



INFINITY BLU

Sustainability Report 2022

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Created August 2018 – 1st Edition

Updated September 2022 – 2nd
Edition

Sonia Tsissiou

General Manager



INFINITY BLU

SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

Hotel Presentation

Trade Name: Infinity Blu
Company name: Domniki Hotel Apts Ltd
Address: 13 Thaleias Street, 5297 Pernera, Paralimni, Cyprus
Telephone: +357 23832800
Fax: +357 23832801
Website: www.hotelinfinityblurotaras.com
Email: info@hotelinfinitybluprotaras.com

Date Hotel was first Built: 1993
Last Complete Renovation: 2017
General Manager: Sonia Tsissiou

Rooms Types & Facilities:

Room Type	Total No of Rooms	Size in m2	Max. Occupancy	Balcony	Hairdryer	TV	Fridge	Safe Box	Iron & Ironing Board	Aircon	Wifi	Lounge Area	Sofa Bed
Superior Studio	12	30	2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Suite	30	39	4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Deluxe Suite	8	40	2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Hotel Facilities:

24Hr Reception, Lobby, Outdoor Swimming Pool, Sun-lounging Area, Lobby Bar, Beach Bar, Main Restaurant



INFINITY BLU

Our Vision

Infinity Blu is exceptionally situated in the area of Pernera, stretching off the Protaras coast line and as of Summer 2017, following a full renovation, is an addition to All-Inclusive and Adults Only Hotels. Its prime location provides unobstructed views of the crystal clear waters of the Mediterranean Sea. The hotel consists of 50 rooms, comprised of superior studios, suites and deluxe suites and sits on the Award Winning Blue Flag Pernera Bay.

At Infinity Blu, we recognise that the hotel sector can be a force for good and make a positive contribution in reducing carbon footprint to meet climate change commitments.

Commissioned by the Sustainable Hospitality Alliance (previously known as ITP, The International Tourism Partnership) as part of its work on the [SHA Goals and Vision for 2030](#), the report by Greenview says the hotel sector needs to aim for a 66% reduction in carbon by 2030 against a 2010 baseline, and a 90% reduction by 2050.

As a member of the hotel sector and in recognition of the fact that the environmental footprint spans across the hotel's day to day operations, going forward we vow to explore and adopt new approaches and actions to mitigate our contribution to climate change. These include monitoring and improving our performance in the areas of energy efficiency, waste minimisation and recycling, sustainable procurement as well as minimisation of water usage.

Over time, an environmental management programme will give our business a financial and competitive edge. Our Hotel will be better prepared to meet both future legislation and other external demands. Working systematically with environmental issues also often helps to reduce costs, for example of energy and water consumption, the chemical products we use and our unsorted waste. It also presents opportunities to distinguish our operation from that of other hoteliers, and can make The Infinity Blu a more attractive place.

However, sustainability is about more than just the environment. Sustainability involves thinking about the way we live, how we purchase and what we consume. It means evaluating our methods of socialization, of exchange and of education. It requires us to acknowledge that by transforming our society, we will improve equity as well as our ability to live in balance with our natural environment.

To help achieve our ambitious targets, we are active members of the Travelife Sustainability Label having achieved a Gold Certificate in 2018 and aiming to renew this from 2022 for another 2 years seeing that the last two years were almost completely non-operational due to Covid. Travelife Sustainability Label is an internationally recognised certification system which focuses on the triple bottom line of environmental preservation, community integration and social awareness. It enables us to monitor and assess our sustainability progress via a series of stringent criteria, checklists, bi-annual audits and progress reports.



Our Principles

At Louis Infinity Blu we recognise and focus our efforts on all three aspects of sustainability—social, economic and environmental. It is essential for us to demonstrate accountability and integrity in the way we conduct business, to improve the well-being of local communities and ecosystems and to address the environmental impacts of our day-to-day operations.

To achieve all this, it is imperative to create a Sustainability Team that will represent the Management's passionate commitment of being a responsible business and to follow the guidelines of sustainability across all departments using the following principles:

Happy Faces in Happy Places

Create an environment where all people are passionate, friendly, humble, respect one another, laugh often and keep promises.

Responsible business

Conduct business in a manner that is honest, transparent, environmentally responsive and ethical.

Integrity

Embed integrity into our decisions so they align with our strategic goals and benefit our people, our community and the environment.

Innovation

Use dynamic thinking and innovative technology to enhance the luxury experience, while adapting and responding to the changing market and global environmental issues.

Resource efficiency

Reduce the negative impact of our operations by monitoring all sources of energy and keeping records to assess progress.

Equality and respect

Conduct business using practices that abide by all laws and regulations and meet local standards of ethical conduct which support equality and mutual respect.

Communities

Invest in communities to provide growth and positive benefits from our engagement.

Focus on our people

Provide our people with opportunities to succeed, grow and give back to their communities



Our Commitments

- ◆ Appoint a team with a figurehead who is both deeply committed to the programme and a good communicator so that they can deliver the message clearly, ensure all the employees understand how the policy affects them and inspire them to take action.
- ◆ Provide memorable experiences to our guests while integrating sustainable practices during their stay.
- ◆ Measure our environmental performance in all areas listed below, and set out objectives and yearly targets:
 1. *Energy*
 2. *Water*
 3. *Waste*
 4. *Gas*
 5. *Fuel*
 6. *Chemicals and Other Hazardous Materials*
- ◆ Regularly review our progress and check whether our targets are being met.
- ◆ Create a handbook with all legislations necessary to cover all areas of the hotel's business.
- ◆ Create a staff handbook to provide employees with a general understanding of some of the Company's personnel policies.
- ◆ Create a Health & Safety Handbook for all employees stating necessary procedures.
- ◆ Comply with all laws and regulations with regards to hygiene, health and safety, employment, environment, economic and others which involve our day-to-day operations.
- ◆ Continuously look for ways to improve our environmental performance in order to further reduce the negative impact of our hotel's operation.
- ◆ Provide appropriate training to staff in environmental and sustainable issues in order to help achieve our objectives across all areas of the hotel and to foster a strong company culture.
- ◆ Create awareness to our guests of our objectives in an effort to also mitigate their contribution to climate control.
- ◆ Inform our guests of local traditions & products, nature, activities, religion etc in order to help our local community as well as maintain, sustain and respect them accordingly.
- ◆ Continue to integrate sustainable practices into any further construction and design.
- ◆ Integrate sustainable procurement into our purchasing decisions, especially promoting our local community and our 'Cyprus Breakfast'.
- ◆ Provide a cleaner, safer workplace for all employees to reduce the risk of causing health and safety problems and to promote growth and development.
- ◆ Focus and enhance partnerships with suppliers and local businesses which will allow us to develop a closer relationship with suppliers, monitor quality more effectively, reduce CO2 and other harmful transportation emissions and help the local community to thrive.
- ◆ Build good relationships with those who live and work in the community and operating in a way that will not detract from their quality of life such as depleting water resources, creating noise, waste or traffic problems
- ◆ Make it a priority to employ staff from the local area in an attempt to help support the local economy.



The Impact of the Covid-19 on Environmental Data

COVID-19 led to many hotels being closed or having lower occupancy rates, resulting in abnormal environmental data. Specifically in our case, in the year 2020 our operating period was just a mere five weeks starting from 4th September up until the 11th October with an occupancy rate of 25% while 2021 was considerably better operating for 105 days from mid-July to the end of October and with an average occupancy rate of 69%.

During the two years where Covid-19 had the most impact, the outbreak dramatically changed the purchasing patterns and the need for safety and hygiene overcame the need to do more for the environment, resulting in much more waste than normal due to one time use materials and disposables.

While Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative (HCMI) and Hotel Waste Measurement Methodology (HWMI) guidance documents provide specific details on time periods to be used in calculations, the Sustainable Hospitality Alliance recognises that the use of 2020 and 2021 data has limitations. For the purpose of providing environmental data either for purchasing decisions needed to be made, or for using the information as a baseline, we have decided to use 2019 data to better reflect the hotels' performance. For all other uses of HCMI and HWMI, we will ensure transparency in the assumptions or decisions related to time period used, and discuss implications with stakeholders where relevant.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, we applied new layers of protection in all departments and areas to ensure our employees and guests stayed safe and healthy while at work and on holiday accordingly. We express how proud we are of the accomplishments our workforce achieved during these difficult times and the hard work they continue to do.



Building a Team



Our first step was to appoint our Sustainability Team with a figurehead and allocate members of the Team of which each have objectives and roles within the Team and are set as follows:

Figurehead:

- ❖ Sonia Tsiassiou - General Manager & Shareholder

Responsibilities:

- Implement the Policy
- Ensure that objectives are set
- Keep the program moving forward
- Encourage everyone to get involved
- Supervise the auditing of targets
- Collate information
- Communicate results of the environmental program externally whether that be local authorities, local residents, shareholders, suppliers and other hotels

Members of the Team:

The sustainability team includes a representative from each of our key departments as follows:

- ❖ Katerina Tsiassiou – Purchasing & Stock Control Manager & Shareholder
- ❖ Toulla Leonidou – Housekeeping
- ❖ Katerina Kyriakou – Accountant
- ❖ George Eleftheriou – Maintenance
- ❖ Andreas Ilia – Chef
- ❖ Maria Mastanova – Service Team

Responsibilities:

- Set positive example concerning environmentally-benign use of resources
- Help identify solutions to any immediate environmental problems
- Ensure that appropriate suggestions from staff are put into effect
- Agree with departmental staff the setting of objectives and targets
- Work with the figurehead to review current practices, act to achieve objectives and audit the results of the program.

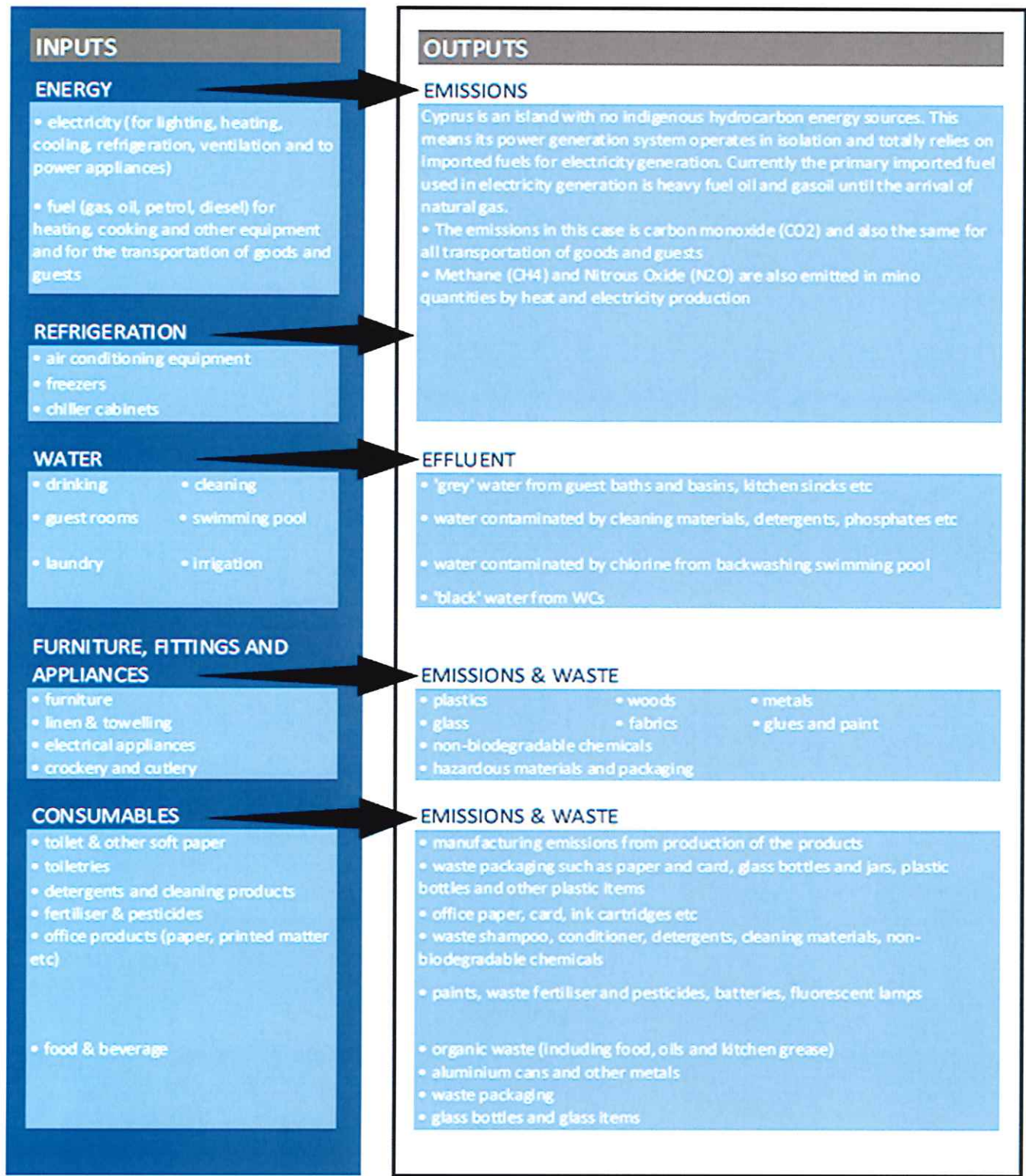


Identifying our Key Impacts

In order to determine where our priorities lie, we need to consider what our hotel’s key environmental impacts are in terms of ‘inputs’ and ‘outputs’. Inputs are what we use and outputs are what we create in terms of emissions and waste.

Figure 1 below provides a guide to the inputs and outputs of our Hotel.

Figure 1 - Inputs and Outputs



Energy Management

❖ In striving to become more energy-efficient our aims are as follows:

PROVIDE A COMFORTABLE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT
The aim is to create an energy-efficient, comfortable internal environment for guests and staff by cutting waste and not cutting corners. This will help retain our customer base whilst reducing our costs and our carbon footprint at the same time.
IMPROVE EFFICIENCY
This requires our staff to understand, operate and maintain the hotel's energy-consuming equipment and systems in an energy efficient manner.
It is also important to have efficient buildings, equipment and systems that consume less energy to accomplish their task.
ADJUST TO CHANGES IN LOADS
All resources whether that be staff, equipment and energy use, should be adjusted according to the time of day, day of the week, season, occupancy and weather as this will create tremendous potential for savings.
INVEST IN NEW TECHNOLOGIES
We must constantly review available technology and assess whether it can help create efficiencies within our hotel operation.
SET HIGH STANDARDS FOR NEW PROJECTS
When planning any refurbishment, extensions or minor renovations, it is important that the project is designed for optimum energy-efficiency. This considers lighting, heating, cooling as well as mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems are properly commissioned and in perfect working order.
AVOID SUPERFLUOUS AND WASTEFUL DEVICES
We must avoid purchasing fashionable devices and equipment which are not suitable for their objective such as outdoor gas heaters which use significant amounts of gas and much of the heat is quickly lost to the surrounding environment.
PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRAINING
Good training is the best investment we can make. If our staff believe that they are playing a key role in our energy achievements and making a positive contribution to the local and global environment, it will help build morale and motivation.



❖ Actions Taken for Energy Management

- All energy sources: electricity, gas and fuel are monitored monthly and measured in kWh per guest night and targets are set using 2019 as a baseline.
- All bulbs within the hotel were changed to LED
- Solar panels are used to power the pool during the day
- Magnets placed on doors and windows in rooms to cut off electricity when doors/windows are open
- Key Card to connect room electricity so all electrics are switched off when room is vacant apart from the refrigerator



- Prefer as much as possible local suppliers
- Leaflets in all guests rooms have been placed to create guest awareness in the attempt to have them participate in the reduction energy consumption.
- Records kept of our monthly occupancy figures to calculate the energy consumption used by guest night for comparative purposes and for setting and measuring targets.
- All staff have been made aware of our attempts to minimise energy consumption and have a key role in our energy conservation.
- Staff are encouraged to discuss new suggestions and ideas to the sustainability team involving their respective departments.

Figure 2 below shows the breakdown of our utility costs based on the operational period of 2019 and 2022.

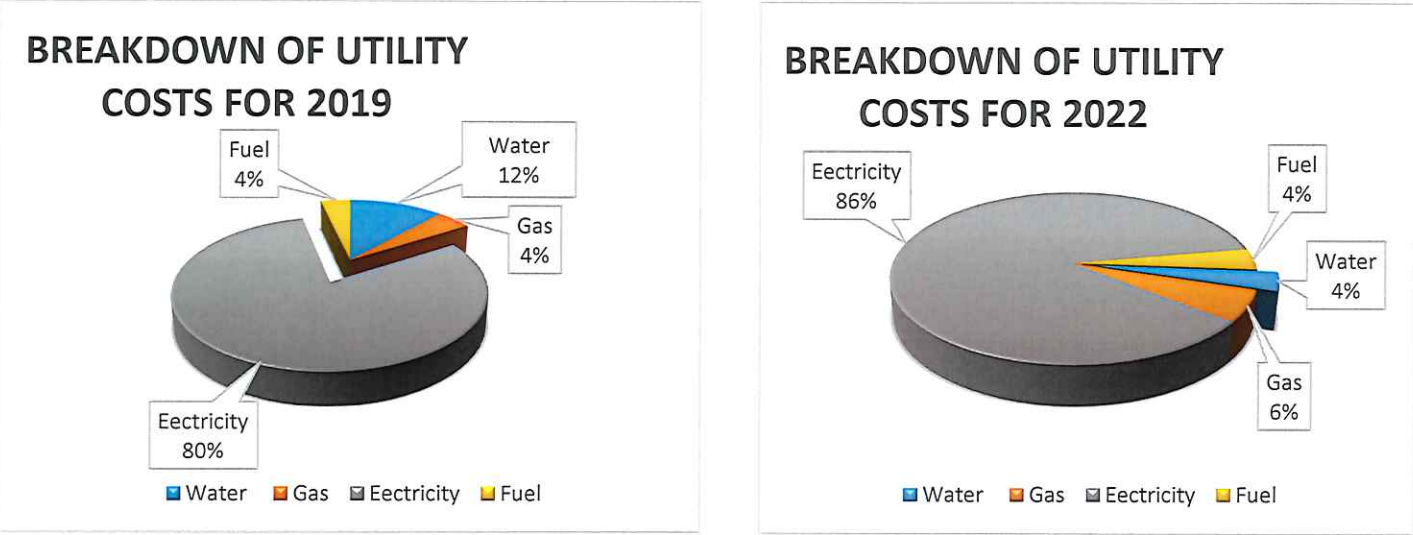


Figure 2 - Breakdown of Utility Costs 2019 & 2022



Water Management

As seen in Figure 2 above, water accounted for around 10 per cent of our utility bills in 2019 and only 4 per cent so far in 2022. This already shows a decrease which is a testament to the efforts and procedures we have implemented in the last years. Water is essential to the hotel and tourism industry – for food preparation, cleaning and hygiene, guest comfort and recreation. Hotels also depend upon the survival of their supply industries such as agriculture and the food and drink industries – none of which could function without sufficient water.

Even in areas where water is scarce, it makes commercial sense to use it wisely. Most hotels pay for the water they consume twice – for its initial purchase and then to dispose of it as wastewater. Saving water reduces the amount of wastewater that needs to be treated, thereby lessening the risk of water pollution.

As a hotel, we have a duty not to use more than absolutely necessary and to ensure that the water we provide to our guests, customers and staff for drinking, washing and bathing is safe. We must also ensure that we do not contaminate or compromise the supply of available water to the rest of the community.

❖ In striving to conserve water we have set the following objectives:

SATISFY GUESTS' NEEDS WHILE AVOIDING WASTE
Although our guests are likely to be much more 'water aware' than even ten years ago, they expect to be able to turn on the shower and for there to be a sufficient supply and pressure of water. We need to ensure adequate supplies by saving water in other areas, fitting appropriate water saving equipment and educating our guests about how they can help in our efforts to conserve water
IMPROVE EFFICIENCY
It is always possible to find ways to improve on our water consumption rates. Regular efficiency measurements should become a standard procedure for major water-consuming equipment and areas such as kitchens, bathrooms and the swimming pool. Effective procedures for identifying leaks should be in place and should be dealt with swiftly.
INVEST IN NEW TECHNOLOGIES
We must constantly review available technology and assess whether it can help create efficiencies within our hotel operation.
SET HIGH STANDARDS FOR NEW PROJECTS
When planning any refurbishment, extensions or minor renovations, it is important that the project is designed to incorporate water efficiency measures.
PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRAINING
Good training is the best investment we can make. If our staff believe that they are playing a key role in our attempts to conserve water and making a positive contribution to the local and global environment, it will help build morale and motivation.



❖ Actions Taken for Water Conservation

- Daily monitor and record of water meter to identify any leaks so that they are dealt with quickly to avoid wasted water.
- Monitor results continuously, report on progress and take corrective action as necessary.
- Flow restrictors have been placed in all guests' sinks and showers to reduce the amount of water being used without affecting their experience and expectations.
- Leaflets in all guest rooms have been placed to create guest awareness in the attempt to have them participate in the reduction of water consumption.
- Guests are asked to participate in our attempts to conserve water by not changing their towels daily and linen are changed every 3 days.
- All staff have been made aware of our attempts to minimise water consumption and have a key role in our efforts to conserve water.
- Regular inspections of taps, showers, toilet mechanisms, pipe joints to detect any leaks as early as possible and repair them immediately.
- Staff are encouraged to discuss new suggestions and ideas to the sustainability team involving their respective departments.
- Records kept of our monthly occupancy figures to calculate the water used by guest night for comparative purposes and for setting and measuring targets.
- Watering the gardens late at night so that the sun does not absorb the moisture therefore needing more water.



Waste Management

Poorly managed waste can pose a threat to health, the quality of our environment and places a burden on businesses and the local economy. Most of the manufactured items we throw away have involved the use of natural resources (materials, energy and water) and some degree of pollution during their production. Cutting consumption reduces these impacts and cuts down on waste, as well as the time spent handling it. Often it is more resource-efficient to manufacture new products through recycling old ones.

A waste management programme will help reduce the amount of waste we produce, saving materials, resources and energy. On average a hotel creates around 1kg of waste per guest per night. If we multiply this by the number of guest nights each year, this creates huge amounts of waste which can be reduced massively simply by sorting for recovery and recycling.

❖ In striving to implement waste management, we have set the following objectives:

REDUCE
The best way to improve waste management is to create as little waste as possible by not purchasing it to begin with.
RECOVER
Systems must be set up to collect and sort the waste so that it can be reused or recycled as much as possible.
REUSE
Consideration will need to be given to where certain items can be reused or whether they can be sold or donated to organisations outside the hotel that can reuse them.
RECYCLE
All items that can be recycled must be collected and arranged for collection. This not only considers bottles, cans and paper but also batteries, oil, plastic and more.

The first step in improving our waste management, was to calculate our total annual waste volume by multiplying the volume of our skips by the number of skips and the number of times the skip is removed each year. To make the results more accurate, we have also factored in the capacity of the waste in the bins when they are collected as can be seen in the table below.



Month	Volume of Garbage Bin (Ltrs)	Number of Skips	Number of Times removed per Month	Annual Volume of Waste in Ltrs	% of Waste in Garbage Bin	Total Volume of Annual Waste in Ltrs
April	1100	3	8	26400	60%	15840
May	1100	3	13	42900	70%	30030
June	1100	3	13	42900	75%	32175
July	1100	3	13	42900	96%	41184
August	1100	3	13	42900	96%	41184
September	1100	3	12	39600	90%	35640
October	1100	3	8	26400	70%	18480
Total				264000		214533

Figure 3 below shows the values used to estimate the annual weight of our waste by the factor that best correlates to our hotel. These figures are taken from the source ‘Waste Counts: A Handbook for Accommodation Operators. Reproduced with Permission of CESHI, Department of Hospitality, Leisure & Tourism Management, Oxford Brookes University.

Figure 3 – Estimating Waste Weight

Type of hotel	Average weight of waste per litre
Bed and breakfast	0.079
Hotel	0.050
Hotel with restaurant	0.064

Using the value for Hotel with Restaurant, our estimated total annual waste by weight is shown in the table below.

Type of Hotel	Total Volume of Annual Waste in Ltrs	Average Weight of Waste per Ltr	Total Weight of Waste (kg) per year
Hotel with Restaurant	214533	0.064	13730

By calculating our estimated total annual waste by weight, we are able to have a starting figure against which to measure future reductions and also use as a benchmark to calculate the amount of waste created per guest night.



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❖ Below is a list of actions we have taken to improve our Waste Management:



❖ Recycling

- Items recycled: Glass, Paper, Plastic, Electrical Domestic Appliances, Electronic Appliances, Batteries, Metals, Frying Oil, Linen, Furniture



❖ Reduce Waste

- Waste is to be monitored daily and measured monthly per guest night.
- Check stock before making orders and only order and cook according to occupancy.
- Occupancy is clearly shown in the Kitchen department and Store room to prepare and order food accordingly.
- Use food items with minimum waste and make sure to use before expiry date or before they are no longer suitable to use.
- Avoid purchasing of individual packaging, prefer catering size packaging.
- Place all food waste in separate bin for livestock.
- Guests and Staff are requested to participate in the attempt to reduce energy consumption.
- Elimination of plastic straws.
- The use of polycarbonate cups as opposed to one use disposable cups.
- The use of refillable containers for our toiletries, cleaners and several food items.
- Maximise the use of computers and email to reduce paper use and only print if necessary.
- All paper is reused for notes and orders behind the bar and then recycled.
- Worn towels and sheets are reused as cleaning cloths for the housekeeping and the Kitchen and Bar.
- Guests are asked to leave Recyclables by main door and the cleaners will separate them in recycling bins accordingly.
- Recyclable bins provided in all public areas according to the waste generated.
- All departments are equipped with recycling bins according to the waste in their specific department.
- All staff are trained to use equipment efficiently and in turn reduce waste.
- All water is treated by the central sewerage plant.
- Frying Oils are recycled.
- Pool back wash is directed back to sewerage plant.



Purchasing and Supply Chains

The process of purchasing products or services is no longer as simple as deciding which product is 'fit for purpose' and deciding on issues such as quality, effectiveness, value for money, design and product lifespan. In today's decisions, these criteria are as important as ever, but the process is now complicated by the fact that because the environmental and socio-economic issues feature more and more in our lives, we have a moral obligation to factor them into our decisions about what we buy.

Hotels everywhere rely on suppliers of goods and services in order to satisfy the needs and desires of their guests. The process involves millions of individuals and businesses all acting as links in a 'chain' to provide their customers with what they need, the ultimate customer being the end user. The introduction of responsible purchasing practices into the supply chain is known as sustainable supply chain management (SSCM).

As a Hotel providing accommodation, we ourselves are a link in the overall tourism supply chain. This chain includes advertising, sales and marketing, excursions, attractions, food and beverage catering to name a few. By introducing a responsible purchasing strategy, we have discovered numerous benefits such as:

- The potential for lower operating costs through more efficient use of energy and water resources.
 - Reducing risk by avoiding suppliers with a doubtful track record on environmental and social issues.
 - We have formed better relationships with our suppliers due to continued loyalty and service.
 - Being part of Louis Hotels, we have increased security of supply of good and services through the ability to negotiate long term contracts and a better negotiating power.
 - Being eligible for Travelife and maintaining our Gold Certificate, allowing guests to feel they have chosen a reputable hotel for being environmentally responsible.
 - It has helped enhance our reputation and improved customer loyalty which can create a market advantage for new and repeat business.
- ❖ The Key principles that we laid out to follow in order to continue practicing more supply chain management are as follows:
- Reduce consumption and only buy what we need.
 - Source products and services locally wherever possible to encourage local businesses, create 'authenticity' and cut down on energy used for transport and distribution.
 - Purchase products with less environmental impact in their manufacture, use and disposal.
 - Buy products in bulk to reduce the amount of packaging.
 - Consult and assess our suppliers and be clear with them about what our aim are.
 - If a supplier does not meet our criteria, we can ask whether they can supply an alternative product or modify their service at a similar cost.














Hazardous Materials

Hazardous Materials are any substances that can cause injury, impairment to health or death to living organisms, or which can damage the environment through, for example being toxic, flammable, explosive, corrosive or infectious.

The table below (Figure 4) shows a list of definitions used for hazardous materials most commonly encountered in hotels, together with their identification symbols.

Figure 4 - Definitions of Hazardous Materials and their identification symbols

HAZARD SYMBOLS	
BELOW ARE THE DEFINITIONS USED FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MOST COMMONLY ENCOUNTERED IN HOTELS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR IDENTIFICATION SYMBOLS. These symbols are derived from the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System (GHS)	
 CORROSIVE A corrosive material may be defined as something that destroys other materials by chemical reaction. When in contact with human tissue, these substances may burn and destroy. At greatest risk are skin, eyes, the lungs and stomach. Oven and toilet cleaners are usually corrosive.	 FLAMMABLE A substance that can be easily ignited by sparks or flames to cause fire, or which can spontaneously combust or which can react violently with water. Of particular concern are those liquids with low flashpoints, such as solvents and certain fuels.
 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD A substance that can pollute nature, according to directive 67/548/EWG by the European Chemicals Bureau.	 RADIOACTIVE A substance or a combination of substances which emit ionizing radiation.
 EXPLOSIVE An explosive substance is capable of producing gas at such a temperature, pressure and speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.	 OXIDISING An oxidizing substance destroys organic matter by breaking down the cell walls. An example is hydrogen peroxide,
 POISONOUS A substance that is toxic to humans. Can cause damage to health, physical or mental impairment or even death when inhaled, ingested or absorbed. Examples include some pesticided and hebicides.	 TOXIC A substance that is liable to cause death or serious injury to human health if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Examples include potassium cyanide, mercuric chloride and certain pesticides.
 HARMFUL A substance which if inhaled, ingested or penetrates the skin may incur limited health risks.	 IRRITANT A non-corrosive substance which can cause inflammation through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membranes. Certain acid cleaners can be irritants.
 INFECTIOUS Substances that are 'biohazardous' such as virus cultures, pathology specimens and used intravenous needles.	



❖ Fuel and Other Oil Products

Fuel is the term used for any liquid petroleum product that is burned (in a furnace or boiler) in order to generate heat or used to generate power. Other oils derived from hydrocarbons are used for lubrication, to prevent corrosion, as a hydraulic medium or as solvents. These include lubricating oils and automatic transmission fluid.

There are a number of safety and environmental issues associated with the storage, handling and use of oil, gas and oil products. In liquid form they pose a fire risk and if they escape as vapour or in gaseous form they can cause an explosion. Emptying any fuel into drains leading to the public sewerage system is highly damaging to the environment as the drains will either lead the waste directly to the sea water or even into the ground which will then coat the soil and will seep down to the water table.

Within the hotel, fuel and other oils are used for the following applications:

- Fuel to fire boilers to provide hot water for the rooms as the solar panels are not enough as sole providers of hot water.
- Fuel to power lawn mowers and trimmers used to maintain the gardens and grass.
- Diesel or petrol for vehicles.

The fuel tank is stored underground outside the main building and has a capacity of 1800 Litres. The tank is within concrete surroundings and has a steel coating to store the fuel. The tank was newly built in 2017 with the full renovation of the hotel.

❖ Actions taken for good management practices in fuel handling and storage

- Minimise the risk of fire and explosions
- Daily monitoring and recording of fuel consumption levels to detect any abnormal values which could detect a leak.
- Petrol for the lawn mowers is bought in very small quantities enough to power the lawn mowers for the day and not be stored to avoid any spillages from the mowers or to fuel fires in the case of an explosion.
- Procedure for leakage of fuel has been outlined and relayed to all staff members and also visible in relevant areas.
- If a tank or any piping needs replacing, the new installation should meet the latest regulations.



❖ Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG), in the form of propane and butane, is used within the hotel only for cooking in the Hot Kitchen. It is also found in pressurised lines transferring beverages (beer



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and soft drinks) from the cellar to the bar. LPG is stored at the hotel both in large tanks and more portable cylinders.

The main hazards with LPG is the impact from any gas cylinder explosions or the rapid release of compressed gas, contact with the released gas, fires resulting from the escape of LPG and manual handling injuries. The main causes of accidents associated with LPG is that of inadequate training and supervision. Poor installation of the equipment, faulty equipment such as badly fitted valves and regulators, poor handling, poor storage, inadequate ventilation, incorrect filling procedures and also unseen damage to the storage tanks.

As a hotel, we have two cylinders that store gas outside the hotel which are clearly marked to show what they contain and the hazards associated with their content. Each LPG tank stores 500Ltrs and we have identified the equipment which use LPG and those that store and use coolants.

❖ **In our attempt to reduce the risks of LPG usage we have set out the following guidelines:**

- Make sure that the supplier is a reputable supplier who is using gas cylinders that are designed and manufactured to an approved standard and comply to local regulations.
- All cylinders must be inspected before they are put into service and also examined on a daily basis to ensure that they remain safe while in service.
- Any staff and/or external collaborators who examines, refurbishes, fills or uses a gas cylinder should be suitably trained and have the necessary skills to carry out their job safely. They should also understand the risks associated with the gas cylinder and its contents.
- Users and maintenance should be able to carry out an external visual inspection of the gas cylinders and any attachments such as valves and regulators to determine whether they are damaged. Visible indicators may include dents, bulges, evidence of fire damage and severe grinding marks
- Valves should only be removed by trained personnel using procedures that ensure that either the cylinder does not contain any pressure or that the valve is captured during the removal process.
- The gas cylinders should be restrained securely in a vertical position to prevent them from falling over.
- When the gas cylinders are not in use, the valve must be closed.
- When purchasing gas, we should only purchase sufficient quantities of gas to cover our short term needs and avoid storing gas for excessive periods of time during our closed period.
- Daily monitoring and recording of LPG cylinders to record usage on a daily basis and also to quickly detect any leaks that may occur either through the unusual usage of gas or by the smell.
- Procedure for leakage of gas has been outlined and relayed to all staff members and also visible in relevant areas.





❖ Cleaning Chemicals

In all areas, businesses and households, we have come to rely on chemical products to maintain and improve quality of life, particularly when it comes to delivering high standards of hygiene.

The issues of using cleaning chemicals are as follows:

- Chemical products have environmental implications throughout their life cycle – i.e. from their design and development, through the raw materials used in their manufacture and for packaging, in transportation, in use (when the chemical performs its job) and finally in disposal and recycling. In high concentrations, or if used in combination, some chemical cleaning products are potentially hazardous to human health and/or the environment.
- Many chemicals used for cleaning are other uses eventually find their way into the environment either in waste water effluent through drains or with solid waste to landfill or incineration.
- Even cleaning products that are based on natural ingredients can have direct or indirect environmental implications which need to be considered. For example, palm oil is a natural and key ingredient of soap, beauty products and foodstuffs, however growing the crop in tropical areas such as Malaysia and Indonesia involves clearing natural rainforest to make way for palm oil plantations.

There are many benefits of minimising the use of chemicals.

- Significant cost savings can be achieved by eliminating non-essential products, using products at the correct frequency and concentrations, buying in bulk or in concentrated form and using refillable containers to reduce waste disposal costs. Many of us use more chemicals than necessary to meet hygiene requirements, especially in the last two years due to Covid-19 and the extra procedures that were in place to make sure that we provided a safe and clean space for all our guests to feel safe and comfortable to enjoy their vacation. Excessive use of chemicals can also result from non-existent or poor dosing equipment, poor staff training and technical factors such as low temperatures or an improper was pressure.
- By minimising the use of chemicals or using less hazardous products which prevent or minimise skin contact, we also minimise the health and safety risks.
- Using products with minimal packaging can help reduce pressure on landfill sites and reduce any chemical run-off that can occur from such sites. Where possible, products must be selected with minimal packaging that has been or can be recycled and is not hazardous to the environment.

The key to using any chemical product is careful and informed selection, efficient use and safe disposal. Basically if we are using 10% more product than necessary, we are adding 10% to every other impact in the life cycle and 10% to our costs. In order to ensure that we use chemical cleaning products in the most



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environmentally responsible way, we should ensure that the product is necessary and the right one for the job, that it causes minimal adverse environmental impacts, the optimum doses are used and that the products are stored, labelled, used, handled and disposed of in accordance with local standards and regulations.

❖ **In our attempt to have the most effective management of chemicals, we have set out the following action plan:**

- Identify and record where hazardous materials are being used, what they are being used for and the reasons for their use.
- Assess the hazards associated with the product's use by collecting all MSDS. These are standardised documents that describe the known hazards associated with a material, indicating the safe handling procedures and recommended responses to accidents.
- Make sure we understand the full package of requirements and support from our suppliers. Eg, technical advice training, equipment and support materials.
- Identify opportunities for reducing the number of different chemical cleaning products and replacing them with simpler, cheaper and environmentally friendly preferable alternatives where possible.
- Review handling, storage, labelling and disposal procedures and make sure that the necessary information reaches the end user in their relevant department.
- Create a hazardous material manual covering the use, handling, storage and disposal of the chemicals.
- Make sure to continually update the manual if new chemicals or hazardous materials are purchased.

❖ **With regards to the storage of hazardous materials and chemicals:**

- All chemicals should be stored in a cool place to avoid chemical reactions through excessive heat or direct sunlight.
- All chemicals should be 'secure' i.e. on strong, secure shelving, stacked in such a way so the containers will not fall over, and only accessible to those authorised to use them.
- They should not block any corridors, access, or exit points.
- Appropriate emergency equipment should be ready at hand, i.e. correct fire extinguishers, fire blankets and fire hose.
- Any chemicals that may cause a chemical reaction or even an explosion if mixed together, should be isolated from each other.
- All volatile chemicals such as chlorine, should be stored and secured correctly outside the building
- All chemicals should be properly labelled.



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❖ With regards to the use of chemicals and hazardous materials:

- Always ensure that any new chemical products we purchase meet the basic health and safety requirements for our property.
- In general we should try and avoid all products marked 'Danger', 'Poison' or 'Warning'. If it is necessary to use a strong product to get the job done, the use must protect themselves by wearing gloves and goggles and be sure that the work area is well ventilated.
- Protective gloves must be worn when using any cleaning products.
- Never mix different chemical products and make sure that the staff are trained not to do so under any circumstances as this could pose a serious health and safety risk.
- Always add chemical products to water and never water to the chemical product.
- Natural alternatives may be appropriate for some cleaning applications (such as using vinegar and water to clean glass) but not where their use may compromise hygiene standards, such as in areas where food is prepared or displayed.
- It is important to leave the product in contact with what is being cleaned for the necessary amount of time. If the recommended contact time is not respected, the cleaning result will be poor and a second cleaning will be required, doubling the chemical consumption.
- All relevant staff should be trained in the handling, use storage and disposal of chemicals.

❖ With regards to the packaging and disposal of chemicals and hazardous materials:

- If possible we must choose products that are packaged in recyclable containers or can be supplied through refill systems.
- Reuse chemical containers only when they are to be filled with the same product as cross contamination can be dangerous.
- Ensure that appropriate disposal routes are chosen for all chemical products and make sure the staff using the products are aware of all the information.



❖ Mercury in Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL)

Mercury (Hg) is a naturally occurring heavy metal and is one of six elements that are liquid at or near room temperature and pressure. It occurs in deposits throughout the world and is harmless in an insoluble form such as mercuric sulfide, but it is poisonous in soluble forms such as mercuric chloride or methylmercury.

Mercury is essential to enabling a CFL to be an energy-efficient light source. CFLs contain a very small amount of mercury (around 5mg) sealed inside the glass tubing. Lighting manufacturers have taken significant steps to reduce mercury used in their fluorescent lighting products and there is no danger when the bulbs are in use. However, being made of glass, the lamps can break if dropped or roughly handled.



- ❖ With regards to the safe handling of CFLS we have taken the following action:
 - Care must be taken when removing the bulbs from their packaging, when installing it or replacing it.
 - Always screw and unscrew the bulb from its base (not using the glass).
 - A procedure has been outlined for cases when a CFL breaks.
 - Proper training to all staff for the measures that need to be taken when a CFL breaks.
 - Only the maintenance staff should be allowed access to bulbs and replace bulbs.



Refurbishments and Landscaping



Infinity Blu went through a complete renovation in 2016-2017 but every year the building and its components must be maintained and kept in good condition. This can involve redecoration, changing lighting and services, or even more radically, building extensions or refurbishing whole floors and upgrading major items of plant. Refurbishments of any sort present an excellent opportunity to increase energy-efficiency as well as introduce other environmental improvements.

When choosing materials, products and equipment, environmental criteria should be given equal consideration alongside issues such as appearance and performance. The cost of choosing an energy-efficient or environmentally preferable option, is often marginal, while benefits of doing so will accrue over many years.

❖ In our attempt to commission a more sustainable refurbishment programme, we have come up with the following action plan:

Key steps for commissioning a more sustainable refurbishment programme

APPOINT TEAM

Appoint the whole team as early as possible so that feasibility studies can benefit from a multi-disciplinary input

BRIEF TEAM

Brief the team about the importance we attach to energy-efficient design and operation

AGREE TARGETS

Agree on energy and environmental performance targets

MONITOR TARGETS

Ask for evidence that the agreed performance targets will be met in practice as the design is developed

APPROPRIATE BUILDING SERVICES

Ensure that the building services are designed to be managed and monitored effectively

QUALITY CONTROL

Ensure that quality control is maintained during construction so that the potential of the design is realised on site

COMMISSIONING

Obtain evidence that the building services are fully and correctly commissioned on handover

KEEP RECORDS

Ensure that we are given all drawings, operating instructions and maintenance schedules for our records

QUALIFIED, TRAINED STAFF

The manager and staff should be appropriately qualified to manage the building, and given training in the use of newly installed systems





❖ Building Materials and Products

Most often when refurbishing hotels, large quantities of a variety of materials are required which create waste. Because of this, any refurbishment programme should take into account the origin and environmental impact of all materials.

All materials and products incorporated into the refurbishment have to be extracted, transported for processing and/or manufacture and brought to our location. All these actions have environmental life cycle impacts therefore when choosing all building products, we must try to select those that offer the best ratio between high performance in use and low embodied energy.

Selecting materials from local sources will reduce transport requirements and selecting materials with the minimum of processing will help to minimise environmental impact.

During any demolition phase, unwanted materials should be kept separate from one another rather than mixed together. Keeping them sorted will facilitate re-use and/or recycling and reduce the quantity of unsuitable construction waste that has to be disposed of in landfill.



❖ External Grounds

A well-planned landscape, including the hotel's grounds and gardens can provide a useful and valuable amenity which can help to attract guests and ensure that their arrival is a pleasant experience. It can also provide simple leisure facilities for guests such as paths for walking and jogging. It also creates the opportunity to grow vegetables, fruit and herbs for use in the Kitchen and cut flowers for public areas.

With the board walk having been extended in front of the hotel and around the beach, we made every effort to maintain our mature palm trees, hedges and meadows but unfortunately, we were forced to cut down our very mature cactus and two palm trees. The palm trees were planted elsewhere but unfortunately did not survive. Our intention is for every tree that is cut down, one new one must be planted.

❖ The following considerations should be taken into account when planting:

- Natural hedgerows are environmentally preferable to fencing in almost all cases as they provide a habitat and source of food for birds or other wildlife. Once established, they need little maintenance to keep them tidy and they provide protection from intruders.
- Careful attention to planting can, when integrated into a building design project, help to provide natural protection from the elements. For example, trees and shrubs can be used to shield the building or guests from prevailing winds or provide shade from excessive sunshine.
- Local species of trees, shrubs and wildflowers which are well adapted to our local climate and soil conditions generally grow better than imported ones and support much more wildlife.
- Grass lawns require constant attention and are best limited to the areas adjacent to the building or bordering pathways.



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- Plants and shrubs should be chosen to give year-round colour and interest, despite being open only 7 months of the year.
- Choose plants giving careful thought to their water requirements and install automatic irrigation systems if possible. Preferably, irrigation should take place at night so that less water is lost in evaporation.



Wider Responsibilities



Adopted by the United Nations in 1999, The World Tourism Organisation's Global Code of Ethics for Tourism provided a foundation on which those involved could build a more environmentally sustainable, economically and socially responsible tourism industry. The code drew on past industry codes and international declarations with the aim of helping to minimise negative impacts of tourism on the environment and on cultural heritage, whilst maximising the benefits for residents of tourism destinations.

As a member of the tourism industry, we aim to apply the principles of the code into our philosophy and practice in order to operate in a more responsible way.

Our first step was to develop several policies which express our commitment to doing business in an honest, open and fair way and our concerns for environmental, socio-economic, human rights, cultural and wildlife conservation issues. These can be found on our website.

The following outline ways which we considered could bring a more ethical dimension to the operation of our business:

❖ **Purchasing and Suppliers**

- Manage our supply chain and buy from responsible suppliers who treat employees fairly and have a regard for the environment.
- Give priority to products that are ethically-sourced, fair trade, biodegradable or recyclable and that have minimal packaging.

❖ **Community Engagement**

- We must be aware of the laws and regulations in our local community and also nationally and obtain any necessary permits.
- Always involve the community when it comes to recognising our establishment or expanding the business.
- Wherever possible we must employ local staff and contract local businesses for supplies and services.
- Encourage our guests to buy locally-made handcrafts and products and promote the villages within Cyprus.
- Develop long term partnerships with local operators, businesses, and suppliers.
- The hotel is in close cooperation with KEPA, a local charity in the town Paralimni to help people in need
- For evening entertainment, we make sure to bring in young local musicians.
- In 2022, we donated money in the amount of 1000 Euros to the Local Football Team 'Enosis Neon Paralimni'.



❖ Cultural Heritage and Historic Sites

- We must ask our guests to respect the culture and customs of the people in the communities they visit.
- Make our guests aware of local customs and traditions before visiting some destinations and ask them to respect sites with religious, archaeological and cultural significance.
- As a member of Louis Hotels, we implement the concept of Cyprus Breakfast offering the guests and authentic Cypriot cuisine and at the same time supporting the local community.

❖ Staff Awareness & Guest Awareness

- We must ensure our staff and guests, as well as collaborators, are familiar with our policies and programmes and that they understand the importance of business ethics.
- We must train our staff to be safe and to be ethically, environmentally and culturally aware.
- We must evaluate our staff's performance and give them constructive feedback which will help their personal development.
- We must recommend and provide information to our guests about the place they are visiting and suggest local tours, experiences and food.
- Guests are informed of Nearby Interests including beaches, local wildlife, nature trails, diving, sites and monuments and religious routes.
- We must inform guests and staff about appropriate dress and behaviour codes so they do not unwittingly cause offence, for example the dress code in local churches.
- Encourage guests to buy products made by local people.

❖ Safety

- We must ensure that all our staff are aware of relevant health and safety regulations within the hotel.
- We must provide a safe space for all our guests and staff and act quickly on any areas that need improvement.

❖ Child Protection

- Even though Infinity Blu is an Adult's Only Hotel (17 years and over), a Policy for Child Protection has been created for all staff, guests and external collaborators
- Staff training for Child Protection has been provided to some staff members by "Hope for Children."



Measurements



Measurements of the following are recorded daily and monthly results are calculated per guest night:

- Water in Litres
- Fuel in Litres
- Gas in Litres
- Electricity in kWh

The tables below show the consumption of each of the above utilities for each month on a yearly basis for the years 2017 up to and including results for 2022 up to the end of August.

						CONSUMPTION PER BED NIGHT			
2017	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr	BED NIGHTS	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr
APRIL	2898	430	0	0	28	103.50	15.36	0.00	0.00
MAY	30484	430	728	357	2601	11.72	0.17	0.28	0.14
JUNE	43607	430	855	419	2912	14.97	0.15	0.29	0.14
JULY	58246	803	426	1405	3053	19.08	0.26	0.14	0.46
AUGUST	57003	722	630	422	3010	18.94	0.24	0.21	0.14
SEPTEMBER	48363	779	540	603	2995	16.15	0.26	0.18	0.20
OCTOBER	30833	539	343	612	2382	12.94	0.23	0.14	0.26
TOTAL	271434	4133	3522	3818	16981	15.98	0.24	0.21	0.22

						CONSUMPTION PER BED NIGHT			
2018	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr	BED NIGHTS	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr
APRIL	14808	242	747	300	969	15.28	0.25	0.77	0.31
MAY	40194	641	656	757	2960	13.58	0.22	0.22	0.26
JUNE	47259	757	720	721	2923	16.17	0.26	0.25	0.25
JULY	55431	916	612	753	3109	17.83	0.29	0.20	0.24
AUGUST	54830	807	540	684	3072	17.85	0.26	0.18	0.22
SEPTEMBER	46824	731	450	639	2990	15.66	0.24	0.15	0.21
OCTOBER	34301	576	550	594	2412	14.22	0.24	0.23	0.25
TOTAL	212522	3363	3275	3215	13033	16.31	0.26	0.25	0.25



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						CONSUMPTION PER BED NIGHT			
2019	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr	BED NIGHTS	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr
APRIL	12999	2011	1050	357	928	14.01	2.17	1.13	0.38
MAY	32301	445	516	492	2765	11.68	0.16	0.19	0.18
JUNE	44588	583	360	520	2900	15.38	0.20	0.12	0.18
JULY	52776	719	406	500	3023	17.46	0.24	0.13	0.17
AUGUST	55596	603	90	465	3070	18.11	0.20	0.03	0.15
SEPTEMBER	46014	475	561	541	2849	16.15	0.17	0.20	0.19
OCTOBER	35066	640	216	470	2350	14.92	0.27	0.09	0.20
TOTAL	279340	5476	3199	3344	17885	15.62	0.31	0.18	0.19

						CONSUMPTION PER BED NIGHT			
2020	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr	BED NIGHTS	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr
APRIL	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAY	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JUNE	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JULY	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AUGUST	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SEPTEMBER	33913		607	259	768	44.16	0.00	0.79	0.34
OCTOBER	11437		812	40	167	68.49	0.00	4.86	0.24
TOTAL	45350	0	1419	299	935	48.50	0.00	1.52	0.32

						CONSUMPTION PER BED NIGHT			
2021	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr	BED NIGHTS	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr
APRIL	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAY	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JUNE	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JULY	16880	37	800	352	256	65.94	0.14	3.13	1.38
AUGUST	45398	290	378	143	1741	26.08	0.17	0.22	0.08
SEPTEMBER	41457	435	576	745	2866	14.47	0.15	0.20	0.26
OCTOBER	29593	518	864	813	2496	11.86	0.21	0.35	0.33
TOTAL	133328	1280	2618	2053	7359	18.12	0.17	0.36	0.28



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						CONSUMPTION PER BED NIGHT			
2022	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr	BED NIGHTS	ELECTRICITY kWh	WATER Ltr	FUEL Ltr	GAS Ltr
APRIL	17041	239	955	521	1340	12.72	0.18	0.71	0.39
MAY	33305	483	630	1040	2788	11.95	0.17	0.23	0.37
JUNE	44341	505	640	1325	2805	15.81	0.18	0.23	0.47
JULY	54304	546	594	1355	3002	18.09	0.18	0.20	0.45
AUGUST	55953	709	282	1343	3102	18.04	0.23	0.09	0.43
SEPTEMBER									
OCTOBER									
TOTAL	204944	2482	3101	5584	13037	15.72	0.19	0.24	0.43

In order to convert the consumption of Fuel and Gas from Ltrs to KWh, to calculate the total KWh consumption of energy per bed night, we have used the following conversions rates:

Energy conversion rates [kg or l or m3] to kilowatthours			
Energy conversion rates	Kg to kWh	litres to kWh	m3 to kWh
Natural Gas	-	-	11.14
Liquid gas LPG	13.9	7.1	7100
Gasoil (Diesel)	12.7	10.8	10800

The tables below, show the conversions of the total consumption of Fuel and Gas from Ltrs to kWh and added together with Electricity to find total kWh consumption per bed night.

2017	Consumption	kWh	Bed Nights	kWh per bed night
ELECTRICITY	271434	271434	16981	15.98
FUEL	3522	38038	16981	2.24
GAS	3818	27108	16981	1.60
TOTAL	278774	336579.4	16981	19.82



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2018	Consumption	kWh	Bed Nights	kWh per bed night
ELECTRICITY	212522	212522	13033	16.31
FUEL	3275	35370	13033	2.71
GAS	3215	22827	13033	1.75
TOTAL	219012	270719	13033	20.77

2019	Consumption	kWh	Bed Nights	kWh per bed night
ELECTRICITY	279340	279340	17885	15.62
FUEL	3199	34549	17885	1.93
GAS	3344	23745	17885	1.33
TOTAL	285883	337634	17885	18.88

2020	Consumption	kWh	Bed Nights	kWh per bed night
ELECTRICITY	45350	45350	935	48.50
FUEL	1419	15325	935	16.39
GAS	299	2123	935	2.27
TOTAL	47068	62798	935	67.16

2021	Consumption	kWh	Bed Nights	kWh per bed night
ELECTRICITY	133328	133328	7359	18.12
FUEL	2618	28274	7359	3.84
GAS	2053	14576	7359	1.98
TOTAL	137999	176179	7359	23.94

2022	Consumption	kWh	Bed Nights	kWh per bed night
ELECTRICITY	204944	204944	13037	15.72
FUEL	3101	33491	13037	2.57
GAS	5584	39646	13037	3.04
TOTAL	213629	278081	13037	21.33



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The below table puts all the results together in one table to compare the data year on year and to check the variance along with the set targets:

	Actual kWh per bed night						2022 Targets	Variance
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	kWh per bed night	
ELECTRICITY	15.98	16.31	15.62	48.50	18.12	15.72	15.62	-0.12
FUEL	2.24	2.71	1.93	16.39	3.84	2.57	2.00	-0.57
GAS	1.60	1.75	1.33	2.27	1.98	3.04	1.50	-1.54
TOTAL	19.82	20.77	18.88	67.16	23.94	21.33	19.10	-2.23

As mentioned above, for the purpose of providing environmental data either for purchasing decisions needed to be made, or for using the information as a baseline, we have decided to use 2019 data to better reflect the hotels' performance. We have also used 2019 performance to set our targets for 2022 as the years during Covid, as can be seen in the results, have created abnormal and irregular consumptions.

As water is not calculated within the energy sources, the below table shows the collected data for water consumption within the hotel per bed night on a yearly basis and is compared to the targets set using results from the years 2017-2019.

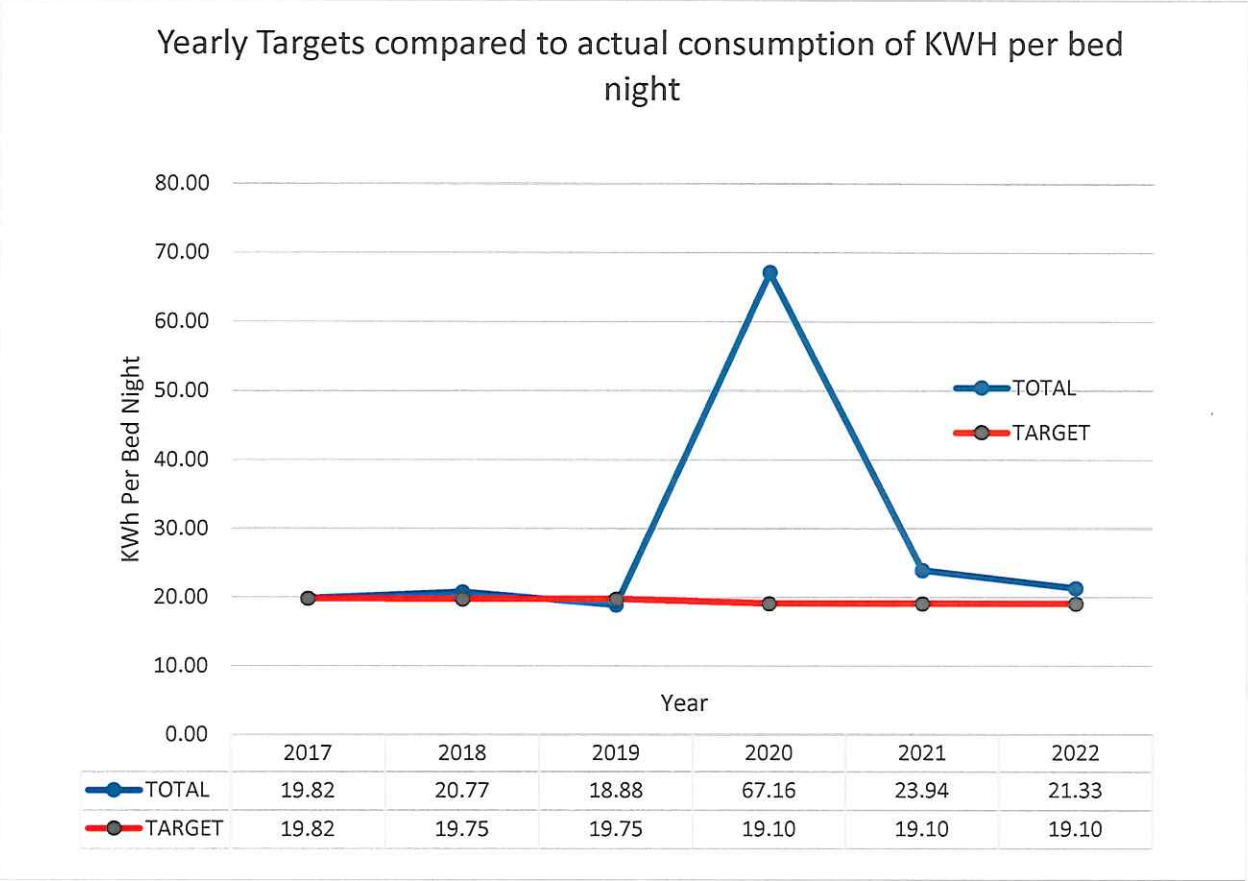
	Consumption in Ltrs Per Bed Night						2022 Targets	Variance
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Ltrs per bed night	
WATER	0.24	0.26	0.31		0.17	0.19	0.24	0.05



Results

The table below shows our progress on energy management and the actual results as compared to the targets we set ourselves every year.

Figure 5 – Actual consumption of Energy in KWh compared to set targets

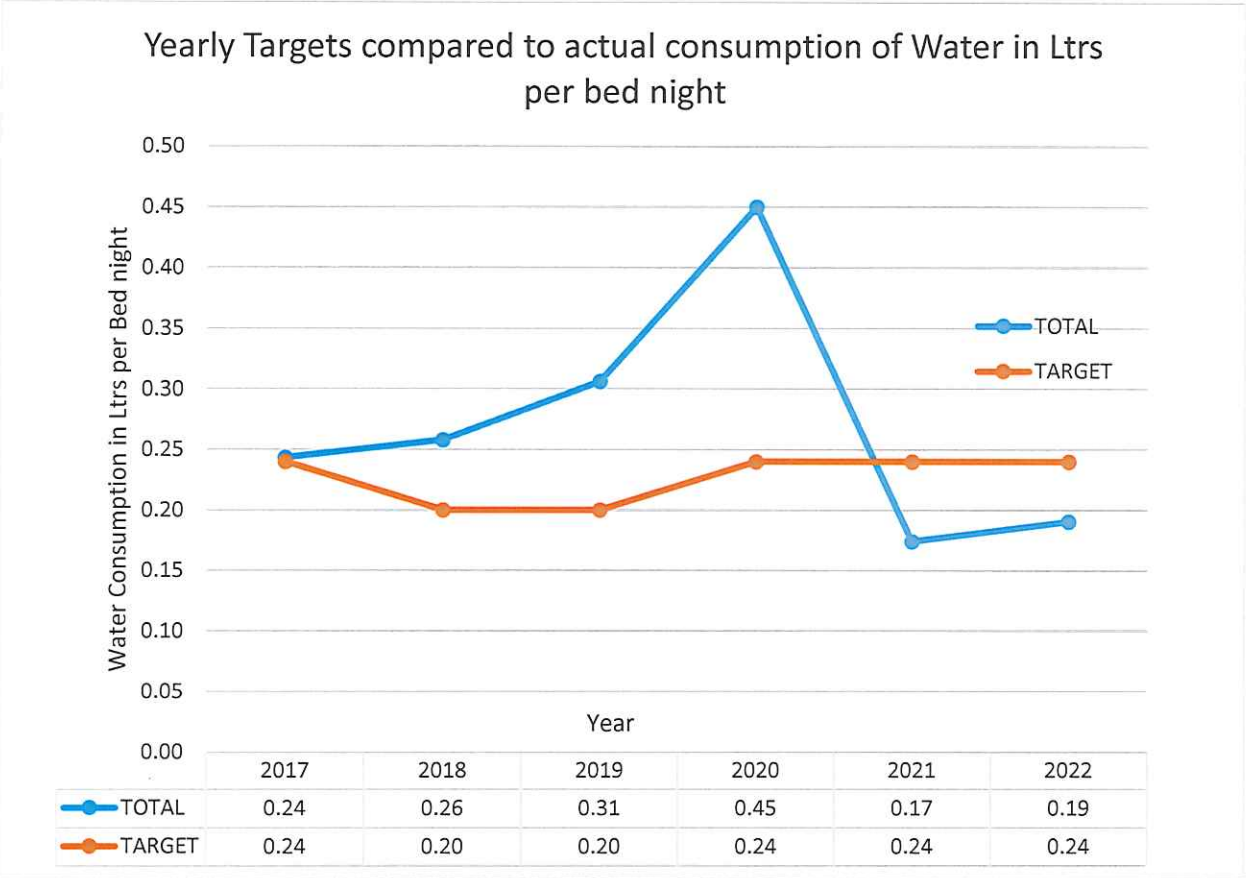


It is clearly evident that in the year 2020 the results are very abnormal and irregular due to the impact of Covid-19. It is also evident that the results have not yet fully returned to normal but are very close.



Results

The table below shows our progress on water management and the actual results as compared to the targets we set ourselves every year.



Again the results for 2020 are very abnormal due to Covid-19. As for the other years, it is clear that our targets for 2018 and 2019 were not met but for 2021 and 2022 we are now obtaining results below the targets we have set ourselves.



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We can confirm that all actions taken by Infinity Blu comply with Cyprus Law and European directives.

Yours Sincerely,



Sonia Tsissiou

General Manager

28/09/22

What is Travelife? Travelife is an international sustainability certification scheme for hotels and accommodations. They help to improve how each unit manages their environmental and social impacts, such as reducing energy or water consumption, and ensuring they support local people, businesses and culture.

The criteria also cover issues like human rights, child protection and employee welfare. Helping to ensure all hotels and accommodations operate fair practices and are working to protect their guests, employees and the local community where they operate.

Accommodations that prove they meet the Travelife sustainability criteria become certified and receive either a Travelife Gold Award or Travelife Award of Excellence

TRAVELIFE

Travelife 
Sustainability in tourism

