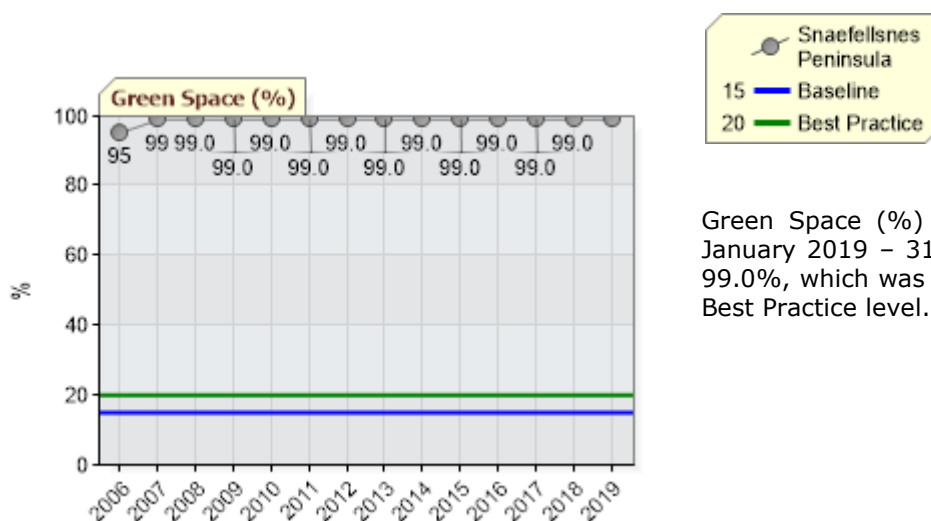
Water Samples Passed (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 100%, which was at the Best Practice level.

Habitat Conservation Area (%) ✕



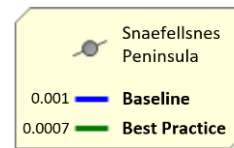
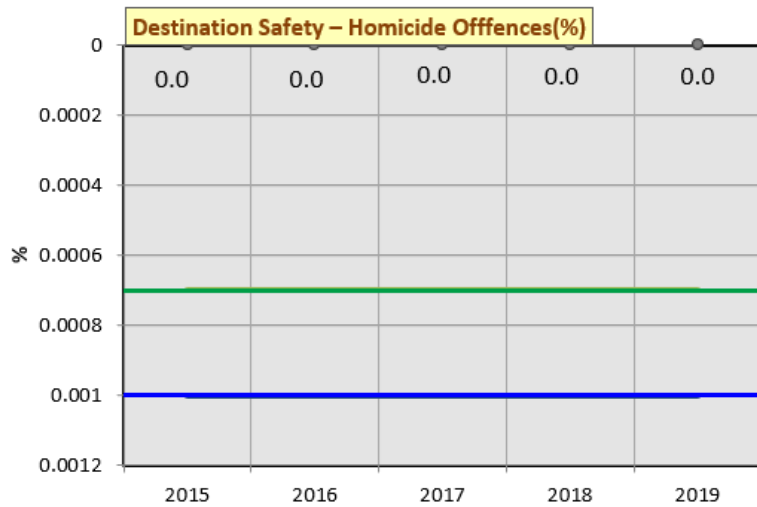
Habitat Conservation Area (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 14.0%, which was 6.0% below the Baseline level.

Green Space (%) ★



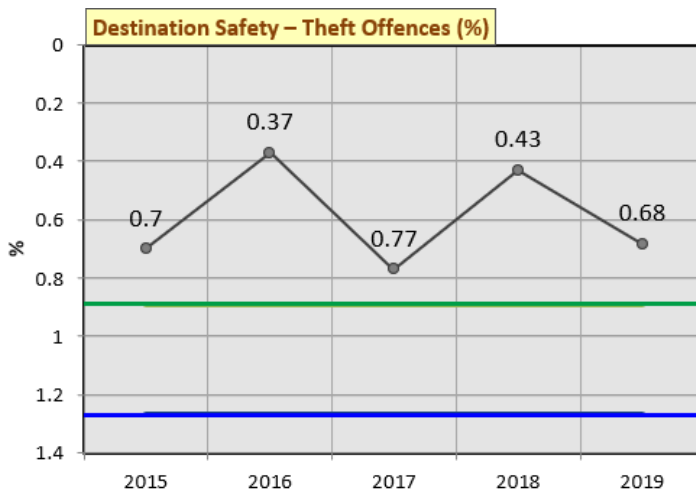
Green Space (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 99.0%, which was 79.0% better than the Best Practice level.

Destination Safety – Homicide Rate (%) ★



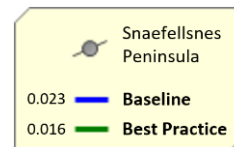
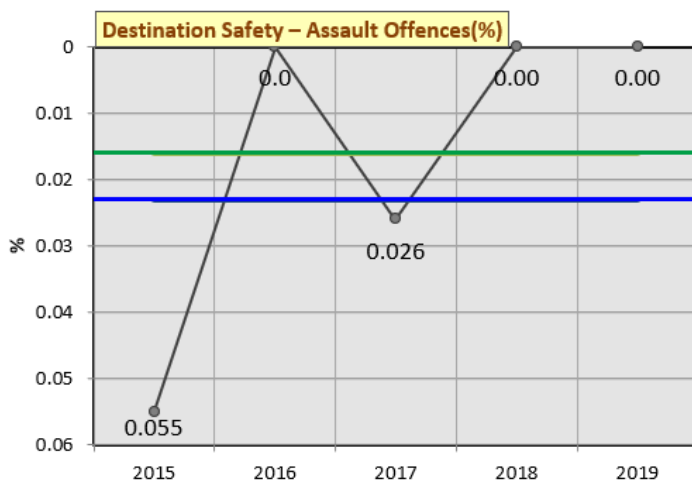
Homicide Rate for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.0%, which was 0.0007% better than the Best Practice level.

Destination Safety – Theft Rate (%) ★



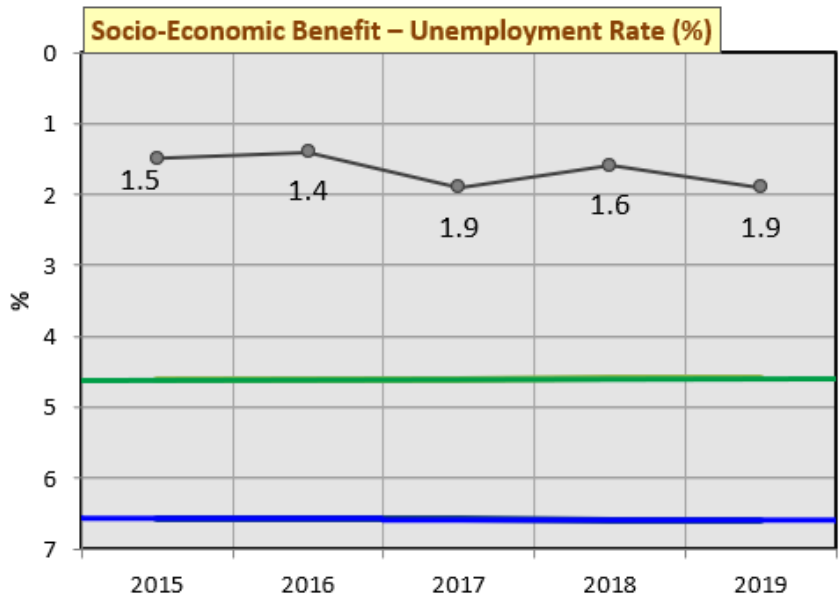
Theft Rate for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.68%, which was 0.21% better than the Best Practice level.

Destination Safety – Assault Rate (%) ★



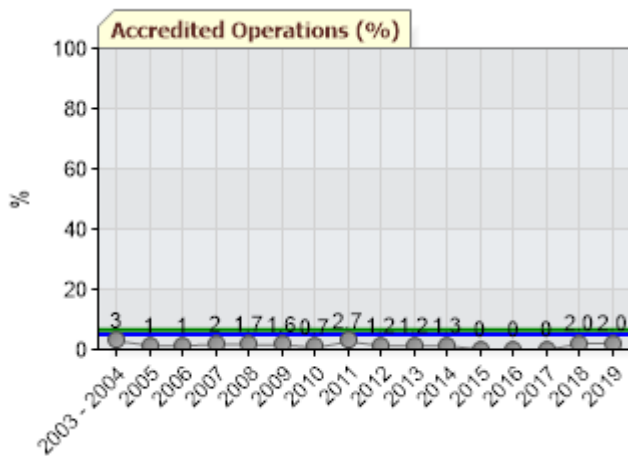
Assault Rate for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 0.0%, which was 0.016% better than the Best Practice level.

Socio-Economic Benefit – Unemployment Rate (%) ★



Unemployment Rate (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 1.9%, which was 2.7% better than the Best Practice level.

Accredited Operations (%) ✕

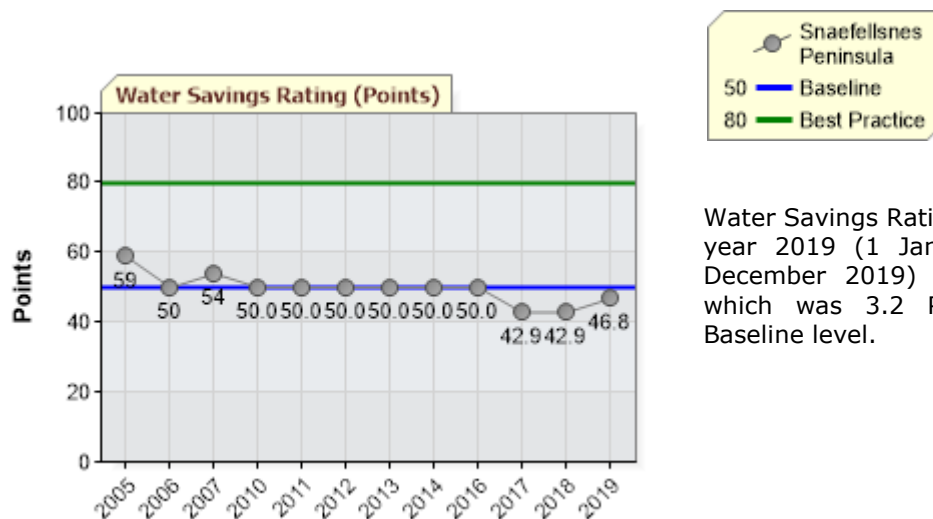


Accredited Operations (%) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 2.0%, which was 3.0% below the Baseline level.

LEAD AGENCY PERFORMANCE

91 6. Water

Water Savings Rating (Points) ✕

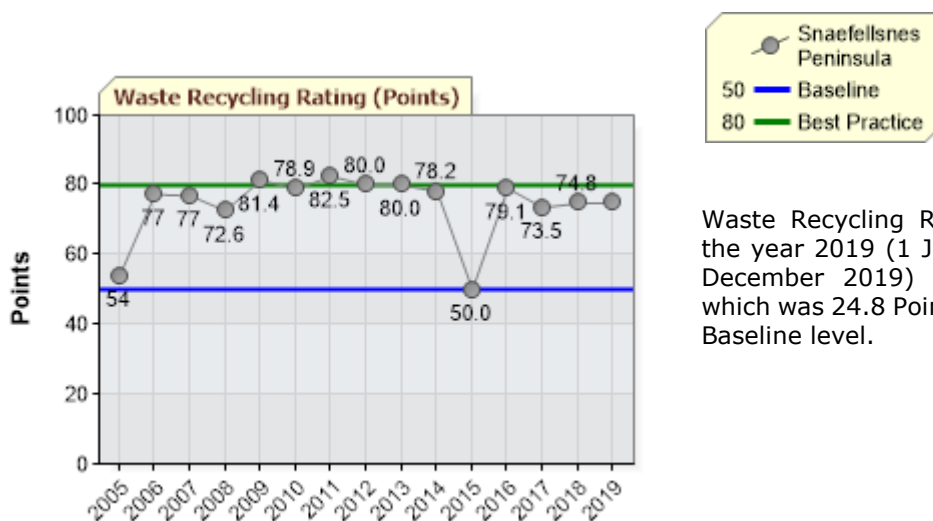


Water Savings Rating (Points) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 46.8 Points, which was 3.2 Points below the Baseline level.

Water Savings Measures	Frequency / Percentage Rating	Water Savings Rating (Points)
Check for leaks	Once a year	54.0 Points
Low/dual flush toilets	60-79%	73.9 Points
Low flow tap fittings	Relevant / Not Available	50.0 Points
Low flow shower fittings	Relevant / Not Available	50.0 Points
Water sprinklers used after dark	Relevant / Not Available	50.0 Points
Minimal irrigation landscaping	Relevant / Not Available	50.0 Points
Use of recycle/grey/rain water	0%	0.0 Points
	Overall Rating:	46.8 Points

92 7. Waste

Waste Recycling Rating (Points) ✓

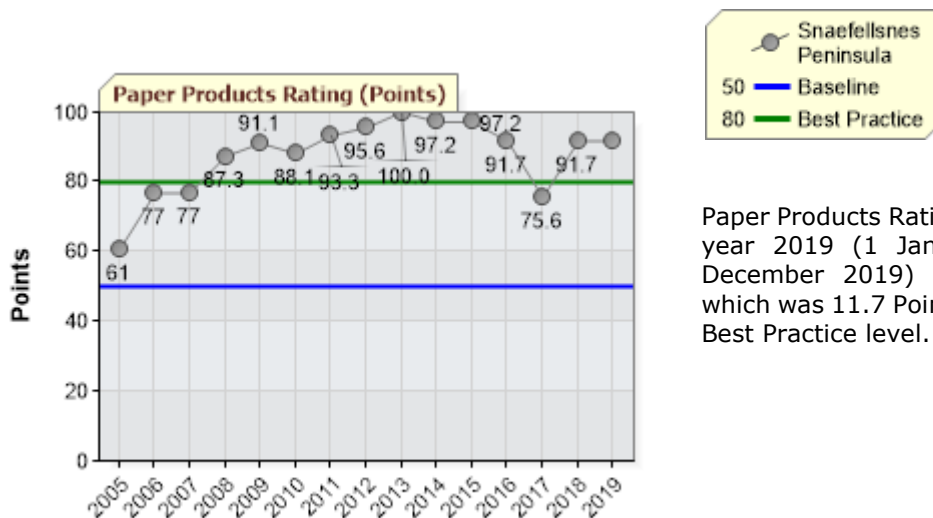


Waste Recycling Rating (Points) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 74.8 Points, which was 24.8 Points better than the Baseline level.

Waste Recycling Measures	Frequency / Percentage Rating	Waste Recycling Rating (Points)
Glass	80-99%	88.9 Points
Paper/card	60-79%	73.9 Points
Iron & steel (ferrous metals)	80-99%	88.9 Points
Other metals (non-ferrous)	40-59%	65.1 Points
Plastics	60-79%	73.9 Points
Rubber	60-79%	73.9 Points
Green waste	20-39%	58.8 Points
	Overall Rating:	74.8 Points

8. Paper

Paper Products Rating (Points) ★

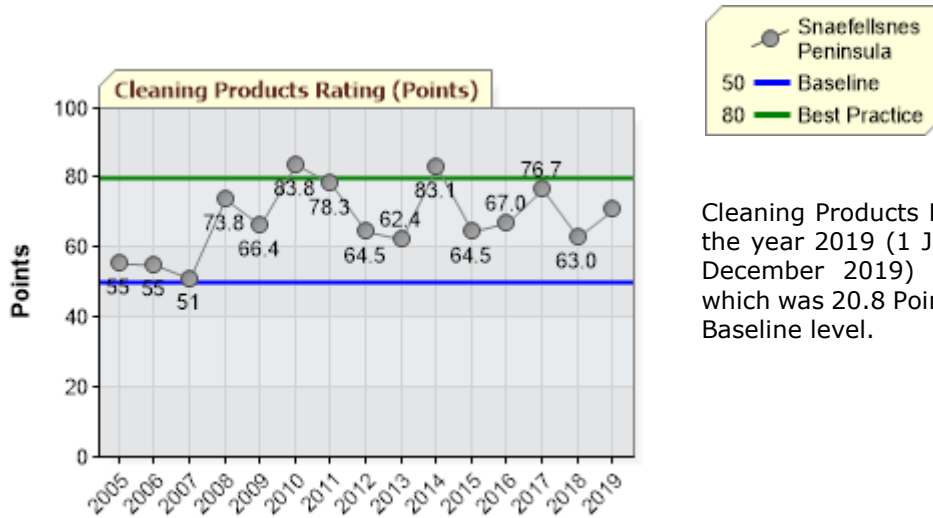


Paper Products Rating (Points) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 91.7 Points, which was 11.7 Points better than the Best Practice level.

Paper Products Measures	Frequency / Percentage Rating	Paper Products Rating (Points)
Office paper	100%	100.0 Points
Serviettes	80-99%	88.9 Points
Tissues	Not Relevant / Available	
Toilet tissue	80-99%	88.9 Points
Paper towels	80-99%	88.9 Points
	Overall Rating:	92.7 Points

9. Cleaning

Cleaning Products Rating (Points) ✓

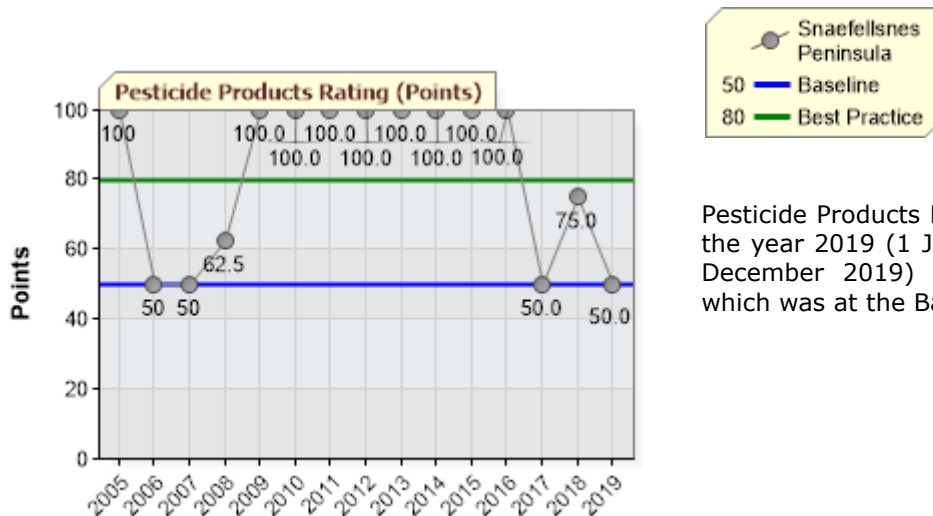


Cleaning Products Rating (Points) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 70.8 Points, which was 20.8 Points better than the Baseline level.

Cleaning Products Measures	Frequency / Percentage Rating	Cleaning Products Rating (Points)
Hard floor cleaners	20-39%	58.8 Points
Carpet cleaners	Not Relevant / Available	100.0 Points
Interior surface cleaners	20-39%	58.8 Points
External surface cleaners	Not Relevant / Available	100.0 Points
Glass cleaners	1-19%	54.0 Points
Detergents	40-59%	65.1 Points
Personal hygiene	20-39%	58.8 Points
	Overall Rating:	70.8 Points

10. Pesticides

Pesticide Products Rating (Points) ✓



Pesticide Products Rating (Points) for the year 2019 (1 January 2019 – 31 December 2019) was 50.0 Points, which was at the Baseline level.

Pesticide Products Measures	Frequency / Percentage Rating	Pesticide Products Rating (Points)
Weed killers	100%	100.0 Points
Fungal killers	0%	0.0 Points
Rodent killers	0%	0.0 Points
Insect killers	Not Relevant / Available	100.0 Points
	Overall Rating:	50.0 Points

OPTIONAL BENCHMARKING INDICATORS

Snaefellsnes Peninsula has also nominated optional Operation Selected and Specified Indicator/s that they consider relevant to their specific operation and locality. The Operation Selected and Specified Indicator/s do not form part of the formal annual benchmarking exercise.

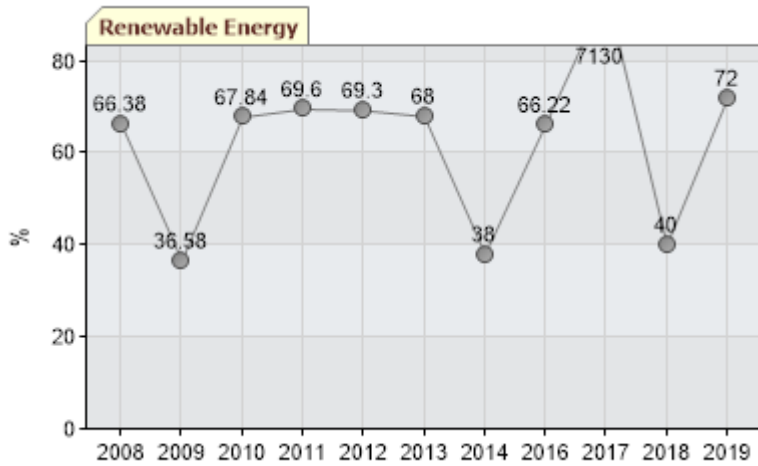
Selected Indicators

Selected Indicators are from a supplied list of EarthCheck indicators.

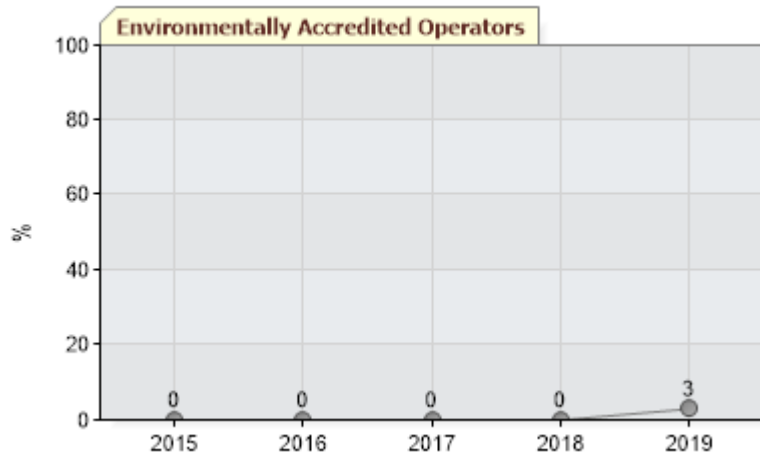
Carbon Sequestration



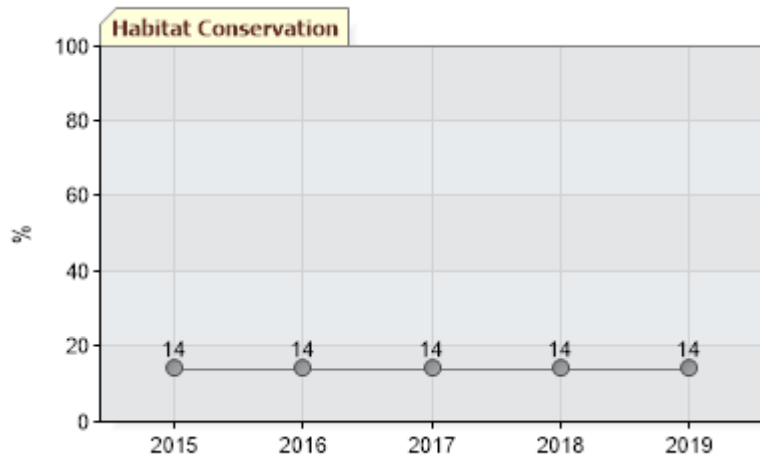
Renewable Energy



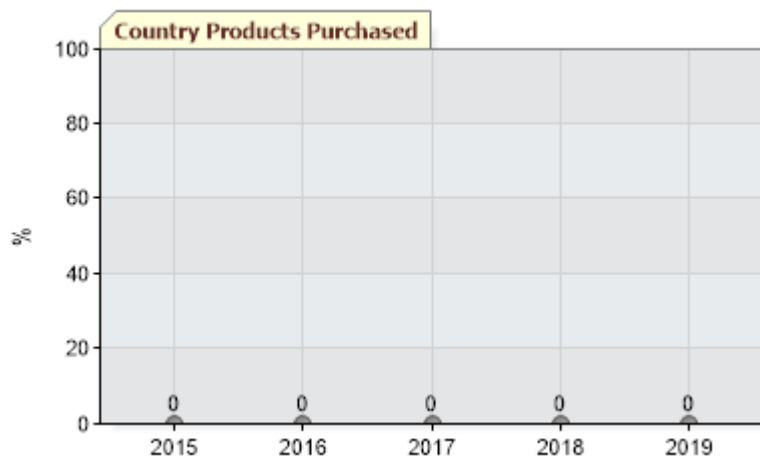
Environmentally Accredited Operators



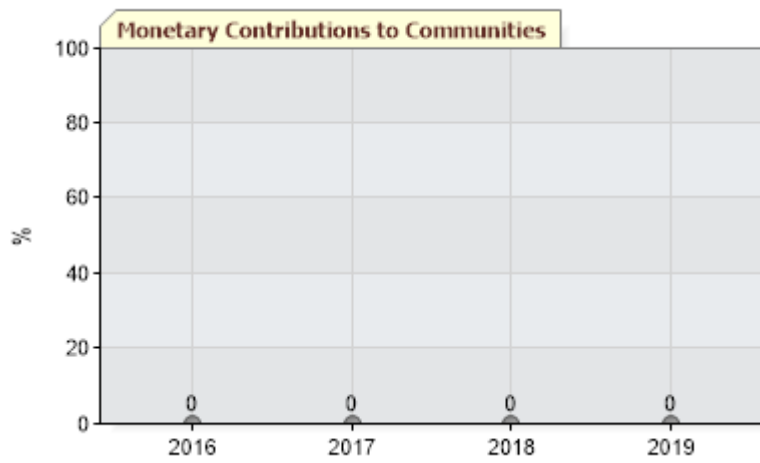
Habitat Conservation



Country Products Purchased



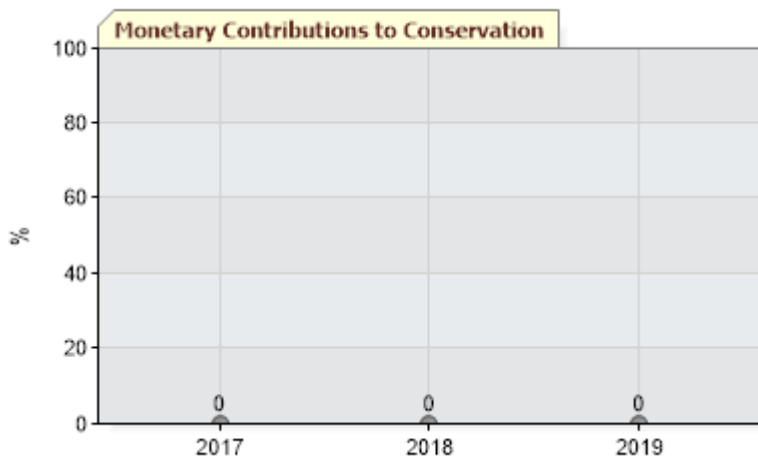
Monetary Contributions to Communities



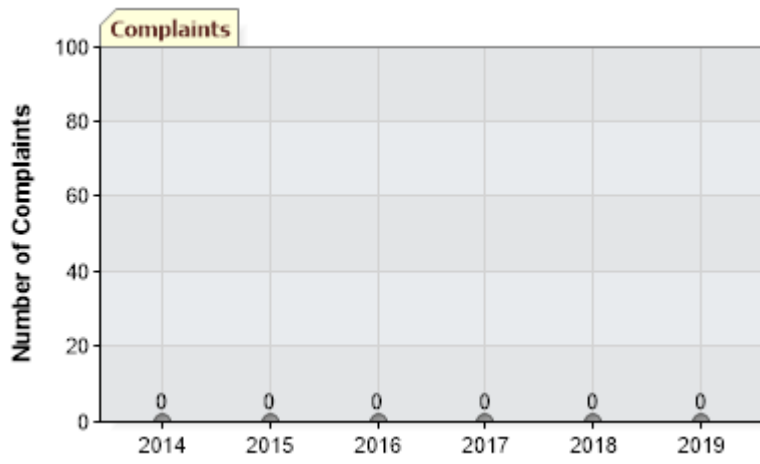
Staff Training



Monetary Contributions to Conservation



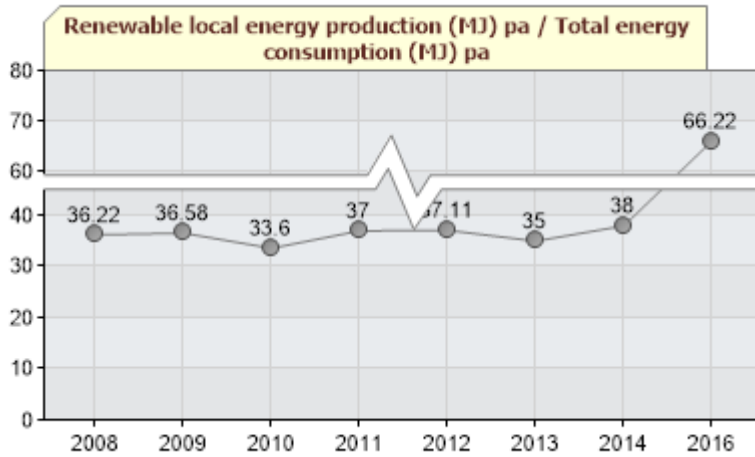
Complaints



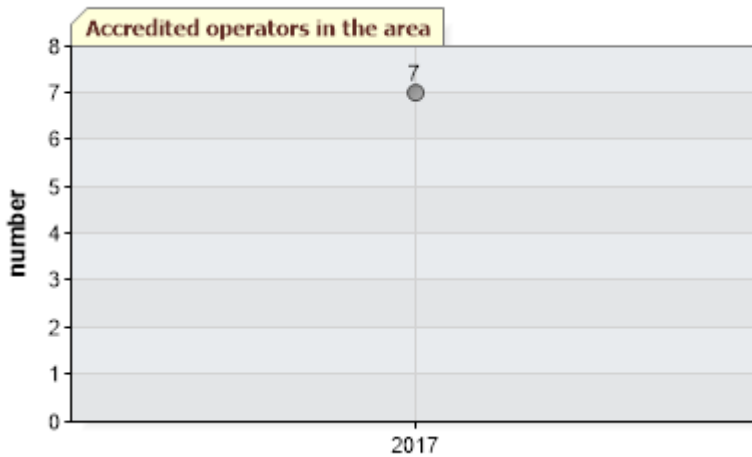
6. Specified Indicators

Specified Indicators are devised by the operator for local and/or internal performance assessment.

Renewable local energy production (MJ) pa / Total energy consumption (MJ) pa



Accredited operators in the area

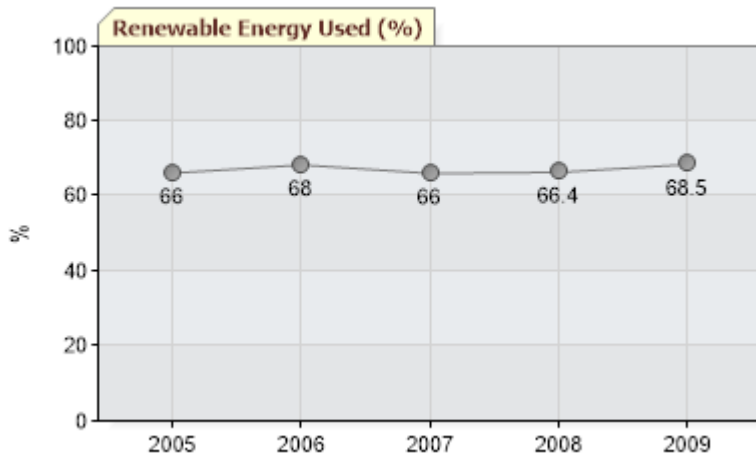


HISTORIC BENCHMARKING INDICATORS

1. Renewable Energy

Renewable Energy % is no longer a supplementary indicator; it is included here for historical reference.

Renewable Energy Used (%)



The supplied data has been compiled by **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** in the prescribed manner, authorised by a senior executive of the company and submitted for an annual assessment.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Congratulations, **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** has met the requirements to be recognised as an EarthCheck Benchmarked Community.

In addition to having a Sustainability Policy in place, sixteen of the assessed EarthCheck indicators are at or above the Baseline level.

From the benchmarking data provided, ten indicators, *Potable Water Consumption, Sulphur Dioxides Produced, Particulate Matter Produced, Water Samples Passed, Green Space, Homicide Rate, Theft Rate, Assault Rate, Unemployment and Paper Products Rating*, are at or above the Best Practice level.

The four indicators that fell below the Baseline level were *Waste Sent to Landfill, Rating, Habitat Conservation Area, Accredited Operations* and *Water Savings*.

The value for Water Saving was 3.2 Points below the Baseline level. **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** are encouraged, therefore, to review current on-site water use and the possibility of increasing on-site recycling and reuse (e.g. using non-hazardous rain water and/or grey water for watering plants and washing exterior surfaces). **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** are also encouraged to regularly check for possible leaks, and fitting (where appropriate) water saving devices such as low-flow shower heads and dual flush toilet cisterns.

The value for Waste Sent to Landfill was **Snaefellsnes Peninsula**. A high level for this indicator may be a reflection of assessing the volume of disposal bins and/or garbage trucks as full when they are not. In addition, disposal of large quantities of low-density, uncompacted waste (e.g. paper and packaging, or green waste such as branches and/or large leaves) can also have an adverse impact on the overall volume. Furthermore, if the situation is that the **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** does not have ready access to appropriate external recycling facilities (for paper, cardboard, metals, plastics etc.), then the difficulties operations may face in disposing of waste off-site in an environmentally friendly manner is recognised. However, if this is the case, the **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** should indicate this in their submission and is encouraged to review existing practices and procedures in order to not only more accurately assess, but also reduce, the amount of material that has to be sent to landfill. The latter can include increasing on-site recycling and reuse (e.g. green wastes), donating recyclable materials to local crafts and trades people, and avoiding purchases with excessive disposable packaging.

The value for Habitat Conservation Area was 14%, which was 6% below the Baseline level. **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** is encouraged to promote habitat conservation of land, wetlands and waterways to aid biodiversity conservation and support habitat protection within the region.

The value for Accredited Operations was 2%, which was 3% below the Baseline level. **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** is encouraged to promote environmental accreditation to hotels, restaurants and other business within the destination

Snaefellsnes Peninsula is encouraged to continue to make improvements in the above indicators and to ensure that any indicators below baseline is addressed in the organisation's risk assessment and long term sustainability approach.

Improvements in all the EarthCheck indicators will not only help the environment, but can also help reduce operational costs. Due to the positive commitment that **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** has demonstrated to the environment, the assessors are confident that they can maintain or improve performance, where appropriate and practical, in all indicators. In particular over the next 12 months, **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** is encouraged to ensure that Water Savings Rating, Habitat Conservation Area, Waste Sent to Landfill and Accredited Operations are at Baseline performance or better. In line with EarthCheck Policy this would enable **Snaefellsnes Peninsula** to continue to meet the benchmarking requirements of the EarthCheck program.



EARTHCHECK

Benchmarks Assessed by EarthCheck

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIED BENCHMARKING DATA

Activity Measures

Person Years	5075
Total Destination Area	147900

Supplied Benchmarking Data

Energy

Energy Consumption (GJ / Person Year)

Supplied	733418.5 GJ
Calculated	144.5 GJ / Person Year
Baseline	176.550.5 GJ / Person Year
Best Practice	123.6 GJ / Person Year
Difference	18.1% better than the Baseline level

Green Power (%)

Supplied	100%
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Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2) (t CO₂-e / Person Year)

Supplied	14692.8 t CO ₂ -e
Calculated	2.9 t CO ₂ -e / Person Year
Baseline	4.09 t CO ₂ -e / Person Year
Best Practice	2.86 t CO ₂ -e / Person Year
Difference	29.2% better than the Baseline level

Direct Emissions (Scope 1) (t CO₂-e / Person Year)

Supplied	14692.8 t CO ₂ -e
Calculated	2.9 t CO ₂ -e / Person Year

Indirect Emissions (Scope 2) (kg CO₂-e / Person Year)

Supplied	0.0 kg CO ₂ -e
Calculated	0.0 kg CO ₂ -e / Person Year

Indirect Emissions (Scope 3) (t CO₂-e / Person Year)

Supplied	3120.5 t CO ₂ -e
Calculated	0.61 t CO ₂ -e / Person Year

Waste Indirect Emissions (Scope 3) (t CO₂-e / Person Year)

Supplied	3120.5 t CO ₂ -e
Calculated	0.61 t CO ₂ -e / Person Year

Water

Potable Water Consumption (kL / Person Year)

Supplied	2412534 kL
Calculated	475 kL / Person Year
Baseline	828.14819 kL / Person Year
Best Practice	579.70374 kL / Person Year
Difference	18.1% better than the Best Practice level

Recycled / Captured Water (%)

Supplied	0%
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Water Savings Rating (Points)

Supplied	46.8 Points
Calculated	46.8 Points
Baseline	50 Points
Best Practice	80 Points
Difference	3.2 Points below the Baseline level

Waste

Waste Sent to Landfill (m³ / Person Year)

Supplied	8661.1 m ³
Calculated	1.7 m ³ / Person Year
Baseline	1.6 m ³ / Person Year
Best Practice	1.12 m ³ / Person Year
Difference	6.35% below the Baseline level

Recycled / Reused / Composted Waste (%)

Supplied	41.0%
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Waste Recycling Rating (Points)

Supplied	74.8 Points
Calculated	74.8 Points
Baseline	50 Points
Best Practice	80 Points
Difference	24.8 Points better than the Baseline level

Waste Sent for Incineration (L / Person Year)

Supplied	34800 L
Calculated	6.9 L / Person Year

96% better than the Best Practice level

Paper**Paper Products Rating (Points)**

Supplied	91.7 Points
Calculated	91.7 Points
Baseline	50 Points
Best Practice	80 Points
Difference	11.7 Points better than the Best Practice level

Water Samples Passed (%)

Supplied	100%
Calculated	100%
Baseline	70 %
Best Practice	100 %
Difference	at the Best Practice level

Habitat Conservation Area (%)

Supplied	14.0%
Calculated	14.0%
Baseline	20 %
Best Practice	26 %
Difference	6.0% below the Baseline level

Cleaning**Cleaning Products Rating (Points)**

Supplied	70.8 Points
Calculated	70.8 Points
Baseline	50 Points
Best Practice	80 Points
Difference	20.8 Points better than the Baseline level

Green Space (%)

Supplied	99.0%
Calculated	99.0%
Baseline	15 %
Best Practice	20 %
Difference	79.0% better than the Best Practice level

Pesticides**Pesticide Products Rating (Points)**

Supplied	50.0 Points
Calculated	50.0 Points
Baseline	50 Points
Best Practice	80 Points
Difference	at the Baseline level

Destination Safety – Homicide Rate (%)

Supplied	0.0
Calculated	0.0%
Baseline	0.001%
Best Practice	0.0007%
Difference	0.0007% better than Best Practice

Sector Specific**Nitrous Oxides Produced (kg / Person Year / ha)**

Calculated	0.75 kg / Person Year / Ha
Baseline	0.93 kg / Person Year / Ha
Best Practice	0.65 kg / Person Year / Ha
Difference	19% better than the Baseline level

Destination Safety – Theft Rate (%)

Supplied	27.0
Calculated	0.68%
Baseline	1.27%
Best Practice	0.89%
Difference	0.21% better than Best Practice level

Sulphur Dioxide Produced (kg / Person Year / ha)

Calculated	0.17 kg / Person Year / Ha
Baseline	0.90 kg / Person Year / Ha
Best Practice	0.63 kg / Person Year / Ha
Difference	73% better than the Best Practice level

Destination Safety – Assault Rate (%)

Supplied	0.0
Calculated	0.0%
Baseline	0.023%
Best Practice	0.016%
Difference	0.016% better than Best Practice level

Particulate Matter Produced (kg / Person Year / ha)

Calculated	0.02 kg / Person Year / Ha
Baseline	0.7 kg / Person Year / Ha
Best Practice	0.5 kg / Person Year / Ha
Difference	

Unemployment Rate (%)

Supplied	1.9%
Baseline	6.5%
Best Practice	4.6%
Difference	2.7% better than the Best Practice level

Accredited Operations (%)

Supplied	2.0%
Calculated	2.0%
Baseline	5 %
Best Practice	6.5 %
Difference	3.0% below the Baseline level

DETERMINATION OF BASELINE AND BEST PRACTICE LEVELS

General

The values for the Baseline and Best Practice levels for each indicator are derived from extensive worldwide research into available and appropriate case studies, industry surveys, engineering design handbooks, energy, water and waste audits, and climatic and geographic conditions.

National and regional data for per capita energy use, greenhouse gas and other emissions, wastes to landfill and water consumption, where available provide background data for normalisation of the expected performance values for per customer or employee, and/or overall performance of an enterprise being benchmarked. They are used to gauge the regional or national situation and environmental performances that an enterprise is based in, and hence what are reasonable levels to expect the enterprise to achieve.

A benchmarking result at, or above, the Baseline level demonstrates to all stakeholders that the enterprise is achieving above average performance. A result below the Baseline level indicates that an enterprise can and should carry out actions that will make beneficial improvements in performance.

Consideration of Climate

A major determinant of energy consumption in some sectors, primarily those centred on buildings such as accommodation, visitor centres and administration offices will be the dominant climatic conditions in which the enterprise is located. In general, to maintain the same level of indoor comfort, enterprises operating in hot or cold climates will consume more energy than those in temperate climates.

Similarly, it is recognised that in certain sectors a major determinant of potable water consumption will be the climate in which an enterprise is located, in particular those with large grounds and/or significant water-based facilities or activities. That is, enterprises located in hot climates are more likely to consume more potable water than equivalent ones located in cooler climates. Factors that are likely to lead to a higher level of potable water consumption, for example in the accommodation sector, include increased evaporation rates of swimming pools, personal bathing and irrigation demands of grounds. In consideration of this factor, Baseline and Best Practice levels can vary in relation to country location.

Waste Sent to Landfill

The benchmark indicator used for Waste Sent to Landfill is given in litres as waste bins are usually calibrated by volume, and it has been found that the majority of operations do not have access to the weight of material disposed of. However, if a weight is supplied, standard factors are used to convert from weight (e.g., kilograms (kg)) to volume (e.g., cubic metres (m³) or litres (L)). These are: 1 kg (uncompacted waste) = 0.00333333 m³ or 3.33333 L and 1 kg (compacted waste) = 0.00153846 m³ or 1.53846 L.

Operations should make note of the level of compaction when submitting data for assessment by EarthCheck.

Review of Performance Levels

The Baseline and Best Practice performance levels for EarthCheck indicators are continuously reviewed and are likely to change over time. This review by a team of international experts, takes into account "business-as-usual" changes in practices, equipment and facilities, as well as regulations and general improvement trends in performance and procedures. This review is used to update the levels of Baseline and Best Practice, and provides useful feedback to the user of the indicators.

The list below summarises the basic generic rules used to determine Baseline and Best Practice levels for EarthCheck indicators.

- If relevant enterprise sector specific case studies are not available for a type of activity in a designated region, then national averages will be used to ascertain the Baseline level. In this case, the Best Practice level will be set at a minimum of 30% better performance than the Baseline.
- If case study or national data are not available for a specific indicator, then the first enterprise that benchmarks will have its results set as 15% better than Baseline (i.e., half way between Baseline and Best Practice).