



SATOCAN TURISMO RECYCLING POLICY

SATOCAN TURISMO is fully aware of the environmental impact caused by the operations conducted by the Company's hotels and golf courses, and is willing to work in a more efficient and sustainable manner in order to reduce and minimise this impact.

To comply with all these commitments, we have established a recycling policy specifying our goals and daily operations with regard to waste segregation. This policy will guide our way of working in the daily operations of the different units.

WASTE RECYCLING GOALS

We will now define the goals that guide the Company's operational system and that will help achieve the division's overall goals in relation to environmental issues. We have established 2 areas of operations to define these goals.

- **Prevention:** It is the prevention process through which, before a material becomes waste, the greatest possible number of hazardous substances are eliminated, thereby preventing a greater impact.
- **Contribution of value:** The aim of this process is the reuse, recycling or use of waste, for example, to generate energy (Energy Industry ...).

Goals

CLASSIFICATION OF OUR WASTE

Waste, according to the laws of any country, refers to any material regarded as waste and that needs to be disposed of. The aim of disposing of waste is to prevent health and environmental problems, among others.

Despite the fact we strive to ensure our work practices are sustainable, we generate waste arising directly from the activities we perform. Our commitment is geared to reducing such waste and classifying it to help dispose of it in the most sustainable way possible.

All our work units generate waste and we classify it as **ORGANIC WASTE**, **NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE** OR **HAZARDOUS WASTE** by analysing the origin and the impact it might generate in accordance with its nature.

ORGANIC WASTE

Organic waste or domestic bio-waste is biodegradable waste of a plant or animal origin, generated in the home and business environment, and which can be degraded biologically.

Types of organic waste we generate:

- Food leftovers
- Fruit and vegetable peelings
- Animal bones
- Corks
- Toothpicks
- Tea bags

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

This kind of waste does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; non-hazardous or inert waste is not combustible and does not react physically or chemically in any other way. It is neither biodegradable nor has any adverse effects on other materials with which it comes into contact and which might result in environmental pollution or harm human health.

Types of non-hazardous waste we generate:

- Paper and cardboard
- Plastic bottles and containers
- Juice and milk bricks
- Cans
- Glass bottles
- Napkins and paper cups
- Remains of crockery and broken utensils
- Remains of sanitary waste
- Furniture
- Scrap metal
- Used oil
- Pruning material
- Any type of waste that is not hazardous

HAZARDOUS WASTE

The characteristics of this kind of waste mean it poses a risk to living beings and the environment as a whole. This waste appears on the list of hazardous waste approved by Royal Decree 952/1997 of June 20, in addition to the containers and recipients in which it is stored.

Types of non-hazardous waste we generate:

- Fluorescent and light bulbs
- Toner
- Batteries
- Contaminated plastic containers
- Contaminated metal containers
- Miscellaneous contaminated containers
- Machinery oil
- Oil and other automobile filters
- Brake fluid
- Aerosol sprays
- Used mineral and synthetic oils

- Paper, rags and other contaminated absorbent material

WASTE CONTAINERS AND AREAS

For the correct segregation of waste, we have distinguished the following collection areas and types of containers.

ORGANIC AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

The containers are located in the common internal staff areas, in addition to customer areas and rooms. The containers are marked with the following colours to differentiate between the types of waste to be stored.

Organic and miscellaneous non-hazardous waste	Grey + black bag (red sign)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food leftovers - Fruit and vegetable peelings - Animal bones - Corks - Wooden toothpicks - Tea bags - Paper napkins - Remains of crockery and broken utensils - Remains of sanitary waste - Etc.
Paper and cardboard	Blue + blue bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cardboard boxes - Documents and sheets of paper - Books, magazines, flyers
Containers	Yellow + yellow bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic bottles and containers - Juice, milk, wine, broth bricks, etc. - Tinned food and drink cans - Aluminium trays - Aerosol sprays - Metal bottle tops - Jar lids - Shower gel, shampoo, conditioner containers, etc - Frozen food bags - Butter and yoghurt tubs

		- White cork trays
		- Plastic wrapping and bags
Glass	Green	- Glass bottles
		- Cosmetics and perfume bottles
		- Jam and preserve jars without a lid
Used cooking oil	Depends on the waste manager. Normally in blue plastic drums.	Food oil
Pruning material	Depends on the waste manager.	Garden and golf course pruning material
Palm tree pruning material	Depends on the waste manager.	Palm tree pruning material

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste containers are located in areas away from customers, duly enclosed and signed in accordance with environmental regulations.

These areas are closed off and well aired, and the containers are signed in accordance with the type of waste, including the code for each one.

When the collection process is managed by an authorised external provider, we have defined a maximum storage period of 6 months. The containers must always be emptied after this date.

We generate different types of hazardous waste that vary depending on the work unit.

All the units are registered as a Small Producers of Hazardous Waste and the waste they generate is specified.

Batteries	Depends on the waste manager.	Used small machinery batteries
Toner		Used printer toner cartridges
Fluorescent and light bulbs		

Contaminated plastic containers		Plastic bottles from phytosanitary products, swimming pool acid and chlorine, detergents, cleaning products, etc.
Contaminated metal containers		Paint and varnish cans
Paper, rags and other absorbent materials		Contaminated rags, wood contaminated with corrosive products, any material that has been exposed to any product that might place the ecosystem at risk
Used mineral and synthetic oils		Machinery oil
Sprays and aerosols		
Oil and other automobile filters		
Brake fluid		