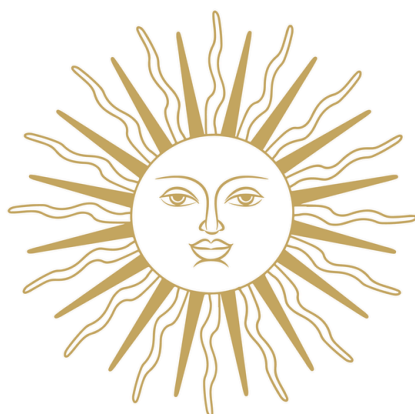




HOTEL BON SOL
Resort & Spa

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DECLARACIÓN MEDIOAMBIENTAL

Ene - Dic 2024

GESTIÓN MEDIOAMBIENTAL VERIFICADA - REGISTRO "ES-IB-000018" - SEGÚN
EL REGLAMENTO EUROPEO DE ECOGESTIÓN Y ECOAUDITORÍA (EMAS)



INFORMACIÓN MEDIOAMBIENTALVALIDADA
(REGISTRO ES-IB-000018)

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This statement covers the period from 01/01/24 to 31/12/24. It also contains data relating to previous years, which have likewise been validated in this statement.

1.- ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT OF HOTEL BON SOL

At Hotel Bon Sol we attach particular importance to personal attention and customer service, seeking at all times to satisfy our guests' wishes and make their stay with us as pleasant as possible. Respect for the environment is increasingly among those wishes. Hotel Bon Sol therefore expresses its intention and undertakes, towards its guests, employees and society in general, to carry out its activities while continuously improving its respect for the environment, taking this ecological approach beyond the requirements of current environmental legislation, implementing appropriate preventive measures and thereby contributing to the sustainable development of its surroundings.

2.- DESCRIPTION OF HOTEL BON SOL

Hotel Bon Sol is a 4-star superior hotel, classified under CNAE code 5510, with 92 rooms and 180 beds, aimed at a high-end market segment. Hotel Bon Sol has always been a family business with a strong commitment to environmental protection. Since its creation in 1953, and within its modest means, it implemented systems designed to respect the environment as much as possible. As there was neither a waste collection service nor a sewerage system, waste disposal was organised using a rudimentary system.

Food waste was taken every day to a neighbouring pig farm (the 'Possessió' of Bendinat Castle), while glass, metals, cardboard and paper were recycled. Wastewater was treated in a rudimentary treatment plant and used for irrigation. Wastewater was never discharged into the sea. Almond-shell boilers, a renewable energy source, were used for heating and hot water.

Hotel Bon Sol is located in the south-west of the island of Mallorca, in the residential area of Illetes, in the municipality of Calvià. The hotel complex is situated on a hill beside the coast and its construction is perfectly adapted to the topography of the site.

Geographical coordinates:

39°32'26.0"N

2°35'33.3"E

The hotel has 92 rooms with bathroom, terrace, heating/air conditioning, minibar, safe, telephone, television and radio. The building includes a restaurant, a covered breakfast garden and spacious lounges. Facilities include a swimming pool, tennis court, mini-golf, gym, spa, physiotherapy and a children's playground, as well as a conference room for business meetings and seminars. The Hotel is usually closed from November to March.

Since March 2003, the establishment has held the 'Q' Quality Mark awarded by the Spanish Institute for Tourism Quality (ICTE).

3.- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Continuing its programme of measures aimed at achieving an environmentally responsible hotel, at the end of 1998 Hotel Bon Sol began implementing an Environmental Management System (EMS) in accordance with EEC Regulation 1836/93, the 'Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme' (EMAS). During 2001, EMAS II (EEC Regulation 761/2001) entered into force and replaced Regulation 1836/1993, and the organisation was audited and verified under EMAS II.

Regulation 1221/2009 (EMAS III) is currently in force, together with EU Regulation 2018/2026 of 19 December 2018. The Hotel has been audited and verified under these regulations.

The Environmental Management System (EMS) is a voluntary instrument that enables Hotel Bon Sol to manage its environmental performance on the basis of three fundamental pillars: compliance with environmental regulations, continuous improvement, and the involvement of all interested parties (employees, guests, public authorities, etc.).

The scope of the EMS is "Hotel Accommodation Services"

The stages and elements of the Environmental Management System are documented in the hotel's EMS Manual, which serves as a permanent reference for company staff in the planning, implementation and maintenance of the EMS. The Manual also identifies other key documents (procedures and records) that provide more detailed information on the elements of the hotel's EMS. Through annual internal audits, the hotel monitors the implementation of the Environmental Policy and the effectiveness of the Environmental Management System.

The General Manager of Hotel Bon Sol has ultimate responsibility for the Environmental Management System. To ensure the proper implementation of the Environmental Policy, the General Manager appoints a Management representative for environmental matters, who acts as Environmental Manager with the support of the Environmental Committee.

A review of the initial environmental analysis carried out in 2018 has been undertaken, including the required adaptations:

- 1.- Determination of the organisational context within our environmental management system;
- 2.- Identification of interested parties and their relevant needs and expectations;
- 3.- Consideration of a life-cycle perspective when assessing the significance of our environmental aspects, including indirect aspects before goods and services reach the hotel and indirect aspects once the hotel's service has ended;
- 4.- Determination of the risks and opportunities related to our EMS.

These aspects have also been included in the annual system review, and the environmental analysis has been fully reviewed.

The Tourism sector reference documents have been reviewed and taken into account in this statement (see Annex 2).

Appropriate training and awareness on environmental matters for all staff are essential to the implementation and maintenance of the Environmental Management System.

Members of the management team regularly attend seminars and conferences to keep up to date with advances in energy-saving measures and to exchange ideas and views with other professionals in the environmental field.

The following training sessions were held during 2024

Session / Content	Target audience	Date	Delivered by
Training course "Environmental best practices"	All departments	September 2024	A. Truyols
Course on "Circularity"	All departments	September 2024	A. Truyols
Fire drill - practical training	All departments	October 2024	Quiron Prevencion
Fire drill - theoretical training	All departments	October 2024	Quiron Prevencion

The environmental training plan is integrated into Hotel Bon Sol's general training plan, which also includes training activities covering the hotel's various areas (quality, occupational risks, languages, etc.). In addition, participants are asked to complete evaluation surveys on these activities, providing valuable information that helps us identify our staff's environmental concerns and improve the actions undertaken.

4.- ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY OF HOTEL BON SOL

To actively communicate its environmental commitment, Hotel Bon Sol's Environmental Policy is sent to suppliers and subcontractors and is available to guests at the Hotel Reception. It is also available, together with this statement, on our website www.hotelbonsol.es

All new employees receive a welcome manual explaining our environmental concerns and including good-practice guidelines.

Policy text

'Hotel Bon Sol expresses its intention and undertakes, towards its guests, employees and society in general, to carry out its activities while continuously improving its respect for the environment, taking this ecological approach beyond the requirements of current environmental legislation, implementing the appropriate preventive measures and thereby contributing to the sustainable development of its surroundings.

To this end, it will act in accordance with the following environmental principles:

Take the necessary action, control and corrective measures to identify, prevent and progressively reduce the environmental impact of the company's activities.

In accordance with the principle of continuous improvement, go beyond strict compliance with current environmental legislation.

Promote environmental training and information for those involved in the management and operation of Hotel Bon Sol's facilities, establishing appropriate programmes so that respect for the environment becomes an essential element in the performance of the company's activities.

Wherever possible, apply the best available techniques to minimise polluting emissions and discharges, ensure proper waste management, and reduce the consumption of energy, water, materials and hazardous substances.

Encourage transparent internal and external environmental communication, inform guests of the environmental protection measures adopted and explain how they can contribute.

Inform suppliers and subcontractors of the environmental criteria required by Hotel Bon Sol and incorporate environmental criteria into the products consumed.

Communicate our policy to those working on behalf of Hotel Bon Sol.

Measure, review and correct compliance with the company's environmental principles in order to prevent accidents that could affect the environment, thereby ensuring environmental protection as a tool for improvement and as a strategic development factor.

Cooperate with the authorities in establishing emergency procedures for accidents affecting the environment.

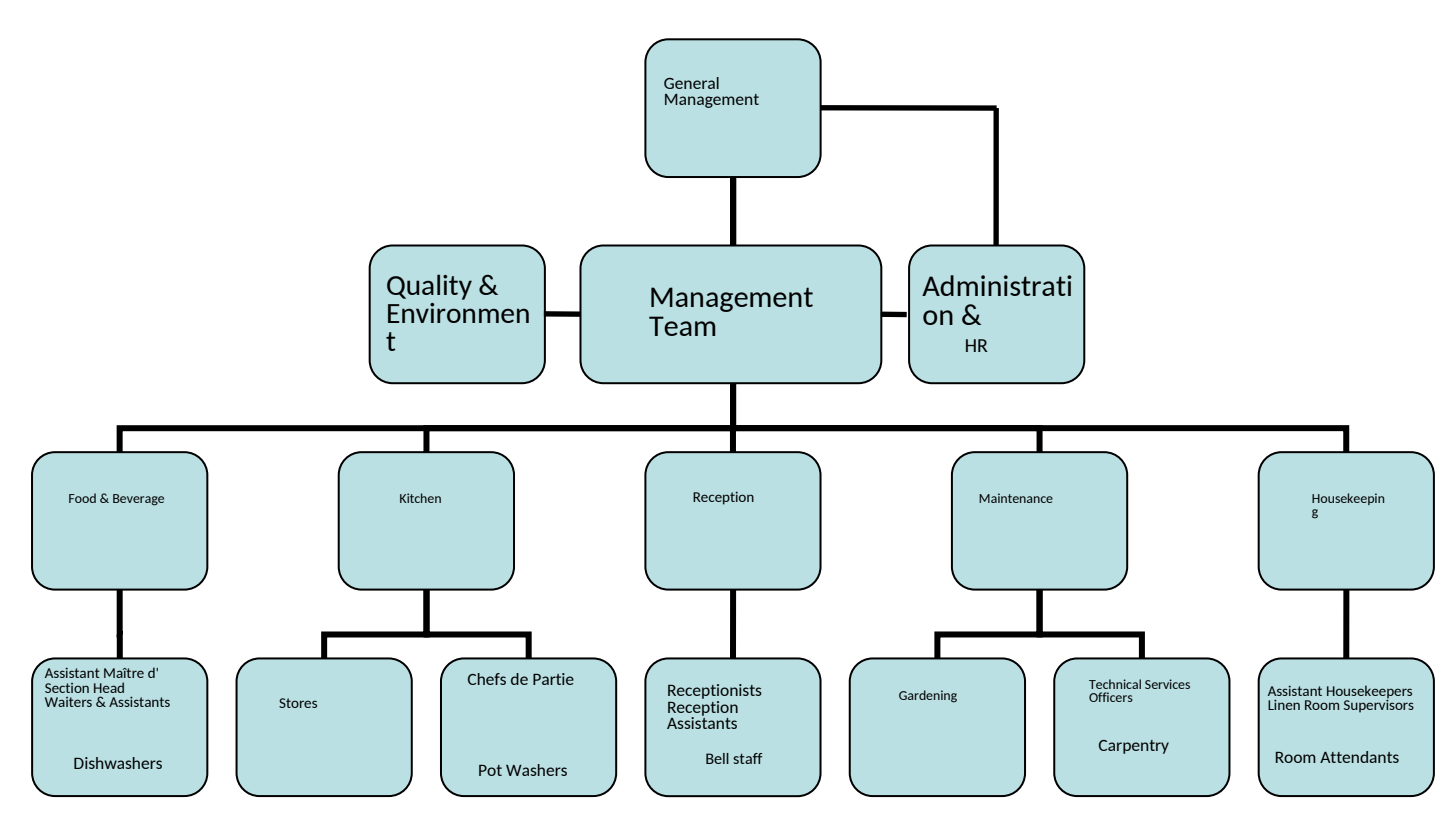
Help curb global warming by offsetting the CO2 emitted directly and indirectly by the activity. To this end, financial resources are allocated to sustainable reforestation (200,000 trees).

January 2020'

Hotel Bon Sol's management undertakes to review this policy periodically in order to keep it up to date.

5.- ORGANISATION CHART OF HOTEL BON SOL

Hotel Bon Sol is organised into departments as follows:



The General Manager, Mr Martin Xamena Toro, as the person with ultimate responsibility for the management and maintenance of the EMS, delegates to Mr Alejo Truyols, Environmental and Quality Manager, the representation of Management in environmental matters.

The Environmental Committee is completed by the following members:

- Ms Lorraine Xamena (Deputy Management)
- Mr Alejandro Xamena (Management)
- Ms Ana Gomis (Administrative staff)

6.- ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

6.1. Programme

The Environmental Programme describes the objectives and targets set by Hotel Bon Sol, identifying those responsible for implementation and the expected completion date, as well as an estimate of the financial cost.

Hotel Bon Sol reviews the Environmental Programme every four months in order to assess the degree to which the objectives and targets are being achieved. For 2024, the hotel had established the following programme of actions and objectives, showing the follow-up of the actions throughout the year and the result obtained.

ACTION 1		
Digitise stockroom entry and exit records, as well as goods controls		
Completion: March 2024	Responsible: A. Truyols	Estimated cost: 0 euros
TARGET		
Optimise physical storage space and make information easier to find		
Continue reducing paper consumption by a further 1%		

ACTION 2		
Implement a digital CRM system integrated with Timon for emails, greetings, etc.		
Completion: May 2024	Responsible: Alejo Truyols	Estimated cost: 1,000 euros
TARGET		
Improve communication with guests		

ACTION 3		
Establish a new objective for faults: number of faults detected by guests (absolute terms)		
Completion: July 2024	Responsible: A. Truyols	Estimated cost: 0 euros
TARGET		
Monitor the number of faults detected by guests and take corrective action where necessary		

ACTION 4		
Install photovoltaic panels		
Completion: March 2024	Responsible: Victor Maimo	Estimated cost: 47,000 euros
TARGET		
Utilisation of 10,000 kWp		
(0.8% improvement)		

ACTION 5		
Replace the air-conditioning in the conference rooms and annexes with more efficient equipment		
Completion: December 2024	Responsible: F. Marimon	Estimated cost: 22,050 euros
TARGET		
Reduce CO2 emissions by 2,621 kg (3%)		
Reduce electricity consumption by 4,883 kWh (0.6%)		

ACTION 6		
Purchase an electric vehicle for management staff mobility		
Completion: January 2024	Responsible: Hotel Bon Sol	Estimated cost: 35,000 euros
TARGET		
Reduce CO2 emissions by 1,200 kg/year (0.15%)		
Reduce petrol consumption by 1,400 litres (10%)		

ACTION 7		
Use wooden room key cards		
Completion: March 2024	Responsible: Hotel Bon Sol	Estimated cost: 0.48 euros / unit
TARGET		
Reduce plastic use		
5 g x 2,000 cards		

ACTION 8		
Free water fountains for guests		
Completion: January 2024	Responsible: A. Truyols	Estimated cost: 8,000 euros
TARGET		
Reduce the indirect impacts associated with recycling and reusing water bottles		

Below are some brief comments on the achievement of each of the actions and objectives above.

- 1.- Although the action was carried out, paper consumption increased due to an increase in signage and communications to guests.
 - 2.- We have implemented Fideltour and now have automatic communications with guests on arrival, departure, birthdays, etc., as well as the sending of newsletters.
 - 3.- This indicator is being recorded and is currently within the target set.
 - 4.- We were able to install 11 kWp of solar panels. We do not have 2024 data to verify whether the objective was achieved because of an equipment failure, although the panels were producing correctly.
 - 5.- We did not carry out the action. More efficient alternatives are being studied.
 - 6.- Management staff have a 100% electric vehicle for work-related travel. Despite this, petrol consumption increased because other vehicles used by operational staff were used more intensively.
 - 7.- We use wooden cards for room access and have stopped using plastic cards.
 - 8.- By introducing free water fountains for guests, we have reduced the consumption of plastic bottles in the hotel, as well as glass bottles (to a lesser extent).
- 6.2. Objectives and targets established for 2025

ACTION 1			
Purchase a heat pump with CO2 refrigerant and an efficiency ratio of 6.40			
Completion: November 2025	Responsible: J.A. Refrigeracion	Estimated cost: 98,000 euros	
MONITORING	% COMPLETION	TARGET	RESULT OBTAINED
		80% reduction in gas consumed by the boilers	

		Slight 5% reduction in electricity used by the chiller plants	
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ACTION 2			
Increase the company electric vehicle fleet with one additional vehicle			
Completion: May 2025	Responsible: Hotel Bon Sol		Estimated cost: 30,000 euros
MONITORING	% COMPLETION	TARGET	RESULT OBTAINED
May	100	Reduce CO2 emissions by 1,000 kg/year	
August	0	Reduce petrol consumption by 400 litres	

ACTION 3			
Eco-friendly wooden room door hangers			
Completion: September 2025	Responsible: Hotel Bon Sol		Estimated cost: 1.80 euros / unit
MONITORING	% COMPLETION	TARGET	RESULT OBTAINED
		Reduce paper use: 10 g x 500 hangers/year	

ACTION 4			
Reuse welcome flowers, as the average guest stay has decreased			
Completion: March 2025	Responsible: Hotel Bon Sol		Estimated cost: 0 euros
MONITORING	% COMPLETION	TARGET	RESULT OBTAINED
		Reduce the use of natural flowers and the resources indirectly associated with their cultivation	

7.- ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Hotel Bon Sol identifies the environmental aspects arising from the hotel's activities and services over which it has influence. Environmental aspects are assessed under normal and abnormal operating conditions, incidents and possible emergency situations in order to determine whether their environmental impact is significant, taking the product life cycle into account.

Each department receives a copy of its environmental aspects for further information.

7.1. Assessment criteria for Environmental Aspects

To assess the aspects, each one has been evaluated according to the following criteria:

- C1
Toxicity
- C2
Receiving environment
- C3
Frequency
- C4
Legislation
- C5
Magnitude
- C6
Opportunity for improvement

Each criterion has a score ranging from 1 to 20 and its significance is determined by the following formula

Significance: $C1+C2+C3+C4+C5+C6 \geq 20$ is significant

In addition, the following points are taken into consideration:

- If a criterion is marked N/A, the aspect score is multiplied by a coefficient of 1.50.
- The worst-case scenario for each environmental aspect will be assessed; where there is doubt, the higher score will be applied.
- All emergency situations are considered significant; in addition, the impact on species is considered significant.

Assessment criteria table

	Atmospheric emissions	Wastewater discharge	Waste generation	Use of water / energy / materials and substances (1)	Noise / light pollution	Score awarded
Toxicity (C1)	Dust or emissions from diesel/fuel-oil boilers Diesel/petrol combustion processes	Discharge with high pollutant load and/or presence of heavy metals	Hazardous / capable of causing contamination	Diesel / fuel oil Propane and butane / hazardous products / well water / electricity	Written complaints about noise (noticeable outdoors)	20
	Use of natural gas	Discharge with medium pollutant load without heavy metals	Non-hazardous / inert / general / similar to urban or household waste	Natural gas, paper and mains water	Complaints received but not in writing	10
	H2O emission (steam)	Discharge without pollutant load; cooling and sanitary water	N/A	Cogeneration / treated water	No complaints have ever been received	1

Receiving Environment (C2)	Atmosphere of high environmental quality and/or especially vulnerable	High-quality public watercourse/coast with high environmental quality and/or vulnerability	Landfill / incineration	N/A	Urban, agricultural or area expressly regulated by legislation (natural area)	10
	Atmosphere of medium environmental quality and/or moderately vulnerable	Medium-quality public watercourse/coast with medium environmental quality and/or vulnerability	Management (Recovery, Recycling or Reuse)	N/A	Area with isolated dwellings	5
	Polluted or degraded atmosphere	Municipal sewer or septic tank (authorised)	N/A	N/A	Industrial area	1
Frequency (C3)	More than 75% of the activity operating time					20
	Between 25% and 75% of the activity operating time					10
	Less than 25% of the activity operating time					1
Legislation (C4)	No legislation exists, or requirements are met					0
	Non-compliance with legislation					20
Magnitude (C5)	Degree of importance within the company's activity: HIGH					20
	Degree of importance within the company's activity: MEDIUM					10
	Degree of importance within the company's activity: LOW					1
Opportunities for improvement (C6)	Improvement opportunities exist and are accessible to the company					x 1
	Minimal improvement opportunities, or not readily accessible to the company					x 0.5

The environmental aspects assessed as significant, together with their environmental impact, are shown below:

DIRECT										
Activity	Environmental aspect	Use condition	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	SUM	
Accommodation & Restaurant Service	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION	N	20	1	20	0	20	1	61	
DHW / Room cleaning / Internal laundry	WATER CONSUMPTION	N	10	1	10	0	20	0.5	20.5	
Administrative tasks / Menus / Quality Management	PAPER CONSUMPTION	N	10	1	20	0	10	0.5	20.5	
Kitchen / Floor cleaning	CHEMICAL PRODUCT CONSUMPTION	N	20	10	10	0	1	0.5	20.5	

INDIRECT

Activity	Environmental aspect	Use	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	SUM
GUESTS: Flights / Transport to Hotel	COMBUSTION GASES	N	20	10	20	0	10	0.5	30
Transport providers	COMBUSTION GASES	N	20	10	20	0	10	0.5	30
Transport providers	DIESEL / PETROL CONSUMPTION	N	20	1	20	0	20	0.5	25.5
GUESTS: Flights / Transport to Hotel	DIESEL / PETROL CONSUMPTION	N	20	10	1	0	20	0.5	25.5
Guest water consumption	WATER CONSUMPTION	N	10	1	10	0	20	0.5	20.5
External laundry	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION	N	20	1	10	0	10	0.5	20.5
External laundry	CHEMICAL PRODUCT CONSUMPTION	N	20	1	10	0	10	0.5	20.5
Pest control	RODENTICIDE / PLANT-PROTECTION PRODUCT WASTE	N	20	10	10	0	1	0.5	20.5
Laundry: reused containers	CONTAMINATED PACKAGING WASTE	N	20	10	1	0	10	0.5	20.5

EMERGENCY

Activity	Environmental aspect	Use	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	SUM
Fire extinguishing	FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GAS EMISSIONS	E	D						
Fire extinguishing	GENERATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTEWATER	E	D						
Transport, storage and handling of hazardous substances - external companies	HAZARDOUS PRODUCT SPILLS	E	I						
Transport, storage and handling of hazardous substances	HAZARDOUS PRODUCT SPILLS	E	D						

7.2. Energy consumption

For the purposes of the ratios shown in the following sections, the number of guest-nights in 2024 was 33,577.

The following table details the main services provided by the hotel that involve energy consumption:

Service	Characteristic
Heating - common areas	Fan Coils
Room heating	Fan Coils
Air conditioning - common areas	Fan Coils
Room air conditioning	Fan Coils
Domestic hot water	Centralised, gas boilers
Outdoor pool	Heated using heat recovery, solar energy and cogeneration

The following table lists the energy sources available to the establishment to meet the demand associated with the uses described above:

Source	Characteristics	Uses
Electricity	Three-phase 380 / 220 V	Air conditioning, water pumping, lighting, cold rooms, office equipment, etc.
Electricity	Solar panels	
Natural gas	Piped	Hot water, heating, kitchen and laundry

Energy source	Characteristics	Uses
Gas oil	1 tank of 2,000 l (secondary use)	Emergency
Solar energy	58 m2	Outdoor pool - DHW
Heat recovery		Outdoor pool - DHW
Vehicle fuel		Company vehicles

The following table details the establishment's average energy consumption:

Energy source	kWh per guest-night 2020 (*)	kWh per guest-night 2021 (**)	kWh per guest-night 2022	kWh per guest-night 2023	kWh per guest-night 2024
Electricity	151.62	41.93	25.00	23.16	21.93
Natural gas (kitchen and laundry)	72.90	5.69	11.45	7.49	11.51
Natural gas (boiler room)	231.10	26.01	19.54	16.90	13.72
Vehicle fuel E5			0.05	0.04	0.07
Vehicle fuel B7			0.02	0.07	0.05

Source: Internal monitoring records and utility-supply invoices

Guest-night: one person per day

(*) Hotel closed due to the Covid health crisis; open from 10/02/20 to 17/03/20

(**) Hotel partially open from 01/06/21 to 31/10/21 with Covid restrictions

During 2024, Hotel Bon Sol maintained an overall trend of improving energy efficiency. Electricity consumption per guest-night continued to fall progressively, reflecting the consolidation of saving measures implemented in previous years, such as replacing lighting with LED technology, automated control of air-conditioning systems, and staff awareness of responsible resource use.

With regard to natural gas used in the boiler room, there was a significant reduction in consumption per guest-night, resulting from more efficient management of the thermal installations, preventive maintenance of equipment, and favourable weather conditions that reduced the energy demand for heating. This decline confirms the effectiveness of the energy-optimisation measures implemented in recent years.

Natural gas consumption in the kitchen and laundry shows slight variations compared with the previous year, mainly associated with occupancy and the intensity of use of these services. Even so, values remain within ranges considered efficient, and work continues to improve washing processes and review equipment with the aim of minimising energy expenditure.

The fuels used by the hotel's vehicles represent a very small fraction of total energy consumption and show no significant variations. The fleet is used rationally and kept in good condition, contributing to stable performance in this area.

Overall, the 2024 results confirm the downward trend in energy consumption per guest-night and demonstrate Hotel Bon Sol's commitment to continuous improvement in environmental performance, particularly in energy efficiency and responsible management of energy resources.

7.3. Renewable Energy

We use solar energy to produce domestic hot water and heat the swimming pool. The first solar panels were installed in 1968 using the 'Tec-Sol' system; they were replaced by new panels in 1985 and by more efficient panels in 2001.

We currently have 23 of these solar panels, providing a useful surface area of approximately 58 m², with an approximate output of 2 kWh per panel.

Our panels are estimated to produce approximately 40,050 kWh of useful energy per year (energy calculation using the f-chart method).

This enables us to reduce the consumption of other, non-renewable forms of energy.

By using the heat recovered from the refrigeration of the cold rooms and freezer to heat the swimming pool, solar energy has been redirected for greater use in domestic hot water production.

Since mid-2024, we have also had photovoltaic panels producing electricity. With a capacity of 11 kWh, they help cover peak summer consumption.

7.4. Energy saving

All roofs and external walls of the hotel are insulated with double walls and polystyrene or rock-wool insulation.

Most glazed areas have Climalit-type double glazing, and the most recently refurbished rooms use 'Climalit' and 'Heat Mirror' glazing, which blocks 80% of infrared radiation and 98% of ultraviolet radiation.

All rooms have a master power-off switch.

To optimise control of energy consumption, a computerised system for managing and controlling the hotel's energy use and machinery was installed in June 2000.

In December 2002, an energy audit was carried out to fully optimise energy resources.

At the end of 2003, the room air-conditioning systems were connected to the ROBOT building-automation system. During the summer this is used to automatically switch off some air-conditioning generators during hours when guests are normally not in their rooms, and to keep the air-conditioning water at a less-cold temperature that is sufficient to maintain what we call a 'stand-by' temperature.

During 2004, the boiler room was completely refurbished: piped gas and two new gas-fired boilers were installed, covering 90% of demand.

We eliminated the electric heating elements that heated the water in the washing machines and installed gas boilers that supply hot water directly to them. The desired temperature is therefore reached using fewer energy resources.

Motion-sensor lighting has been installed in the bar toilets.

We stop the air-conditioning system in guest rooms while hotel guests are in the restaurant, without affecting guest comfort.

In 2011, a building-automation module was installed to regulate electricity-consumption peaks by carrying out controlled shutdowns of air-conditioning compressors while maintaining guest comfort.

Room televisions were replaced with lower-consumption LED screens.

In addition to the solar panels installed in 2024, some room windows have been replaced with better-insulated units.

7.5. Emissions to the atmosphere

Atmospheric emissions are mainly produced by the operation of the boilers, which generate carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide emissions. Maintenance Department staff check the operation and temperature of the boilers every day. The preventive-maintenance programme, recently reviewed, ensures that all installations operate correctly and helps prevent possible deficiencies that could have a negative impact on our environment and our guests.

The installation has two gas boilers with nominal thermal outputs of 1.163 MWt (boiler no. 3) and 0.320 MWt (boiler no. 4), respectively, giving a total nominal thermal output of 1.483 MWt.

As the installation exceeds the 1 MWt threshold but does not reach 50 MWt, it falls within the scope of Royal Decree 1042/2017 and is classified as an existing medium combustion plant.

Accordingly, the remaining information required by Annex 1 of Royal Decree 1042/2017 is provided below.

	No. 3	No. 4
Make	Viessmann	Unical
Power (MWt)	1.163	0.320
Fuel	Gas	Gas
Use	DHW / Heating	DHW / Heating
Year commissioned	2006	2019
Annual operating hours	< 100	900 - 1000
Exhaust type	Shared chimney	Shared chimney
Emission-control system	No specific flue-gas treatment systems installed	No specific flue-gas treatment systems installed

We perform combustion analyses on the boilers in use (the gas boilers), following the RITE instructions. An analysis dated 02/07/24 is shown below.

Boiler identifier	Limits	No. 4	No. 3
Analysis date		02/07/2024	02/07/2024
CO2 %		8.1	8.7
O2 %		6.3	5.4
CO ppm	500	7	0
NOx ppm		21	44
NO ppm		20	42
Efficiency %		97	97.8
Opacity		-	-

Source: VALDECO (Valenciana de Combustión), RI 46/51501

To estimate the kilograms of CO2 emitted to the atmosphere by our energy sources, we use the spreadsheet provided by the Conselleria de Medioambiente for carbon-footprint registration. The latest available value is for 2023.

Energy source	CO2 conversion factor
Electricity	0.374 kg CO2 per kWh
Vehicle fuel - Petrol	2.237 kg CO2 per kWh
Vehicle fuel - Diesel	2.486 kg CO2 per kWh

Energy source	CO2 conversion factor
Natural gas	0.182 kg CO2 per kWh

We also take the following factors into account when calculating CO2 emissions (as a result of our Travelife certification).

Energy source	CO2 conversion factor
	Travelife source
Water	0.149 kg CO2 per m3
Residual waste	21.249 kg CO2 per tonne
Recycling waste	21.249 kg CO2 per tonne
Composting waste	8.951 kg CO2 per tonne

Using all of the above, the ratios calculated from the energy consumption detailed in the preceding tables give the following results:

Energy source	2020 (*)	2021 (**)	2022	2023	2024
Electricity	75,975.74	185,073.68	349,663.21	302,534.61	275,371.71
Natural gas (kitchen/laundry)	13,571.63	9,327.34	159,489.47	139,057.49	154,575.52
Natural gas (boiler room)	43,022.93	42,652.30			
Vehicle fuel	6,155.61	3,853.68			
Fuel E5			3,289.13	2,485.97	5,456.03
Fuel B7			1,661.02	5,206.02	4,324.24
TOTAL kg CO2	138,725.91	240,907	515,001.39	449,284.09	439,727.50

(*) Hotel closed due to the Covid health crisis; open from 10/02/20 to 17/03/20

(**) Hotel partially open from 01/06/21 to 31/10/21 with Covid restrictions

In 2022, emissions associated with energy consumption reached 515.00 tonnes of CO2, falling to 449.28 tonnes in 2023 and remaining at similar levels in 2024 (439.73 tonnes of CO2).

Electricity remains the largest contributor, although it shows a sustained decrease over the three-year period analysed, from 349,663 kg CO2 in 2022 to 275,372 kg CO2 in 2024. This improvement is mainly attributed to the replacement of equipment with more efficient units, optimisation of air-conditioning and lighting use, the start of the photovoltaic installation, and reductions in the conversion factor.

Natural-gas consumption (both in boilers and in the kitchen and laundry) remains stable, with slight fluctuations due to weather conditions and occupancy.

Emissions from the use of vehicle fuels and E5/B7 blends are residual, although a temporary increase was observed in 2024 associated with internal logistics and maintenance use.

Overall, the hotel maintains a downward trend in its energy-related carbon footprint as a result of the efficiency and sustainability policies implemented, which are aimed at reducing consumption and moving towards greater integration of renewable energy.

The following table shows the CO2 ratio per kWh of energy consumed (CO2 from fugitive leaks is not included here).

Indicator	2020 (*)	2021 (**)	2022	2023	2024
kg CO2 per kWh	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.30	0.27

(*) Hotel closed due to the Covid health crisis; open from 10/02/20 to 17/03/20

(**) Hotel partially open from 01/06/21 to 31/10/21 with Covid restrictions

With regard to possible refrigerant-gas leaks, our preventive-maintenance plan helps minimise this risk. Temperatures are checked daily and the equipment is periodically inspected by a company that has the necessary equipment to recover gases and take them to a plant for safe destruction.

To improve control, any refrigerant recharges are recorded and the equipment has been inventoried by type of gas used.

The refrigerant charges by type, expressed in kg, are shown below.

	HFC134a	R449a
kg	1.83	52.06

Details of the recharges carried out in 2024 (GWP values are taken from Conselleria data)

Gas	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Reference	Details
HFC134a	1300	1.33	Fish cold room	Expansion-valve cleaning
HFC134a	1300	0.5	Kitchen under-counter unit	Losses due to deteriorated evaporators
R449a	1282	4.2	Pastry cold room	Compressor pressure-switch hose
R449a	1282	8.1	Vegetable cold room	Low-pressure switch hoses
R449a	1282	0.8	Vegetable cold room	Expansion-valve replacement
R449a	1282	7.87	Pastry cold room	Receiver valve core
R449a	1282	9.34	Freezer	Compressor suction pipe and faulty compressor
R449a	1282	7.9	Pastry cold room	Receiver safety valve
R449a	1282	6.35	Pastry cold room	Compressor discharge rupture
R449a	1282	7.5	Pastry cold room	Anti-vibration device on compressor discharge

The prescribed inspection procedures continue to be followed in order to minimise leaks.

Total annual emissions are:

	2020 (*)	2021 (**)	2022	2023	2024
Tonnes CO2 - Refrigerant gases	6.435	15.45	163.82	43.885	81.098

(*) Hotel closed due to the Covid health crisis; open from 10/02/20 to 17/03/20

(**) Hotel partially open from 01/06/21 to 31/10/21 with Covid restrictions

Excluding 2020 and 2021, CO2 emissions associated with refrigerant gases show a significant decrease in 2023 compared with 2022, followed by a new increase in 2024, reaching 81.098 tonnes of CO2.

The increase recorded in the latest year is mainly due to repeated leaks in the same equipment, which required several refrigerant recharges during the year. The establishment continues to apply monitoring and preventive-maintenance measures and to plan the gradual replacement of the most problematic equipment, with the aim of reducing these emissions in future years.

We also hold the TRAVELIFE environmental certification and must therefore broaden the analysis of CO2 emissions to include Water and the different waste streams.

Accordingly, the 'expanded' CO2 emissions are as follows:

Source	2023	2024
Energy	449,284	439,728
Emissions	43,885	81,098
Water	2,014	2,056
Residual waste	1,246	1,831
Recycling waste	1,959	2,782
Composting waste	87	90
TOTAL kg CO2	498,475	527,585

The annual objective for CO2 levels is to achieve zero increase. This objective was not met in 2024, mainly due to:

- Emissions: as noted in the previous section, there were more faults in refrigeration equipment.
- Waste (overall): this increased as a result of the increase in guest-nights.

The establishment offsets the tonnes of CO2 emitted by its direct activity through 120 hectares of plantations that produce 3,018 tonnes of CO2e.

The source used to calculate the amount of CO2 absorbed per hectare was <http://www.ecobosques.com/Pdfs/Estudiocaptacion.pdf>

The following tables show the breakdown of total atmospheric emissions from all energy sources for each year covered by the statement. The conversion factors are taken from the Conselleria's emission factors.

Year 2024

Energy source	grams SO2	grams NOx	grams PM	grams CH4	grams N2O
Electricity	52,350	303,350	4,417	-	-
Natural gas	-	-	610	13,555	-
Fuel E5	35.90	15,672	53.86	37.70	402.13

Fuel B7	28.73	21,418	2,183	101.99	4.31
TOTALS (kg)	52.41	340.44	7.27	13.70	0.41

7.6. Water consumption and discharge

The hotel consumes water from the municipal supply network. Various checks are carried out on water consumption and quality at different points in the hotel and kitchen (drinking water). Some of the water undergoes an osmosis process for use at points where water purity is particularly important (coffee machines, wash tunnel, etc.). Employees are also encouraged to apply water-saving measures. The hotel's wastewater is comparable to domestic wastewater and is discharged to the sewer system.

We aim to maintain a systematic control programme in order to keep water quality at an optimum level.

Control	Frequency	Responsible
Water consumption	Daily	Maintenance
Water quality at points of consumption	Daily (1)	Maintenance
Water quality at points of consumption	Monthly	Bio-vet
Mains water quality (point furthest from network)	Daily	Maintenance
Osmosis-water quality	Monthly	Bio-Vet
Legionella control	Monthly	Bio-vet
Wastewater quality	Annual	Bio-vet

(1)
All points of consumption are analysed on a rotating basis

Water-consumption table:

	2020 (*)	2021 (***)	2022	2023	2024
m3 per guest-night	0.00 (**)	0.54	0.66	0.43	0.42

Source of water-consumption data: daily meter reading

(*) Hotel closed due to the Covid health crisis; open from 10/02/20 to 17/03/20

(**) Data below actual consumption due to breakages of the water meter

(***) Hotel partially open from 01/06/21 to 31/10/21 with Covid restrictions

The 2024 consumption figures come from invoices (Jan-Sep) and from remote meter readings from October onwards, as remote reading was temporarily disabled following a meter replacement.

Specific water consumption has shown a downward and stable trend over the last three years.

This evolution reflects a sustained improvement in the establishment's water efficiency, attributable to the optimisation of laundry processes and awareness-raising measures for staff and guests.

The objective is to maintain the reduction trend and consolidate specific consumption below 0.40 m3 per guest-night in future years.

Foul wastewater goes directly into the sewer system and from there to treatment. No products are discharged that could be toxic or corrosive to sewer-system operators or to treatment facilities.

The municipality of Calvià currently has an ordinance regulating the characterisation of discharges to the sewer system. Where a parameter is not regulated, the value in the Balearic Islands Hydrological Plan is used.

The latest analyses carried out by Biovet, dated 20/10/2024, showed the following results:

Sample	BOD5	COD	Solids	pH	Conductivity	Fats	Non-biodegradable detergents
Wastewater (garage)	485 mg/l O2	580 mg/l O2	* 401 mg/l	6.49	573 uS/cm	<10 mg/l	<0.05
Wastewater (laundry)	29 mg/l O2	49 mg/l O2	7 mg/l	8.25	1,046 uS/cm	<10 mg/l	<0.05
Maximum - Calvià Ordinance	750 mg/l O2	1500 mg/l O2	400 mg/l	6 - 9	3000 uS/cm	150 mg/l	10 mg/l

(*) The limit value is 400 mg/l, so there is a minor non-compliance. We will monitor the evolution of this parameter in subsequent analyses to determine whether corrective action is required.

7.7. Water saving

In the kitchen, pressurised water is used both to rinse tableware and to clean surfaces in order to reduce water consumption.

The shower and changing-room areas are fitted with water-saving shower heads.

Green areas are irrigated at night, during the hours of lowest water evaporation.

The urinals in the bar toilets are fitted with a motion-sensor flushing system.

We have installed a Spectank pot-cleaning system, which saves water and detergent.

The washbasins in the rooms are fitted with water-saving aerators.

7.8. Waste management

Different types of waste are generated as a result of hotel activity and are collected separately. General waste, batteries, glass, paper and cardboard, and packaging bearing the Green Dot are placed in separate containers and handed over to the Calvià 2000 municipal collection service. All aerosols we use bear the Green Dot and are therefore managed by Calvià 2000 as packaging. Fluorescent lamps, used vegetable oil, batteries, etc. are handed over to authorised waste managers for proper treatment. Containers from products that may contain residues of hazardous substances are returned to the companies supplying those products.

We also devote effort to ensuring that waste generated by other companies (subcontractors) as a result of their activity at our hotel is managed correctly.

If other types of waste are generated, the Environmental Manager contacts the most appropriate waste manager for collection.

Organic matter is separated at source for selective collection by Calvià 2000.

The following table lists the companies currently used by Hotel Bon Sol to manage each of the main waste streams:

Waste type	EWC code	Hazardous	Authorised manager
Used vegetable oil	20 01 25	No	Acciones Medioambientales Europa (*)
Asbestos	17 06 05	Yes	Adalmo
Lead batteries	16 06 01	Yes	Adalmo
Cardboard	15 01 01	No	Calvià 2000
Glass	20 01 02	No	Calvià 2000
Ionisation smoke detectors	20 01 35	Yes	Ecotic
Small electrical equipment (ELM)	20 01 36	No	Ecotic

Packaging with absorbents contaminated by hazardous waste or asbestos	15 01 11	Yes	Adalmo
Clean metal packaging	15 01 04	No	Calvia 2000
Hazardous metal packaging	15 01 10	Yes	Adalmo
Hazardous plastic packaging	15 01 10	Yes	Adalmo
Clean plastic packaging	15 01 02	No	Calvia 2000
Fluorescent lamps and bulbs	20 01 21	Yes	Ambilamp
Refrigerators (with CFCs)	20 01 23	Yes	Ecotic
Refrigerators (gas removed)	20 01 36	No	Ecotic
Refrigerant gas	14 06 01	Yes	Jorge Solano - Tecnifrio
Large electrical appliances	20 01 36	No	Ecotic
Hydrocarbons	13 01 10	Yes	Adalmo
Computers	20 01 35	Yes	Ecotic
Organic waste	20 01 08	No	Calvia 2000
CRT/LCD computer screens (pre-2012)	20 01 35	Yes	Ecotic
LCD screens from 2012 onwards	20 01 36	No	Ecotic
Data-protection paper	20 01 01	No	Elimina
Batteries	20 01 33	Yes	Ofipilas
Paint and varnish waste	08 01 11	Yes	Adalmo
Electronic waste (non-hazardous WEEE)	20 01 36	No	Ecotic
Toner or ink without hazardous substances	08 03 18	Yes	Tragatoner
Bulky waste (furniture, mattresses, bed bases)	20 03 07	No	Mac Insular

(*) Acts as the transport company (NIMA 0700008084); the final destination is Biocom Energía in Valencia, where the waste is used for biodiesel production (waste manager NIMA 46999999999).

The quantities of waste generated annually are shown below.

Waste type	Unit	2020 (*)	2021 (**)	2022	2023	2024
General waste	Tonnes (estimated)	1.5	15.75	58.5	50.40	86
Organic waste	Tonnes (estimated)	0.5	1.65	1.95	9.75	10
Cardboard	Tonnes (estimated)	0.400	5.62	11.5	4.5	8.325
Glass	Tonnes (estimated)	0.250	5.20	8.7	11	16.4
Packaging	Tonnes (estimated)	0.100	2.02	8.22	4.21	5.34
Used vegetable oil (**)	Tonnes	0	0.41	1.01	0.7360	0.5520
Fluorescent lamps	Tonnes	0.020	0.03	0.043	0.0107	0.0377

Waste type	Unit	2020 (*)	2021 (**)	2022	2023	2024
Electronic waste	Tonnes	0.078	4.54	0.1165	0.0950	0.1020
Computers	Tonnes				0.0520	
Screens	Tonnes				5.6	
Lead batteries	Tonnes	0	0	0.032		
Batteries	Tonnes	0.010	0.004	0.011	0.026	0.0395
Toner and ink	Tonnes	0.00	0.012	0.008	0.000	0.008
Hazardous packaging	Tonnes	0	0.021	0.01	0.011	0.1770
Construction and demolition waste	Tonnes	27.50	11.16	39.04	60	70.78
Other bulky waste	Tonnes	2.194	0.32	2.68	1.68	
ELB without CFC	Tonnes	0.00	0.00	0.4431		
ELB with CFC	Tonnes	0.026	0.00	0.2979		
ELM	Tonnes	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Destroyed paper containing data	Tonnes	0.0	0.53	0.319	0.3035	
Hydrocarbons				0.58		
Refrigerators	Tonnes				0.1090	0.6748
Small electrical appliances	Tonnes				0.0020	0.2821
Ionisation smoke detectors	Tonnes	0.00	0.0	0.00		
Asbestos	Tonnes	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Source: Internal monitoring records and utility-supply invoices

Estimated data

(1)

General-waste container = 75 kg // Organic-waste container = 25 kg // Cardboard bale = 15 kg // Glass container = 1,000 kg // Yellow container = 90 kg.

(**) Oil density (0.92) has been used to convert the quantity to tonnes.

(*) Hotel closed due to the Covid health crisis; open from 10/02/20 to 17/03/20

(***) Hotel partially open from 01/06/21 to 31/10/21 with Covid restrictions

During 2024 there was a general increase in waste, mainly related to higher hotel occupancy and improved internal records and controls rather than a deterioration in good environmental practices.

Management and segregation at source

Correct separation of waste at the points where it is generated has continued to be promoted, both in service areas and in restaurant and guest-room areas. Staff receive ongoing training on segregation, which has helped optimise waste classification and reduce the general-waste fraction. Separate collection of organic waste, now well established, is carried out regularly and under controlled conditions.

Hazardous and electronic waste

Control and management of hazardous waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) have been improved. The renewal of IT equipment, household appliances and air-conditioning devices temporarily increased these fractions, but they were always managed under certified arrangements and handed over to authorised waste managers.

Construction and bulky waste

Refurbishment and maintenance work carried out during the year generated a significant volume of construction and demolition waste. All of it was duly removed and treated by authorised companies.

Overall assessment

Overall, Hotel Bon Sol's waste management in 2024 shows positive progress in terms of control, traceability and use of resources. Although the total volume of waste increased, this growth does not represent a deterioration in environmental performance, but rather an increase in consumption.

The hotel maintains its commitment to progressively reducing the non-recyclable fraction through staff awareness, purchasing optimisation and cooperation with responsible suppliers. The sustainability strategy remains focused on prevention, reuse and recovery of materials, in line with the established circularity objectives.

7.9. Consumption of products and substances

A wide variety of products and substances are used daily in the hotel, some of which are considered hazardous because they may cause harm to health or the environment. Employees who handle hazardous substances are familiar with and have access to the relevant product safety data sheets, which are continually updated by the Environmental Manager.

The hotel continues to work on reducing or replacing certain products. For example, paper is reused as much as possible (obsolete menu sheets, brochures, single-sided photocopies, etc.), and much documentation has recently been digitised to reduce paper use (online checks, digital internal records, etc.).

Detergent dosing systems are used in washing machines and dishwashers to optimise consumption of these products. Some aerosol products have been replaced by products of the same quality supplied in spray bottles.

Some products are supplied in concentrated doses for dilution, thereby reducing packaging. The aim is to increase the number of concentrated products in future seasons.

Consumption data can be consulted in Annex 1, 'Basic Indicators Table'.

7.10. Indoor and outdoor noise

In 2001, noise measurements were taken outside the hotel and at various points inside the premises (reception, cafeteria, rooms, kitchen, stores, laundry and boiler room).

Although the applicable ordinance was complied with, improvements were carried out in the bar in 2009, insulating the ceiling in order to reduce noise levels and improve guest comfort in the rooms above.

A new sound measurement was carried out in 2022 to continue ensuring compliance with changes introduced in the relevant municipal ordinance.

Measurement location	Daytime reading 8 - 20 h	Evening reading 20 - 24 h	Night-time reading 24 - 8 h	Maximum daytime	Maximum evening	Maximum night-time
Inside room 103	<30	<30	<30	35	35	30
Inside common area - Library	<30	32.5	<30	45	45	45

Outside on bar terrace	41.5	52	<30	60	60	50
Outside in front of main entrance	38	42	<30	60	60	50
Outside in front of garage	<30	41	<30	60	60	50
Inside the Bar, 1 m from the musical performance	61			65		

Sound level meter used: Dr. Meter MS10 (1507308)

Units in dB; reference values according to the Calvià Municipal Ordinance

7.11. Incidents, accidents and emergency situations

The hotel has an 'Emergency Plan' known to all staff and practised through annual drills. A drill was carried out in October with a satisfactory result.

In compliance with Decree 8/2004 of 23 January, Hotel Bon Sol has registered its Self-Protection Plan (RGPA-035-06).

The hotel has also prepared specific instructions for fire, gas leaks and accidental spills of hazardous substances, providing for the competent authorities to be notified if an emergency occurs.

7.12. Environmental performance in accordance with new legal requirements (see Annex 3)

The establishment adapts to legislative changes as they arise, seeking to minimise processing periods so that compliance can be achieved as quickly as possible.

We have adapted to the requirements introduced during 2024.

Annex 1: Basic indicators table

2024 data

BASIC INDICATORS		TOTAL CONS.	Ratio / guest-night	Ratio / employee		TOTAL CONS.	Ratio / guest-night	Ratio / employee
Energy efficiency					Material consumption efficiency (tonnes)			
TOTAL Energy Consumption	MWh	1,622.088	0.048	22.891	Paper consumption	0.028	8.339E-07	0.000
TOTAL Renewable Consumption	MWh	40.050	0.001	0.565	Chemical product consumption (tonnes)			
Water					LAUNDRY			
TOTAL Water Consumption	m3	13,950.000	0.415	196.867	Totals	4.570	0.000136106	0.064
Waste					POOL			
TOTAL annual waste	tonne	270.534	0.008	3.818	Hypochlorite	3.318	9.88185E-05	0.047
TOTAL annual HAZARDOUS waste	tonne	0.254	0.000	0.004	Chlorine tablets	0.075	2.23369E-06	0.001
Biodiversity					Bromine	0.160	4.76521E-06	0.002
Total land use	m2	4,012.000	0.119	56.619	pH -	4.480	0.000133426	0.063
Total sealed surface	m2	3,273.000	0.097	46.190	pH +	0.208	6.19477E-06	0.003
Total on-site area according to nature	m2	739.000	0.022	10.429	ROOMS			
Total off-site area according to nature	m2	0.000	0.000	0.000	Ammonia	0.150	0.00211685	0.002
GHG emissions					Ammonia cleaner	0.0110	3.27608E-07	0.0002
CO2 electricity	tonne	275,371.710	8.201	3,886.138	Glass cleaner	0.300	8.93477E-06	0.004
CO2 Gas	tonne	154,575.520	4.604	2,181.421	Limescale remover	0.038	1.13174E-06	0.001
CO2 Vehicle fuel	tonne	9,780.270	0.291	138.022	Bathroom cleaner (12 g sachets)	0.012	3.57391E-07	0.000
CO2 TOTAL	tonne	439,727.500	13.096	6,205.581	Floor cleaner (3 g sachets)	0.008	2.35878E-07	0.000
Total annual air emissions					Dishwasher detergent	0.186	5.53955E-06	0.003
SO2	kg	52.415	0.002	0.740	Mop spray	0.108	3.21652E-06	0.002
NOx	kg	340.441	0.010	4.804	Furniture spray	0.147	4.37804E-06	0.002
PM	kg	7.265	0.000	0.103	Hydrochloric acid cleaner	0.044	1.31043E-06	0.001
TOTAL	kg	400.121	0.012	5.647	Bleach	0.017	5.06303E-07	0.000
Refrigeration gases - EI					DISINFECTION			
CO2	tonne	81.098	0.002	1.144	Bleach	2.919	8.69353E-05	0.041
					Manual dishwashing	2.381	7.09123E-05	0.034
					Automatic dishwashing	1.652	4.92008E-05	0.023
					TOTAL MASS CONSUMPTION	19.160	0.270	0.270

(*) For concentrated products (ammonia cleaner, bathroom cleaner, floor cleaner), the volume of water required to dilute them has not been included.

Annex 2: DRS Indicators

DRS indicator	DRS data	Hotel Bonsol 2024 data
Water consumption per guest-night	Less than or equal to 140 litres per guest-night	414 litres / guest-night
Chemical consumption for dishwashing (active ingredients)	Less than or equal to 10 grams per guest-night	3.32 grams / guest-night

Annex 3: Applicable legal requirements

	Item	Record	Valid until
General - Company activity	1. Activity and opening licences	1992	Permanent
	2. Review of activity licence	Dec/2024	
	3. Registration in the Register of Tourism Activities and Establishments	2000	Permanent
	4. Tourist accommodation capacity certificates	11/08/2010	Permanent
	5. Liability insurance		08/2026
Water supply and discharge	1. Sewer-system connection permit	N/A	
	2. Wastewater discharge authorisation (not required under the ordinance)	N/A	
	3. Wastewater analysis in accordance with the Calvia Ordinance	10/2024	
Waste	1. Registration in the Register of Small Producers of Toxic and Hazardous Waste	PP-30 CAIB	Permanent
	2. Registered NIMA code	0700000113	Permanent
	3. Waste acceptance documentation	YES	
	4. Notification to the Conselleria of waste quantities produced	N/A	
Noise and/or vibration	1. Noise measurements	2022	
Low-voltage electrical installation	1. OCA inspection - Hotel	11/2021	11/2026
	2. OCA - vehicle chargers	07/2023	12/2027
Diesel-fuel tanks	1. External tank inspection (every 10 years)	05/2014	05/2024 (*)
Boilers (DHW/Heating)	1. Commissioning authorisation	2006	
	2. Maintenance contract with external company	YES	
	3. Combustion analysis	YES	
	4. Maintenance in accordance with Legionella regulations	YES	
Domestic boilers - laundry	1. BAXI maintenance contract - Laundry	YES	
	2. Saunier Duval maintenance contract - Boiler Room	YES	
	3. Inspection certificate	YES	
Natural gas	1. Gas installation certificate (boilers + laundry)	2004	
	2. Gas installation inspection (every 5 years) - Laundry	02/2023	02/2028

Natural gas	3. Gas installation inspection (every 5 years) - Boilers	09/2023	03/2028
Refrigeration / thermal installations	1. RITE maintenance contract	YES	
	2. Quarterly RITE certificates	YES	
	3. Legalisation of industrial refrigeration installation	06/05/2015	
	4. Legalisation of industrial thermal installation	17/06/2014	
	5. Legalisation of air-conditioning installation	04/2021	
	6. Energy-efficiency certificates	07/2020	
Lifts	1. Maintenance contract with external company	YES	
	2. RAE 15776	10/23	10/25
	3. RAE 35650	04/24	04/26
	4. RAE 29707	08/24	08/26
	5. RAE 29708	08/24	08/26
Company vehicles	1. 0070GBZ		20/02/26
	2. 1363GSW		21/11/25
	3. 1428 GDC		13/11/25
	4. 2113BDR		21/11/25
	5. 4998LRY		05/27
	6. 4520LSN		05/27
	7. 0043DZG		08/01/26
	8. 7188MVZ		29/10/2028
	9. 6835LZH		07/26
Swimming pools	1. SILOE notification	2024 data	
	2. Royal Decree 742/2013	YES	
Fire-protection systems	1. HOTEL installation - OCA	14/09/2005	15/01/29
	2. Annual fire-detection system maintenance contract	COBASE	
	3. Quarterly fire-detection and lighting contract	Internal	
	4. Annual inspection of fire-detection system	03/25	
	5. Quarterly inspection of fire detection and lighting	Internal - OK	
	6. Annual inspection of extinguishers and hoses	10/25	
	7. Quarterly inspection of extinguishers, hoses and signage	Internal - OK	
	8. Extinguisher pressure testing (every 5 years)	10/25	
	9. Emergency-lighting inspection	08/25	
	10. Fire-water system inspection	03/25	
Emergencies	1. Emergency Plan	11/2022	11/2025

LOPD	1. Compliance with LOPD regulations	OK	Permanent
Architectural barriers	1. Disabled-access staircase - Sala Elefantes	08/01/2025	08/01/2029
	2. Disabled-access staircase - Las Antorchas	09/01/2025	09/01/2029
Refrigerant gases	1. Leak-control logbook	YES	
	2. Updated list of refrigerant gases used	09/2019	No changes
	3. Certificates of maintenance companies	YES	
	4. Annual review <30 kg	YES	
	5. Six-monthly review >30 kg	YES	
Calibration equipment	1. Calibration logbook	YES	
Carbon footprint	2. ANNUAL registration before 30/09, year n-2	2023 data registered	

(*) The review has been processed.

Annex 4: Legislation applicable to legal requirements

- REGIONAL: Law 8/2012 of 19 July on tourism in the Balearic Islands

- BALEARIC ISLANDS: Law 7/2013 of 26 November

- STATE: Royal Legislative Decree 1/2001 approving the consolidated text of the Water Law

- STATE: Law 22/2011 of 28/07/2011 on WASTE AND CONTAMINATED SOILS

- STATE: Royal Decree 833/1988 approving the Regulation implementing Basic Law 20/1986 on TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

- STATE: Royal Decree 180/2015 regulating the shipment of waste within the State

- LOCAL: Municipal Ordinance for environmental protection against noise and vibration pollution (5 April 2014)

- STATE: Royal Decree 842/2002, LV - approving the Electrotechnical Regulation for LOW VOLTAGE, ITC-BT-05

- STATE: Royal Decree 1027/2007 approving the Regulation on Thermal Installations in Buildings (RITE)

- BALEARIC ISLANDS: Decree 57/2010 developing and supplementing various regulatory provisions established in Royal Decree 1027/2007 of 20 July, approving the Regulation on Thermal Installations in Buildings (RITE)

- STATE: Royal Decree 1027/2007 approving the Regulation on Thermal Installations in Buildings (RITE), AMENDED BY Royal Decree 238/2013 of 05/04/2013, amending certain articles and technical instructions of the Regulation on Thermal Installations in Buildings approved by Royal Decree 1027/2007 of 20 July (BOE no. 89 of 13/04/2013)

- STATE: Royal Decree 88/2013 of 08/02/2013 approving Supplementary Technical Instruction AEM 1 'Lifts' of the Regulation on lifting and handling equipment approved by Royal Decree 2291/1985 of 8 November (BOE no. 46 of 22/02/2013)

- STATE: Royal Decree 1942/1993 approving the FIRE-PROTECTION INSTALLATIONS Regulation

- BALEARIC ISLANDS: Decree 8/2004 developing certain aspects of the Emergency Management Law in the Balearic Islands

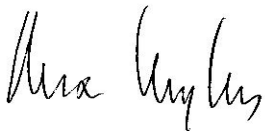
- STATE: Royal Decree 393/2007 of 23/03/2007 approving the Basic SELF-PROTECTION Standard for Centres, Establishments and Facilities devoted to Activities that may give rise to Emergency Situations

- STATE: Royal Decree 742/2013 of 27 September establishing the technical-health criteria for swimming pools

- STATE: Organic Law 15/1999 of 13 December on the Protection of Personal Data.

- REGIONAL: Decree 110/2010 of 15 October approving the Regulation for improving accessibility and removing architectural barriers
- Royal Decree 20/2017 of 20/01/2017 on end-of-life vehicles.
- Royal Decree 115/2017 of 17 February regulating the marketing and handling of fluorinated gases and equipment based on them, as well as certification of the professionals who use them, and establishing technical requirements for installations carrying out activities that emit fluorinated gases.
- New publication of Royal Decree 513/2017 of 22 May approving the Fire-Protection Installations Regulation, repealing Royal Decree 1942/1993 of 5 November, which approved the Fire-Protection Installations Regulation, and the Order of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of 16 April 1998 on rules of procedure and development of that Royal Decree.
- Royal Decree 656/2017 of 23 June approved the Regulation on the Storage of Chemical Products and its Supplementary Technical Instructions MIE APQ 0 to 10; it was published in JULY 2017.
- REGIONAL: Ordinance regulating the CALVIÀ sewerage network, BOIB 14 APRIL 2018.
- LAW 8/2019 of 19 February on waste and contaminated soils in the Balearic Islands.
 - Law 10/2019 of 22 February on climate change and energy transition
 - Royal Decree 552/2019 with the new Refrigeration Installations Safety Regulation
 - LAW 8/2019 of 19 February on waste and contaminated soils in the Balearic Islands
 - Royal Decree 390/2021 of 1 June approving the basic procedure for certification of the energy efficiency of buildings
 - Decree 48/2021 of 13 December regulating the Balearic carbon-footprint register
- Decree-Law 3/2022 of 11 February on urgent measures for sustainability and circularity in tourism in the Balearic Islands
- Royal Decree 487/2022 of 21 June establishing health requirements for the prevention and control of legionellosis.
- Royal Decree-Law 14/2022 of 1 August on economic sustainability measures in the field of transport, grants and study aid, and measures for energy saving, energy efficiency and reducing dependence on natural gas.
- Royal Decree 1055/2022 of 27/12/2022 on packaging and packaging waste (BOE no. 311 of 28/12/2022), repealing Law 11/1997 of 24 April on packaging and packaging waste.
- Law 7/2022 of 8 April on waste and contaminated soils for a circular economy.
- Royal Decree 3/2023 of 10 January establishing technical-health criteria for the quality of drinking water, its control and supply.
 - Technical Instruction 1/2023 of 22 December 2023 of the Director General for Circular Economy, Energy Transition and Climate Change, amending Technical Instructions 1/2021 and 1/2022 of the Director General for Waste and Environmental Education dated 9 March 2021 and 7 March 2022, for the application of Law 8/2019 of 19 February on waste and contaminated soils in the Balearic Islands.
 - Royal Decree 3/2023 of 10 January establishing technical-health criteria for the quality of drinking water, its control and supply.
 - Transitional Provision 3, section 11: Obligation to carry out periodic technical reviews in permanent activities (Article 49 of Law 7/2013 is amended).

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