



Climate Ready Certificates the auditor's manual

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Agência para a Energia



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1. About this document

This document consists of the Climate Ready Certificates (CRC's) Methodology auditor's manual. It describes a water efficiency, water-energy nexus and climate adaptation performance standard against which buildings, in general, and at different stages (design phase, new construction and in-use) can be assessed and achieve a pre-established rating (from F to A+).

The information detailed within this manual is intended for use by trained qualified and licensed auditors in accordance with the procedural and operational requirements of CRC's Methodology.

2. Summary

The CRC methodology evolves from the AQUA+ methodology, a voluntary water performance certificate, that rates and improves indoor/outdoor water use/reuse in buildings, based on infrastructural evaluation. It assesses, in a simple and agile way, water use efficiency and identifies opportunities to increase water efficiency, reuse, water-energy savings and reduce water losses.

For the development of the CRC's methodology other relevant methodologies, both at the EU and international level, were considered. The BREEAM methodology which aims at achieving a sustainability based certification for buildings, and corresponds to the most ancient and well spread in the world. Also, BEAM Plus and CASBEE are two excellence examples of the application of an international certification by means of the national good practices codes for buildings.

The CRC's Methodology aims at issuing a single climate resilience certificate for buildings, based on the following three dimensions: water efficiency; water-energy nexus and climate adaptation. The issuing of the climate resilience certificate is accomplished by means of an online platform created for this purpose.

This methodology is applicable to residential and small commercial buildings in the following typologies: households, buildings and neighbourhoods. In terms of the maturity of the project, three scenarios can be considered: design phase, new construction and in-use.

This manual guides the CRC auditor in a step by step approach to issue the CRC, covering the two new dimensions: water-energy nexus and climate adaptation. The water efficiency dimension is available exclusively through the frequency of the AQUA+ training, given that this is a commercial system managed by ADENE.

The platform is open to all users who want to test the water-energy nexus and climate adaptation dimensions, that were developed within the B-Water Smart project.

3. The AQUA+ system

The water efficiency dimension of the certificate is based on AQUA+® (www.aquamais.pt), created by the Portuguese Energy Agency.

AQUA+ is a voluntary water performance certificate, that rates and improves indoor/outdoor water use/reuse in buildings, based on infrastructural evaluation. It assesses, in a simple and agile way, water use efficiency and identifies opportunities to increase water efficiency, reuse, water-energy savings and reduce water losses.

AQUA+ index, ranging from the well-known efficiency scale F (less efficient) to A+ (more efficient), is issued and comprehensively detailed for each property, providing guidance on good practices for buildings design and renovations, quantifying resulting water, energy and economic savings, allowing for greater choices of equipment and solutions.

The AQUA+ methodology emerges as a creative solution that allows the evaluation of properties and buildings from the point of view of water efficiency, contrasting with traditional approaches, solely dependent on the behavioural patterns of the users. Innovating on these approaches, its methodology focuses on the infrastructure and equipment component of buildings related to water use, which allows for an effective comparison between properties.

AQUA+ changes the paradigm in the national (and mostly European) traditional approach to water management based on water resources availability and installed capacity of water supply services (supply centred) towards an approach that allows the transition to demand-side management (a concept consolidated for several years in energy management and key in the evolution of energy efficiency instruments and companies). It also changes the approach at the level of initiatives and programs that usually call for behavioural changes (whose success depends on continuous campaigns and generational transformations) for a new one that makes it possible to take advantage of the water efficiency potential of buildings, using solutions, devices and equipment that allow for water use according to real needs (“the right fit for water”), without waste and using alternative water sources such as rainwater and grey water.

AQUA+ Residential was launched in 2020 and AQUA+ Hotels in 2022. It will be expanded to public/commercial buildings, namely office buildings in 2024.

Certified auditors perform an evaluation, rating the building and provide guidance on better solutions/equipment (i.e., devices, alternative water sources, green/blue infrastructures) and quantify water/energy/economic savings.

Only certified consultants and auditors have access to the evaluation methodology.

A good application example is Uptown Garden, a building with 14 households which was evaluated in the design phase by an AQUA+ advisor. The improvement measures implemented included the choice of efficient devices (taps, cisterns, showers) in bathrooms and kitchens, washing machines and dishwashers with lower water consumption and installation of a hot water circulation and return system for domestic hot water in all apartments, leading to significant water and energy savings. These improvements will allow for an average saving of 282 litres per household per day (including irrigation of common spaces), corresponding to a total saving of 1.3 million litres of water per year, which translates into a cost reduction of circa €2200 per year with water supply and wastewater services (excluding service or municipal fees).

4. Audit step by step

The completion and issuing of a CRC has four main components:

- Identification of the certification object (dwelling, building, neighbourhood) and stage of maturity (project, construction or in use)
- Gathering of support information and documentation about the building (or neighbourhood) to assess its performance. This should be done upon the identification of the CRC focus and prior to the site visit;
- On-site visit, aims at assessing measurable parameters, validating data assessed in the preliminary documentation and collect evidence to support the calculations and options;
- Upload all the data in the CRC platform to issue the CRC.

4.1 Certification object

The 1st step of the CRC audit is the identification of the certification object. The CRC methodology can be applied to individual dwellings, single or multi-family buildings, small commercial buildings, and neighbourhoods.

While the delimitation of the dwelling is fairly easy to comprehend, the delimitation of the multi-family buildings and the neighbourhood requires harmonization.

Multi-family buildings: it encompasses the evaluation of all the common areas, including common systems, such as pool or centralized heating and cooling systems.

Neighbourhood: it is up to the auditor, together with the project owner, to identify the neighbourhood area it wishes to classify. The proposal for the area to evaluate should be submitted to the CRC management body to validate prior to any assessment. This area should consider the evaluation of the outdoor spaces as well as of the surrounding buildings.

4.2 Gathering of support information/documentation

The list of the data, relevant to collect and assess prior to the on-site visit, is presented below. This is an exhaustive list that allows gathering a lot of information from the project site and regarding the project development. The analysis of this documentation prior to the on-site visit allows the identification of specific issues that may need a more detailed evaluation or confirmation upon the visit.

It should be provided by the project owner and also gathered via desk research.

- Water and sewage network projects – descriptive memory, measurements and drawings;
- Projects for exterior arrangements and irrigation network – descriptive memory, measurements and drawings, including irrigated garden area, by type of irrigation system;
- Architectural design (in the case of properties under design) or final architectural screens (in the case of completed properties) – descriptive memory and drawings;
- License/approval for the use of water from alternative water sources (e.g. rainwater and greywaters);
- Installation characteristics of swimming pools to be installed or installed, whenever applicable (volume, surface area, type of treatment, equipment and water saving strategies);

- Maintenance plans for the building/household and history of main interventions (rehabilitation);
- Technical specifications and/or catalogs and/or water or energy efficiency labels, including the features and consumption of:
 - Terminal devices to be installed or installed;
 - Washing machines and dishwashers;
- Technical specifications and/or catalogs and/or energy label of energy production systems DHW.
- Water and energy bills (preferably from the last year);
- Invoices or administrative elements referring to devices or equipment (for analysis of the date of installation);
- Technical-scientific references (e.g., labeling) from independent entities.

Additionally, desk research to collect data relevant to evaluate the climate adaptation dimension, especially regarding the site pre-conditions is also relevant (and is also further detailed in the Climate Adaptation chapter).

4.3 On-site visit

All information that is necessary for the emission of a Climate Ready Certificate should be backed up by evidence.

Evidence gathering:

- Visual inspection
- Photography
- Catalogues
- Drawings
- Working diagrams

Measuring methodologies/methods:

- Flowmeter
- Measuring tape
- Thermometer
- Timer
- Thermographic device

For buildings in use:

1. The first step of the field work should be the documentation through photo of the water meter to be able to quantify the water consumption throughout the audit.
2. Identify in each sanitary installation the number and type of systems – document through photography key aspects and details.
3. Execute the trial that quantifies the volume of water consumed until it reaches 37°C, at the most unfavourable point.
4. Take general photos and key aspects of all the composing elements of:
 - a. Alternative water sources and water networks
 - b. Irrigation, pavements, and roofs
 - c. Sanitary devices
 - d. Washing devices: dishes and clothes

- e. Water Heating Devices, also ask for construction pictures that show evidence of existing thermal insulation.
5. Check for leaks in pipes, valves, joints and devices.
6. In the absence of floor plans, it's required to measure areas.
7. Execute flow measurements of all devices.

4.4 Upload the data on the CRC platform

To facilitate the issuing of the CRC a web platform is available where to upload the data collected to evaluate each criteria.

A supplementary excel file is also provided in the training session to assist in the systematization of the data and facilitate the process in the platform, either to directly upload the excel file or guide the auditor. Furthermore, images and other complementary information can also be stored in the platform to complement the information available in the database.

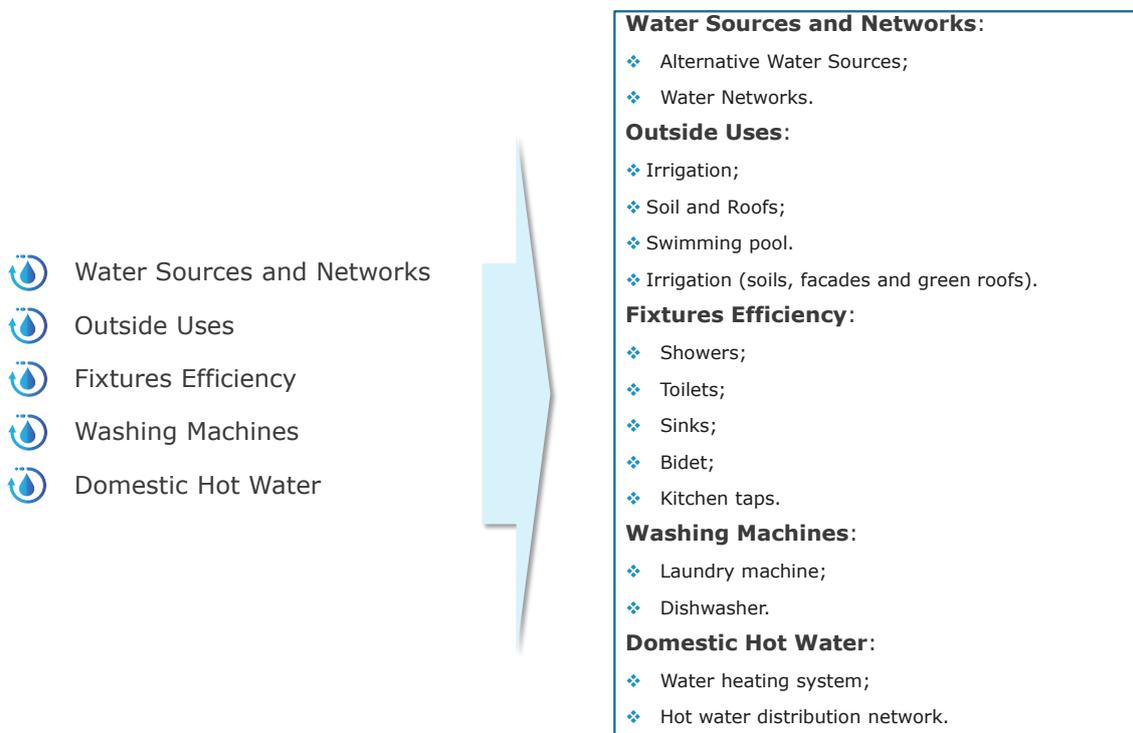
5. Rating: areas, themes and criteria

The CRC’s methodology focuses on different areas, themes and criteria, related to each of the three dimensions of the certificate: water efficiency, water-energy nexus and climate adaptation.

The water efficiency dimension of the certificate considers five areas, 14 themes and 58 criteria, according to the following diagram.

The water-energy nexus dimension considers eight areas, 14 themes and 33 criteria as showed in the next diagram.

Water Efficiency



Water- Energy Nexus

-  Alternative Water Sources
-  Water Distribution and Network
-  Irrigation (Soils, Façades and Green Roofs)
-  Swimming Pool
-  Fixtures
-  Washing Machines
-  Domestic Hot Water
-  Energy Monitoring



Alternative Water Sources:

- ❖ Abstraction and Reuse;
- ❖ Energy and maintenance.

Water Distribution and Network:

- ❖ Pumping and circulation;
- ❖ Energy and maintenance.

Irrigation (Soils, Façades and Green Roofs):

- ❖ Energy for irrigation.

Swimming Pool:

- ❖ Energy and maintenance;
- ❖ Indoor Swimming Pools.

Fixtures:

- ❖ Pressure and Head Loss.

Washing Mashines:

- ❖ Energy Efficiency.

Domestic Hot Water:

- ❖ Insulation;
- ❖ Energy and maintenance

Energy Monitoring:

- ❖ Energy monitoring systems.

The climate adaptation dimension encompasses three areas, 11 themes and 19 criteria, as presented in the diagram, in the next page.

Climate Adaptation

-  Local Public Strategies and Policies
-  Project Area
-  Project Response



Local Public Strategies and Criteria:

- ❖ Strategies and Policies for climate change adaptation.

Project Area:

- ❖ Mapping Climate Risks
- ❖ Characterisation of Water Sources

Project Response:

- ❖ Solutions to mitigate/reduce Climate Risks
- ❖ Green Areas
- ❖ Water fit for use

For each of the three dimensions (water efficiency; water-energy nexus and climate adaptation) the score is distributed among different assessment areas, based on the CRC's methodology, correspondent to a total of 100%. The defined weightings, for the three dimensions of the certificate, are detailed in the following table.

Table 1: Weighting of CRC's assessment areas.

	ID	Assessment area	Weightings		
			Household	Building	Outdoor spaces
Water Efficiency	W1	Alternative water sources and water distribution	10%	30%	40%
	W2	Outside uses	15%	20%	50%
	W3	Fixtures	45%	20%	10%
	W4	Devices (washing machines)	15%	5%	-
	W5	Domestic hot water system (DHW)	15%	25%	-
Water-Energy Nexus	N1	Alternative water sources	5%	20%	30%
	N2	Water distribution and building networks	15%	20%	25%
	N3	Irrigation (soils, green roofs, green facades)	5%	10%	15%
	N4	Swimming pool	15%	10%	15%
	N5	Fixtures	20%	10%	-
	N6	Appliances	20%	10%	-
	N7	Domestic hot water system (DHW)	15%	10%	-
	N8	Energy Monitoring and control	5%	10%	15%
Climate Adaptation	C1	Local Policies and Strategy	-	-	-
	C2	Project Area	60%	30%	30%
	C3	Project Response	40%	70%	70%

According to the characteristics of each certification object, it should be assessed during the visit, or prior to it if already possible, the non-applicable areas and corresponding evaluation criteria. The maximum score foreseen for these “non-mandatory” criteria will be distributed (normalized), automatically and proportionally, by all the remaining criteria, thus ensuring the comparison of all pilots on the same scale from 0% to 100%.

There are some criteria, like the “dishwasher” that are mandatory, even if the household is not equipped with such electric appliance. The main reason for this approach, in comparison with what is applicable for the washing machine, is the fact that dishes are usually washed inside the household itself (hand wash or other electric appliance), which results in higher water consumption than washing in the dishwasher (for the same quantity of dishes). In the case of nonexistence of such a dishwasher the auditor should select NA.

In the case of the climate adaptation dimension, the first area “Local Policies and Strategy” is non compulsory and the information provided is not taken into account in the object’s classification. It is meant as informative on the local authorities’ engagement towards sustainability and energy transition goals.

The household, building or neighbourhood class will be determined based on the sum of the obtained score for the verifiable criteria (after normalization, if necessary). The classification will be assigned on a scale from 0% to 100%, correspondent to a scale from F to A+, as presented in the table below.

Table 2: Distribution of the evaluation intervals per class.

Limit (%)		Class
Lower (*including)	Higher (excluding)	
90%	*100%	A+
75%	90%	A
60%	75%	B
45%	60%	C
30%	45%	D
15%	30%	E
0%	15%	F

6. Evaluation and Score

The evaluation of each criteria is performed by selecting one or more options in the ranking grid.

Based on the chosen options, a percentage of the maximum contribution estimated for that criteria will be added (or summed) to the overall score of the household, building or neighbourhood. It's mandatory to choose one option for each criteria, although the options "none of the previous options" or "could not be determined", both scored with zero from the perspective of the evaluation of each criteria, can also be selected. In this case there should be a justification to why this criteria could not be evaluated with the available options or why it could not be determined.

To complete the evaluation matrix must be filled by using one of the following possibilities:

Single

Only one of the available options must be selected. The score for this parameter will be given by multiplying the correspondent maximum contribution by the percentage given to the selected option. For example, if about 40% of the external area is waterproofed (e.g. garage or surface with bituminous), the option "between 25% and 50% of the area..." must be selected, which allows scoring with 75% of the maximum contribution (1.00%) stipulated for this parameter, adds 0.75% to the total score.

Multiple

One or more options can be selected, as applicable. In this case, the total is equal to the sum of all the options existing in the validation. For example, if the household has alternative water sources from different resources, namely the use of rainwater and water from a borehole, both options must be selected. This will correspond to 60% (40% + 20%) of the maximum contribution (4%) stipulated for this parameter, i.e., it adds 2.4% to the total score.

Percentage (%)

It is mandatory to mention the percentage of devices, area, equipment, etc., from those available in the entire household, building or neighbourhood, that fits each option. In this case, the total must be equal to 100%. For example, if half of the garden area is watered with sprinklers, 1/5 has a drip system and the rest is watered with a hose, "50%", "20%" and "30%" must be entered in the correspondent options.

Multiple percentage (%)

It is mandatory to mention the percentage of devices, area, equipment, etc., from those available in the entire household, building or neighbourhood, that fits each option. In this case, the sum of the percentages in the different options can be higher or lower than 100%. The % calculation must be performed by dividing a quantity (number of devices, area, equipment, etc.) that fits the option under evaluation in the matrix, by the total quantity (number of devices, area, equipment, etc.) that is verified for the entire household, building or neighbourhood.

7. Methodology guidelines

7.1 Water-Energy Nexus

Area	N1. Alternative water sources
Theme	N1.1. Alternative water sources for water reuse/harvesting
Criteria	N1.1.1. What are the treatments provided to the reclaimed water/greywater, associated with the alternative water sources reuse, or harvesting?
Description	
Assess the type of treatment to which the water, available from alternative sources (not supplied by a water management utility) is subjected. These treatments should be available on site. The criteria values most the least energy-intensive types of treatment.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single. Corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N1.1.1.1	Only pre-treatment (filtration)
N1.1.1.2	Pre-treatment with disinfection (UV, ozone or ionisation)
N1.1.1.3	Primary treatment
N1.1.1.4	Secondary treatment
N1.1.1.5	Tertiary treatment
N1.1.1.6	There is no alternative water source
N1.1.1.7	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support:	
In situ observation, technical data from the treatment systems.	

Criteria	N1.1.2. Is the reclaimed water produced/greywater in situ, or it is provided from other locations?
Description	
Assess the origin of the production and treatment of the alternative water. Local production and treatment of alternative water is valued, as less energy is consumed in the distribution to its place of use.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N1.1.2.1	In situ
N1.1.2.2	Other location
N1.1.2.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data:	
In situ observation or project evaluation	

Criteria	N1.1.3. What destinations has the water from the alternative sources?
Description Identify the uses of alternative water, by type of end use. Values the use of this water in more energy-intensive uses.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Multiple choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable options.	
Selection options:	
N1.1.3.1	Washing machines
N1.1.3.2	Irrigation
N1.1.3.3	Toilet flushing
N1.1.3.4	Pavement washing
N1.1.3.5	Water fountains, etc.
N1.1.3.6	There is no destination for alternative water sources
N1.1.3.7	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support: In situ observation or project evaluation	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations		

Theme	N1.2. Energy and maintenance for reclaimed water/greywater
Criteria	N1.2.1. Is the reclaimed water treatment system provided with locally produced renewable energy?
Description Identify if the energy used in the treatment of the reclaimed water is locally produced with renewable energy sources. These systems can operate exclusively or partially with this type of energy source.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N1.2.1.1	Yes
N1.2.1.2	Partially
N1.2.1.3	No
N1.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In situ observation and technical projects	

Criteria	N1.2.2. Is the reclaimed water/greywater treatment system regularly maintained?
Description	
Evaluate the existence of periodic maintenance procedures to the alternative water source production system equipment. Values periodic maintenance, within shorter periods of time, so that the system operates with high efficiency and with a reduced likelihood of water leaks.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N1.2.2.1	Yes, every year.
N1.2.2.2	Yes, on a biennial basis
N1.2.2.3	Yes, at least once in the last 5 years
N1.2.2.4	No
N1.2.2.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data:	
Maintenance reports	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations		

Area	N2 Water distribution and building networks								
Theme	N2.1 Water elevation and circulation								
Criteria	N.2.1.1 What is the pump's motor energy efficiency class, of the elevation pumps?								
<p>Description Assess the energy efficiency of the pumps for the water elevation inside the buildings.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option. All the pumps should be evaluated. If more than one pump exists, and if the energy efficiency classes are different, then the percentage should consider that distribution. Example, 4 pumps, 3 with IE5 classification and 1 with IE4. IE5 75% and IE4 25%.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N2.1.1.1</td> <td>IE5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2.1.1.2</td> <td>IE4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2.1.1.3</td> <td><IE4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2.1.1.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N2.1.1.1	IE5	N2.1.1.2	IE4	N2.1.1.3	<IE4	N2.1.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N2.1.1.1	IE5								
N2.1.1.2	IE4								
N2.1.1.3	<IE4								
N2.1.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
<p>Data source/support data: Equipment catalogue and characteristics badges.</p>									

Criteria	N2.1.2 What is the pump energy efficiency class, of the circulation pumps?								
<p>Description Assess the efficiency of the pumps used for water circulation inside the buildings.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option. All the pumps should be evaluated. If more than one pump exists, and if the energy efficiency classes are different, then the percentage should consider that distribution. Example, 4 pumps, 3 with $EI \leq 0,18$ classification and 1 with $0,18 < EI \leq 0,20$, $EI \leq 0,18$ 75% and $0,18 < EI \leq 0,20$ 25%.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N2.1.2.1</td> <td>$EI \leq 0,18$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2.1.2.2</td> <td>$0,18 < EI \leq 0,20$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2.1.2.3</td> <td>$EI > 0,20$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2.1.2.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N2.1.2.1	$EI \leq 0,18$	N2.1.2.2	$0,18 < EI \leq 0,20$	N2.1.2.3	$EI > 0,20$	N2.1.2.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N2.1.2.1	$EI \leq 0,18$								
N2.1.2.2	$0,18 < EI \leq 0,20$								
N2.1.2.3	$EI > 0,20$								
N2.1.2.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
<p>Data source/support data: Equipment catalogue and characteristics badges.</p>									

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations	Rules on ecodesign for electric motors and variable speed drives are mandatory for all manufacturers and suppliers selling their products in the EU. https://commission.europa.eu/energy-climate-change-environment/standards-tools-and-labels/products-labelling-rules-and-requirements/energy-label-and-ecodesign/energy-efficient-products/water-pumps_en	

Theme	N2.2 Energy and maintenance for water elevation and circulation
Criteria	N2.2.1 If the water elevation is not gravitic, are the elevation pumps provided with locally produced renewable energy?
Description	
Identify if the energy used to power the water elevation pumps is locally produced with renewable energy sources. These systems can operate exclusively or partially with this type of energy source.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N2.2.1.1	Gravitic
N2.2.1.2	Yes
N2.2.1.3	Partially
N2.2.1.4	No
N2.2.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data:	
In Situ observation, or project evaluation	

Criteria	N2.2.2 Are the elevation pumps regularly maintained?
Description Evaluate the existence of periodic maintenance procedures to the elevation pumps. Values periodic maintenance, within shorter periods of time, so that the system operates with high efficiency and with a reduced likelihood of water leaks	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N2.2.2.1	Yes, every year.
N2.2.2.2	Yes, on a biennial basis
N2.2.2.3	Yes, at least once in the last 5 years
N2.2.2.4	No
N2.2.2.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Maintenance registry document.	

Criteria	N2.2.3 Are the circulation pumps regularly maintained?
Description Evaluate the existence of periodic maintenance procedures to the circulation pumps. Values periodic maintenance, within shorter periods of time, so that the system operates with high efficiency and with a reduced likelihood of water leaks	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N2.2.2.1	Yes, every year.
N2.2.2.2	Yes, on a biennial basis
N2.2.2.3	Yes, at least once in the last 5 years
N2.2.2.4	No
N2.2.2.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Maintenance registry document.	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations		

Area	N3 Irrigation (soils, green roofs, green facades)										
Theme	N3.1 Energy for irrigation										
Criteria	N3.1.1 If the water elevation is not gravitic, is the irrigation system provided with locally produced renewable energy?										
<p>Description Identify if the energy used to power the water irrigation system is locally produced with renewable energy sources. These systems can operate exclusively or partially with this type of energy source.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N3.1.1.1</td> <td>Gravitic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N3.1.1.2</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N3.1.1.3</td> <td>Partially</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N3.1.1.4</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N3.1.1.5</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N3.1.1.1	Gravitic	N3.1.1.2	Yes	N3.1.1.3	Partially	N3.1.1.4	No	N3.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N3.1.1.1	Gravitic										
N3.1.1.2	Yes										
N3.1.1.3	Partially										
N3.1.1.4	No										
N3.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)										
<p>Data source/support data: In Situ observation, or project evaluation</p>											

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations		

Area	N4 Swimming pool								
Theme	N4.1 Energy and maintenance for the swimming pool								
Criteria	N4.1.1 Is the water treatment, heating and the circulation system of the swimming pool provided with locally produced renewable energy?								
<p>Description Identify if the energy used to maintain the swimming pool (water heating, water treatment and water circulation) is locally produced with renewable energy sources. These systems can operate exclusively or partially with this type of energy source.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N4.1.1.1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.1.2</td> <td>Partially</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.1.3</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.1.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N4.1.1.1	Yes	N4.1.1.2	Partially	N4.1.1.3	No	N4.1.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N4.1.1.1	Yes								
N4.1.1.2	Partially								
N4.1.1.3	No								
N4.1.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
<p>Data source/support data: In Situ observation, or project evaluation</p>									

Criteria	N4.1.2 Is the water of the swimming pool heated?						
<p>Description Identify if the water used in the swimming pool (s) is heated or not. Values low energy intensity systems, so not heated.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N4.1.2.1</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.2.2</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.2.3</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N4.1.2.1	No	N4.1.2.2	Yes	N4.1.2.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N4.1.2.1	No						
N4.1.2.2	Yes						
N4.1.2.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)						
<p>Data source/support data: In Situ observation, or project evaluation</p>							

Criteria	N4.1.3 If the water of the swimming pool is heated what is the temperature of the water?								
<p>Description Identify the water temperature of the heated swimming pool.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N4.1.3.1</td> <td>$\leq 28^{\circ}\text{C}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.3.2</td> <td>$]28, 30] ^{\circ}\text{C}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.3.3</td> <td>$]30, 32] ^{\circ}\text{C}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.1.3.4</td> <td>$>32 ^{\circ}\text{C}$</td> </tr> </table>		N4.1.3.1	$\leq 28^{\circ}\text{C}$	N4.1.3.2	$]28, 30] ^{\circ}\text{C}$	N4.1.3.3	$]30, 32] ^{\circ}\text{C}$	N4.1.3.4	$>32 ^{\circ}\text{C}$
N4.1.3.1	$\leq 28^{\circ}\text{C}$								
N4.1.3.2	$]28, 30] ^{\circ}\text{C}$								
N4.1.3.3	$]30, 32] ^{\circ}\text{C}$								
N4.1.3.4	$>32 ^{\circ}\text{C}$								

N4.1.3.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In Situ observation	

Criteria	N4.1.4 What is the efficiency of the water heating equipment(s)? (heated swimming pools only)
Description Identify the energy efficiency class of the swimming pool water heater (or package heater).	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N4.1.4.1	A+++
N4.1.4.2	A++
N4.1.4.3	A+
N4.1.4.4	A
N4.1.4.5	B
N4.1.4.6	C
N4.1.4.7	>C
N4.1.4.8	It was not possible to determine (justify)
Data source/support data: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32013R0812&from=EN	

Criteria	N4.1.5 Is the water heating equipment of the swimming pool regularly maintained?
Description Evaluate the existence of periodic maintenance procedures to the swimming pool water heating system. Values periodic maintenance, within shorter periods of time, so that the system operates with high efficiency.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N4.1.5.1	Yes, every year
N4.1.5.2	Yes, on a biennial basis
N4.1.5.3	Yes, at least once in the last 5 years
N4.1.5.4	No
N4.1.5.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Maintenance reports.	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations	Criteria 4.1.3, 4.1.4 and 4.1.5 are only applicable for In-use buildings	

Theme	N4.2 Indoor swimming pools								
Criteria	N4.2.1 What is the temperature difference between the swimming pool air temperature and the water temperature? (indoor swimming pool only)								
Description	Assess the temperature difference between the swimming pool air temperature and the water temperature of the indoor swimming pool.								
Evaluation/Assessment:	Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.								
Selection options:	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>N4.2.1.1</td> <td><= 2 oC (recommended temp.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.2.1.2</td> <td>[2, 3[oC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.2.1.3</td> <td>> 3 oC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.2.1.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	N4.2.1.1	<= 2 oC (recommended temp.)	N4.2.1.2	[2, 3[oC	N4.2.1.3	> 3 oC	N4.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N4.2.1.1	<= 2 oC (recommended temp.)								
N4.2.1.2	[2, 3[oC								
N4.2.1.3	> 3 oC								
N4.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
Data source/support data:	https://ipdj.gov.pt/documents/20123/0/Recomendacoes-para-Reducao-do-Consumo-Energetico-e-Hidrico-em-Instalacoes-Desportivas-20-set-2022.pdf/9c1f6db7-b3db-9e04-8ef8-eccad202ecb?t=1664302074311								

Criteria	N4.2.2 Is the air relative humidity of the interior space between 55-75%?						
Description	Assess if the relative humidity inside the interior space of the indoor swimming pool is between the values of 55-75%.						
Evaluation/Assessment:	Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.						
Selection options:	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>N4.2.2.1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.2.2.2</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N4.2.2.3</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (justify)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	N4.2.2.1	Yes	N4.2.2.2	No	N4.2.2.3	It was not possible to determine (justify)
N4.2.2.1	Yes						
N4.2.2.2	No						
N4.2.2.3	It was not possible to determine (justify)						
Data source/support data:	CNQ nº 23/93 Directive.						

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	In-use	No
Building		
Observations/Justification		

Area	N5 Fixtures										
Theme	N5.1 Pressure and net head loss										
Criteria	N5.1.1 What is the value of the water static pressure at the first water end-use point (cold water)?										
<p>Description Assess the value of the water static pressure at the first water end-use point for cold water.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N5.1.1.1</td> <td>[0.15, 0.3] MPa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.1.2</td> <td>[0.125, 0.15[or]0.3, 0.45] Mpa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.1.3</td> <td>[0.1, 0.125[or]0.45, 0,6] Mpa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.1.5</td> <td>< 0.1 Mpa or >0,6 Mpa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.1.6</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N5.1.1.1	[0.15, 0.3] MPa	N5.1.1.2	[0.125, 0.15[or]0.3, 0.45] Mpa	N5.1.1.3	[0.1, 0.125[or]0.45, 0,6] Mpa	N5.1.1.5	< 0.1 Mpa or >0,6 Mpa	N5.1.1.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N5.1.1.1	[0.15, 0.3] MPa										
N5.1.1.2	[0.125, 0.15[or]0.3, 0.45] Mpa										
N5.1.1.3	[0.1, 0.125[or]0.45, 0,6] Mpa										
N5.1.1.5	< 0.1 Mpa or >0,6 Mpa										
N5.1.1.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)										
<p>Data source/support data: Regulatory Decree No. 23/95, of August 23, EPAL building networks manual.</p>											

Criteria	N5.1.2 What is the value of the head loss at the most distant shower head, with the maximum flow? (hot water)												
<p>Description Assess the value of the head loss at the most distant shower head, with the maximum flow for hot water.</p> <p>Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.</p> <p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N5.1.2.1</td> <td>< 0.05 MPa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.2.2</td> <td>[0.05, 0.1[MPa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.2.3</td> <td>[0.1, 0.15[MPa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.2.4</td> <td>[0.15, 0.2[Mpa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.2.5</td> <td>>= 0.2 MPa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N5.1.2.6</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N5.1.2.1	< 0.05 MPa	N5.1.2.2	[0.05, 0.1[MPa	N5.1.2.3	[0.1, 0.15[MPa	N5.1.2.4	[0.15, 0.2[Mpa	N5.1.2.5	>= 0.2 MPa	N5.1.2.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N5.1.2.1	< 0.05 MPa												
N5.1.2.2	[0.05, 0.1[MPa												
N5.1.2.3	[0.1, 0.15[MPa												
N5.1.2.4	[0.15, 0.2[Mpa												
N5.1.2.5	>= 0.2 MPa												
N5.1.2.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)												
<p>Data source/support data: In situ measurement of flow and pressure.</p>													

Criteria	N5.1.3 What is the value of the head loss at the most distant shower head, with the maximum flow? (cold water)
Description Assess the value of the head loss at the most distant shower head, with the maximum flow for cold water.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N5.1.3.1	< 0.01 MPa
N5.1.3.2	[0.01, 0.03[MPa
N5.1.3.3	[0.03, 0.05[MPa
N5.1.3.4	[0.05, 0.07[MPa
N5.1.3.5	>= 0.07 MPa
N5.1.3.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In situ measurement of flow and pressure.	

Criteria	N5.1.4 What is the value of the head loss at the last water point with the maximum flow? (cold water)
Description Assess the value of the head loss at the most distant water point, with the maximum flow for cold water.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N5.1.4.1	< 0.01 MPa
N5.1.4.2	[0.01, 0.03[MPa
N5.1.4.3	[0.03, 0.05[MPa
N5.1.4.4	[0.05, 0.07[MPa
N5.1.4.5	>= 0.07 MPa
N5.1.4.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In situ measurement of flow and pressure.	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	In-use	No
Building		
Observations/Justification		

Area	N6 Appliances										
Theme	N6.1 Efficiency of appliances										
Criteria	N6.1.1 If the dishwasher is from March 2021 onwards, which is the energy label class of the dishwasher?										
<p>Description Identify the energy efficiency class of the of existing dishwashers if manufactured from March 2021 onwards.</p>											
<p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.</p>											
<p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.1</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.2</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.3</td> <td>C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.4</td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.5</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N6.1.1.1	A	N6.1.1.2	B	N6.1.1.3	C	N6.1.1.4	D	N6.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N6.1.1.1	A										
N6.1.1.2	B										
N6.1.1.3	C										
N6.1.1.4	D										
N6.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)										
<p>Data source/support data: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1575537989799&uri=CELEX%3A32019R2017</p>											

Criteria	N6.1.2 If the dishwasher is older than March 2021, which is the energy label class of the dishwasher?										
<p>Description Identify the energy efficiency class of the of existing dishwashers if manufactured before March 2021.</p>											
<p>Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.</p>											
<p>Selection options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.1</td> <td>A+++</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.2</td> <td>A++</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.3</td> <td>A+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.4</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N6.1.1.5</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N6.1.1.1	A+++	N6.1.1.2	A++	N6.1.1.3	A+	N6.1.1.4	A	N6.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N6.1.1.1	A+++										
N6.1.1.2	A++										
N6.1.1.3	A+										
N6.1.1.4	A										
N6.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)										
<p>Data source/support data: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1575537989799&uri=CELEX%3A32019R2017</p>											

Criteria	N6.1.3 If the washing machine is from March 2021 onwards, which is the energy label class of the washing machine?
Description Identify the energy efficiency class of the existing washing machines if manufactured from March 2021 onwards.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N6.1.1.1	A
N6.1.1.2	B
N6.1.1.3	C
N6.1.1.4	D
N6.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1575536811417&uri=CELEX%3A32019R2014	

Criteria	N6.1.4 If the washing machine is older than March 2021, which is the energy label class of the washing machine?
Description Identify the energy efficiency class of the washing machines if manufactured before March 2021.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N6.1.1.1	A+++
N6.1.1.2	A++
N6.1.1.3	A+
N6.1.1.4	A
N6.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1575536811417&uri=CELEX%3A32019R2014	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	New construction	No
Building	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Criteria N6.1.1 and N6.1.3 are only applicable in New Constructions.	

Theme	N6.2 Energy for appliances
Criteria	N6.2.1 Are the appliances provided with locally produced renewable energy?
Description Assess if the electrical appliances are powered with locally produced renewable energy.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Selection options:	
N6.2.1.1	Yes
N6.2.1.2	Partially
N6.2.1.3	No
N6.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In situ observation and technical projects.	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase New construction In-use	No
Building		
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)		
Observations		

Area	N7 Domestic hot water system (DHW)
Theme	N7.1 Pipe insulation
Criteria	N7.1.1 Which is the average pipe diameter/insulation thickness ratio?
Description Assess the average pipe diameter/insulation thickness ratio for the domestic hot water system.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Related options:	
N7.1.1.1	< 1.8
N7.1.1.2	[1.8, 2.3[
N7.1.1.3	[2.3, 3.0[
N7.1.1.4	[3.0, 4.0[
N7.1.1.5	>=4
N7.1.1.6	No insulation
N7.1.1.7	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Table 14 of Ordinance 138-I/2021. https://files.dre.pt/1s/2021/07/12602/0001200053.pdf	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
	In-use	
Observations/Justification		

Area	N7 Domestic hot water system (DHW)
Theme	N7.2 Energy and maintenance for water heating equipment(s)?
Criteria	N7.2.1 Which is the energy label class of the water heating equipment(s)?
Description Identify the energy efficiency class of the water heating system.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Related options:	
N7.2.1.1	A+++
N7.2.1.2	A++
N7.2.1.3	A+
N7.2.1.4	A
N7.2.1.5	B
N7.2.1.6	C
N7.2.1.7	D
N7.2.1.8	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data:
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32012R0622&from=EN>
https://europump.net/uploads/20111208_EuP_Lot_11_circulators_-_general_explanations_EEI_-_modified_versionV3_1_for_website.pdf

Criteria	N7.2.2 Is the domestic hot water system provided with locally produced renewable energy?
Description Assess if the domestic hot water system is powered with locally produced renewable energy.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Related options:	
N7.2.2.1	Yes
N7.2.2.2	Partially
N7.2.2.3	No
N7.2.2.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In situ observation and technical projects.	

Criteria	N7.2.3 Is the domestic hot water system regularly maintained?
Description Assess if the domestic hot water system is regularly maintained.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, single, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option.	
Related options:	
N7.2.3.1	Yes, every year.
N7.2.3.2	Yes, on a biennial basis
N7.2.3.3	Yes, at least once in the last 5 years
N7.2.3.4	No
N7.2.3.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Maintenance reports. In situ observation and technical projects.	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
	In-use	
Observations/Justification		

Theme	N7.3 Other energy efficiency equipment						
Criteria	N7.3.1 Are there any other energy efficiency equipment's for water uses?						
Description Identify if there are any other energy efficiency equipment's for water uses?							
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option. Related options:							
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>N7.3.1.1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N7.3.1.2</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N7.3.1.3</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		N7.3.1.1	Yes	N7.3.1.2	No	N7.3.1.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
N7.3.1.1	Yes						
N7.3.1.2	No						
N7.3.1.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)						
Data source/support data: In situ verification.							

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase New construction In-use	No
Building		
Observations/Justification		

Area	N8 Domestic hot water system (DHW)
Theme	N8.1 Other energy efficiency equipment
Criteria	N8.1.1 Does the building have a system to monitor the energy consumption related to:
Description Assess if the building has a system to monitor the energy consumption related to multiple water systems.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage, multiple, corresponding to filling in the adequate percentage in the applicable option. Related options:	
N8.1.1.1	Alternative water sources
N8.1.1.2	Water distribution and building networks
N8.1.1.3	Irrigation
N8.1.1.4	Swimming pool
N8.1.1.5	Fixtures
N8.1.1.6	DHW
N8.1.1.7	There is no monitoring system
N8.1.1.8	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: In situ verification and technical projects.	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Dwelling	Design phase	No
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations		

Area	C1. Local Policies and Strategy						
Theme	C1.1. Local Climate Adaptation Plan						
Criteria	C1.1.1. Does the municipality of the building define a local climate adaptation plan for the climate risks identified (heat waves, river flooding, coastal flooding, pluvial flooding, water scarcity), for that location?						
<p>Description</p> <p>Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located has a Local Climate Adaptation Plan to address the climate risks (heat waves, river flooding, coastal flooding, pluvial flooding, water scarcity) identified for that location.</p> <p>The aim is to gather updated information, per Municipality, on their commitment towards climate adaptation and identify measures/strategies defined to achieve local targets.</p>							
<p>Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding selecting the applicable option. This parameter is not considered for the pilot evaluation.</p> <p>Related options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>C1.1.1.1</td> <td>Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.1.1.2</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.1.1.3</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		C1.1.1.1	Yes	C1.1.1.2	No	C1.1.1.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
C1.1.1.1	Yes						
C1.1.1.2	No						
C1.1.1.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)						
<p>Data source/support data:</p> <p>Local Climate Adaptation Strategy</p> <p>Check also the Covenant of Mayors and check the signatory cities and updated SECAPs – Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans.</p>							
<p>Practical examples:</p> <p>For Lisbon city, consider the following data source: https://www.lisboa.pt/fileadmin/cidade_temas/ambiente/qualidade_ambiental/EMMAC/EMMAC_2017.pdf</p>							

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	NO
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	C1.1 is not considered for the pilot assessment. Corresponds to complementary data on the pilots under evaluation. No evidence of this theme is required.	

Theme	C1.2. Local Climate Adaptation Plan								
Criteria	C1.2.1. What is the periodicity for monitoring and reviewing the region Master Plan to ensure it remains relevant and properly operational?								
<p>Description: Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located periodically monitors the execution of its Local Climate Adaptation Plan. The aim is to ensure that the Local Climate Adaptation Plan remains relevant and is properly operational.</p>									
<p>Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option. This parameter is not considered for the pilot evaluation.</p>									
<p>Related options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>C1.2.1.1</td> <td><3 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.2.1.2</td> <td>[3, 6[years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.2.1.3</td> <td>> 6 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.2.1.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		C1.2.1.1	<3 years	C1.2.1.2	[3, 6[years	C1.2.1.3	> 6 years	C1.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
C1.2.1.1	<3 years								
C1.2.1.2	[3, 6[years								
C1.2.1.3	> 6 years								
C1.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
<p>Data source/support data: Local Climate Adaptation Strategy</p>									
<p>Practical examples: For Lisbon city, consider the following data source: https://www.lisboa.pt/fileadmin/cidade_temas/ambiente/qualidade_ambiental/EMMAC/EMMAC_2017.pdf</p>									

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	NO
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	C1.2 is not considered for the pilot assessment. Corresponds to complementary data on the pilots under evaluation. No evidence of this theme is required.	

Theme	C1.3. Local Climate Adaptation Plan								
Criteria	C1.3.1. Does the region own and implement a critical infrastructure (e.g. water supply, energy supply) plan or strategy?								
<p>Description: Verify if the Local Climate Adaptation Plan developed for the Municipality where the certification project is located considers the existing critical water infrastructure. Aims at verifying if the Municipality developed a specific plan for the management of the critical water infrastructure.</p>									
<p>Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option. This parameter is not considered for the pilot evaluation.</p>									
<p>Related options:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>C1.3.1.1</td> <td>Yes, for both water and energy critical infrastructures</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.3.1.2</td> <td>Yes, for water or energy critical infrastructures</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.3.1.3</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1.3.1.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </table>		C1.3.1.1	Yes, for both water and energy critical infrastructures	C1.3.1.2	Yes, for water or energy critical infrastructures	C1.3.1.3	No	C1.3.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
C1.3.1.1	Yes, for both water and energy critical infrastructures								
C1.3.1.2	Yes, for water or energy critical infrastructures								
C1.3.1.3	No								
C1.3.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
<p>Data source/support data: Local Climate Adaptation Strategy</p>									
<p>Practical examples: For Lisbon city, consider the following data source: https://www.lisboa.pt/fileadmin/cidade_temas/ambiente/qualidade_ambiental/EMMAC/EMAAC_2017.pdf</p>									

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	NO
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	C1.3 is not considered for the pilot assessment. Corresponds to complementary data on the pilots under evaluation. No evidence of this theme is required.	

Area	C2. Project Area
Theme	C2.1. Mapping climate risks - Coastal flooding
Criteria	C2.1.1. What was the level of coastal flooding risk identified for the project area?

Description: Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located mapped the risk of coastal flooding for that location.

It is intended to assess if the risk of coastal flooding has been mapped for the project location and in that case if it is possible to determine the risk level.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

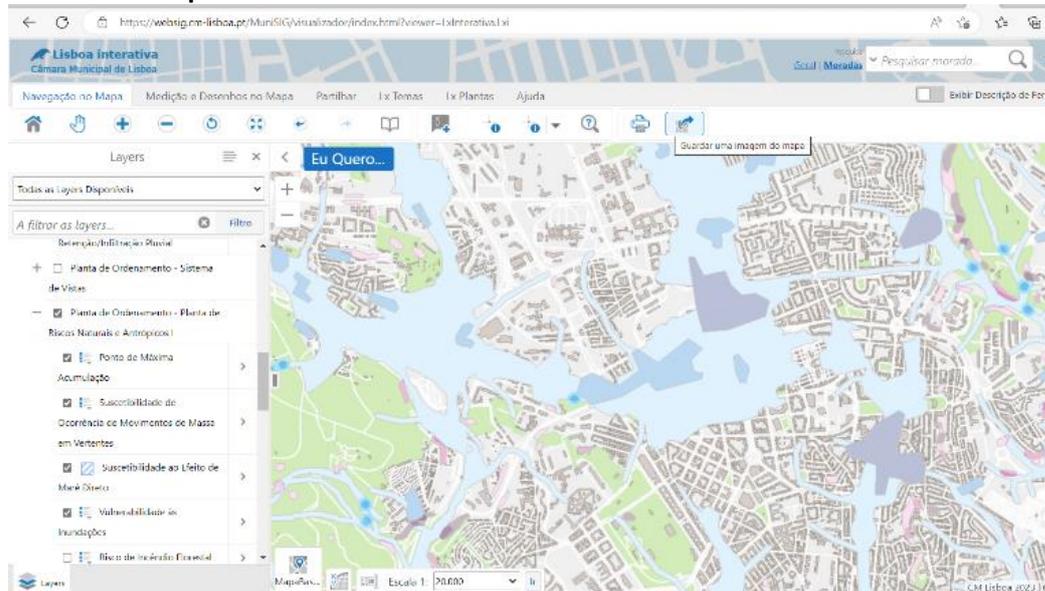
Related options:

C2.1.1.1	Null or negligible
C2.1.1.2	Low
C2.1.1.3	Moderate
C2.1.1.4	High
C2.1.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data:

- Lisbon city - <https://websig.cm-lisboa.pt/MuniSIG/visualizador/index.html?viewer=LxInterativa.Lxi>
- Remain territory: Susceptibility chart for flood and coastal flooding, National Risk Assessment

Practical examples:



Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Analysis of the Local Adaptation Plan for the pilot location and consultation of relevant technical documentation	

Theme	C2.2. Mapping climate risks - Floods
Criteria	C2.2.1. What was the level of flooding risk identified for the project area?

Description: Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located mapped the flooding risk for that location.

It is intended to assess if the risk of floods has been mapped for the project location and in that case if it is possible to determine the risk level.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

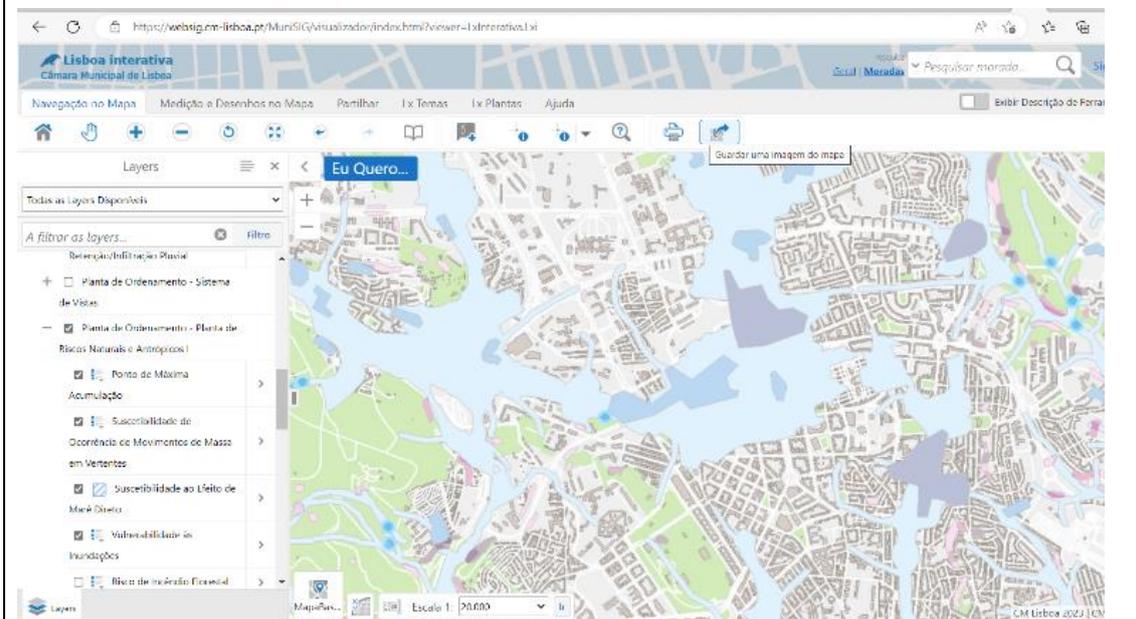
Related options:

C2.2.1.1	Null or negligible
C2.2.1.2	Low
C2.2.1.3	Moderate
C2.2.1.4	High
C2.2.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data:

- Lisbon city - <https://websig.cm-lisboa.pt/MuniSIG/visualizador/index.html?viewer=LxInterativa.Lxi>
- Remain territory: Susceptibility chart for flood and coastal flooding, National Risk Assessment

Practical examples:



Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Analysis of the Local Adaptation Plan for the pilot location and consultation of relevant technical documentation	

Theme	C2.3. Mapping climate risks - Droughts
Criteria	C2.3.1. What was the level of drought risk identified for the project area, (SPI index, 12 month integration)?

Description: Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located mapped the drought risk for that location.

It is intended to assess if the drought risk applies to that location and if it was considered in the elaboration of Local Climate Adaptation Plan.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

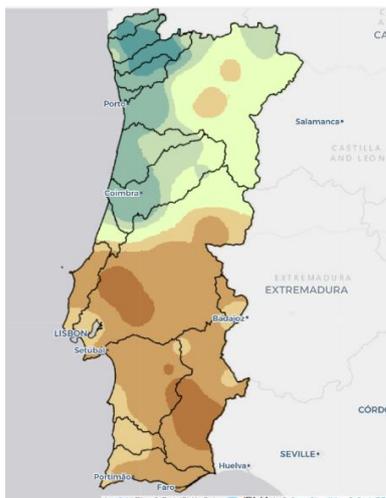
Related options:

C2.3.1.1	> -0.49
C2.3.1.2	-0.50 a -0.99
C2.3.1.3	-1.00 a -1.49
C2.3.1.4	-1.50 a -1.99
C2.3.1.5	<-2,00
C2.3.1.6	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data:

<https://www.ipma.pt/pt/oclima/observatorio.secas/spi/monitorizacao/servico.situacaoatual/>

Practical examples:



≥2.00	chuva extrema	2.3
1.50 a 1.99	chuva severa	4.4
1.00 a 1.49	chuva moderada	9.2
0.99 a 0.50	chuva fraca	15.0
0.49 a -0.49	normal	38.2
-0.50 a -0.99	seca fraca	15.0
-1.00 a -1.49	seca moderada	9.2
-1.50 a -1.99	seca severa	4.4
≤ -2.00	seca extrema	2.3

Criteria	C2.3.2. What is the Water Scarcity (WEI+) index for the project hydrographic region?
-----------------	---

Description: Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located has calculated the water scarcity index (WEI+) for that location.

It is intended to assess if water scarcity constitutes an issue for that location and enable an adequate response to mitigate it.

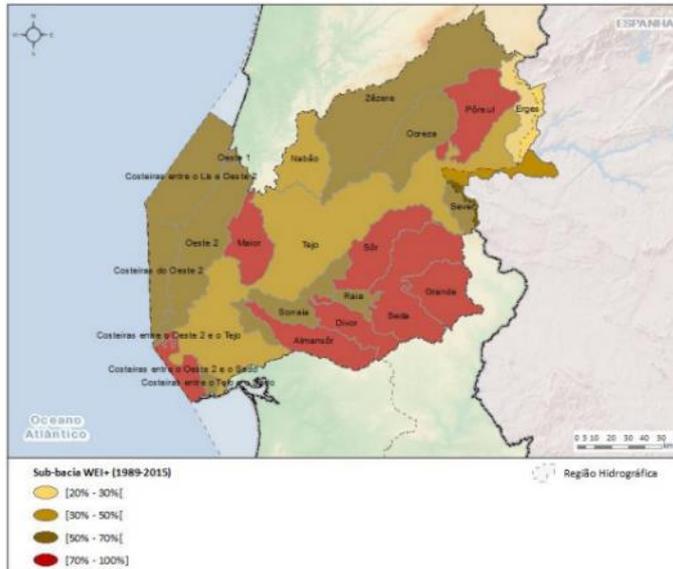
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C2.3.2.1	> 40%
C2.3.2.2	[20%, 40[
C2.3.2.3	[10%, 20[
C2.3.2.4	< 10%
C2.3.2.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: European Climate Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT - <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/knowledge/tools/urban-adaptation>

Practical examples:



WEI+ por sub-bacia para o período 1989-2015, na RH

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Analysis of the Local Adaptation Plan for the pilot location and consultation of relevant technical documentation	

Theme	C2.4. Mapping climate risks - Heat Waves
Criteria	C2.4.1. What was the level of heat wave risk identified for the project area (°C)?

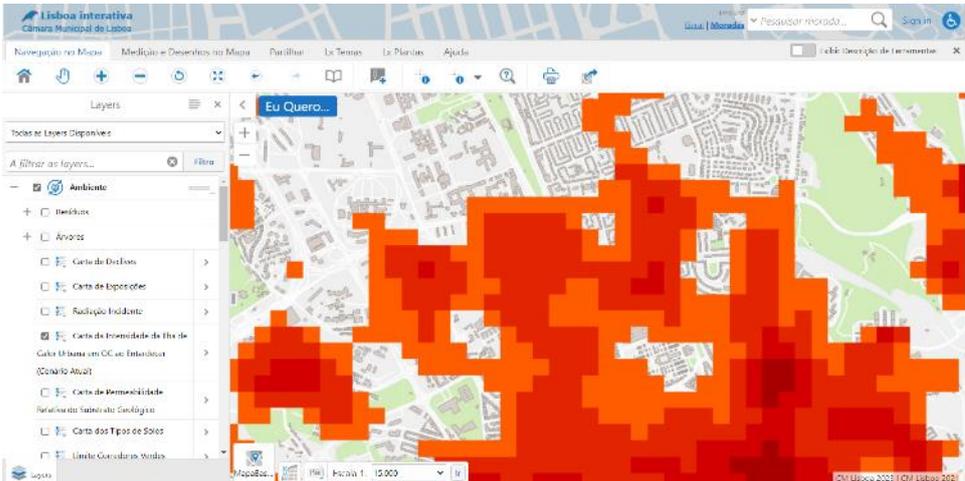
Description: Verify if the Municipality where the certification project is located mapped the risk of a heat wave for that location.

It is intended to assess if the risk of heat wave applies to that location and if it was considered in the elaboration of Local Climate Adaptation Plan.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C2.4.1.1	<1,5
C2.4.1.2	1,6 - 2,0
C2.4.1.3	2,1 - 2,5
C2.4.1.4	2,6 - 3,0
C2.4.1.5	3,1 - 3,5
C2.4.1.6	3,6 - 4,0
C2.4.1.7	4,1 - 4,5

C2.4.1.8	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Lisbon city: https://websig.cm-lisboa.pt/MuniSIG/visualizador/index.html?viewer=LxInterativa.Lxi	
Practical examples:	
	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Analysis of the Local Adaptation Plan for the pilot location and consultation of relevant technical documentation	

Theme	C2.5. Fresh water supply sources
Criteria	C2.5.1. Is there more than one fresh water supply source which can supply at least 20% of potable water demand for the project area?
Description: Verify for the area correspondent to the certification project location if there are at least two water supply sources able to supply at least 20% of the water demand. It intends to assess if for that location there is redundancy in terms of water supply sources. As it can be relevant in the scenario of water scarcity.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Related options:	
C2.5.1.1	Yes
C2.5.1.2	No
C2.5.1.3	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: Lisbon city: https://www.epal.pt/EPAL/menu/%C3%A1gua/sistema-de-abasteciment	

Practical examples:



Criteria	C2.5.2. What is the distance of the project's main fresh water supply source (dam/groundwater)?								
Description:	Determine the distance between the certification project location and the main water supply source. To be able to better evaluate the risk related to this parameter, which could eventually compromise water supply for that location.								
Evaluation/Assessment:	Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.								
Related options:	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>C2.5.2.1</td> <td><50 Km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2.5.2.2</td> <td>[100, 50[Km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2.5.2.3</td> <td>>=100 Km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2.5.2.4</td> <td>It was not possible to determine (Justify)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	C2.5.2.1	<50 Km	C2.5.2.2	[100, 50[Km	C2.5.2.3	>=100 Km	C2.5.2.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
C2.5.2.1	<50 Km								
C2.5.2.2	[100, 50[Km								
C2.5.2.3	>=100 Km								
C2.5.2.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)								
Data source/support data:	Water Management Utilities								

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Consultation of technical documentation concerning the hydrographic region in which the pilot is located	

Theme	C2.6. Non-potable water
Criteria	C2.6.1. Is there, in the project region, sources of non-potable water which can supply non-potable uses of the project?

Description: Verify for the area correspondent to the certification project location if there are sources of non-potable water that can supply non-potable uses of the project. It intends to assess if for that location there is the possibility of ensuring non-potable water for non-potable uses. As it can be relevant in the scenario of water scarcity.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C2.6.1.1	Yes
C2.6.1.2	Partially
C2.6.1.3	No
C2.6.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: On-site verification/Project pieces and/or studies on the pilot

Practical examples:



Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Consultation of technical documentation concerning the hydrographic region in which the pilot is located	

Area	C3. Project Response
Theme	C3.1. Regional climate risk adaptation
Criteria	C3.1.1. Does the project area benefit from previously installed climate adaptation solutions?

Description: Verify the implementation of climate adaptation solutions to minimize/mitigate climate change effects in the certification project location, according to what has been defined in the correspondent Local Adaptation Plan.
It intends to assess if the municipality where the pilot is located is aware of climate risks identified for that location and has already implemented effective measures to minimise it.

Evaluation/Assessment: Percentage of climate adaptation solutions implemented, that can consist of a single option or several options.

Related options:

C3.1.1.1	Yes, solutions which cover all the necessary adaptations to minimise/mitigate the climate change effects of the region.
C3.1.1.2	Yes, solutions which partially cover the necessary adaptations to minimise/mitigate the climate change effects of the region.
C3.1.1.3	No
C3.1.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: [Adaptive Solutions \(climateapp.org\)](http://Adaptive Solutions (climateapp.org))

Practical examples:

The screenshot displays the 'ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS' interface. On the left is a sidebar with filters for 'Adaptation target' (Coastal and fluvial flooding, Fluvial flooding, Groundwater flooding, Heat, Drought), 'Land use', 'Dominant soil type', 'Surface level and slope', 'Scale', and 'Project type'. The main area shows a grid of 15 solutions with their respective implementation percentages:

- Raising land: 100%
- Sealable buildings (dry proof): 100%
- Wet proofing (water resistant construction): 100%
- Amphibious buildings: 80%
- Building on partially elevated areas: 80%
- Check valve, non-return valves: 80%
- Constructions on piles: 80%
- elevated quay/flood wall at vital infrastructure (hospital): 80%
- Floating buildings: 80%
- Increase height difference between street level and ground floor level: 80%
- Raising the ground floor level: 80%
- Emergency supplies and utilities: 73%
- Amphibious (floatable) constructions: 60%
- Dismountable and temporary buildings: 60%
- Increased storage or discharge capacity of surface water: 60%

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Verify the Local Adaptation Plan for the pilot location and the project pieces. Visual inspection	

Theme	C3.2. Project climate risks adaptation
Criteria	C3.2.1. Does the local climate adaptation plan, or the project implemented measures to minimise/mitigate coastal flooding?

Description: Verify the implementation of mitigation measures related with the risk of coastal flooding in the certification project location, according to what has been defined in the Local Adaptation Plan for that location. It intends to assess if the municipality where the pilot is located or the project itself have considered this specific climate risk and the effective measures have been taken to minimise it.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C3.2.1.1	Yes, are implemented the most adequate solutions
C3.2.1.2	Yes, are implemented partially adequate solutions
C3.2.1.3	No
C3.2.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: [Adaptive Solutions \(climateapp.org\)](https://climateapp.org)

Practical examples:

The screenshot displays a grid of 15 adaptation solutions for coastal flooding, each with an icon and a percentage indicating implementation status:

- Raising land: 100%
- Sealable buildings (dry proof): 100%
- Wet proofing (water resistant construction): 100%
- Amphibious buildings: 80%
- Building on partially elevated areas: 80%
- Check valve, non-return valves: 80%
- Constructions on piles: 80%
- elevated quay/flood wall at vital infrastructures (hospital): 80%
- Floating buildings: 80%
- Increase height difference between street level and ground floor level: 80%
- Raising the ground floor level: 80%
- Emergency supplies and utilities: 73%
- Amphibious (floatable) constructions: 60%
- Dimountable and temporary buildings: 60%
- Increased storage or discharge capacity of surface water: 60%

Criteria	C3.2.2. Does the local climate adaptation plan, or the project implemented measures to minimise/mitigate floods?
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Description: Verify the implementation of mitigation measures related with the risk of floods in the pilot location, according to what has been defined in the Local Adaptation Plan for that location. It intends to assess if municipality where the pilot is located or the project itself have considered this specific climate risk and the effective measures have been taken to minimise it.

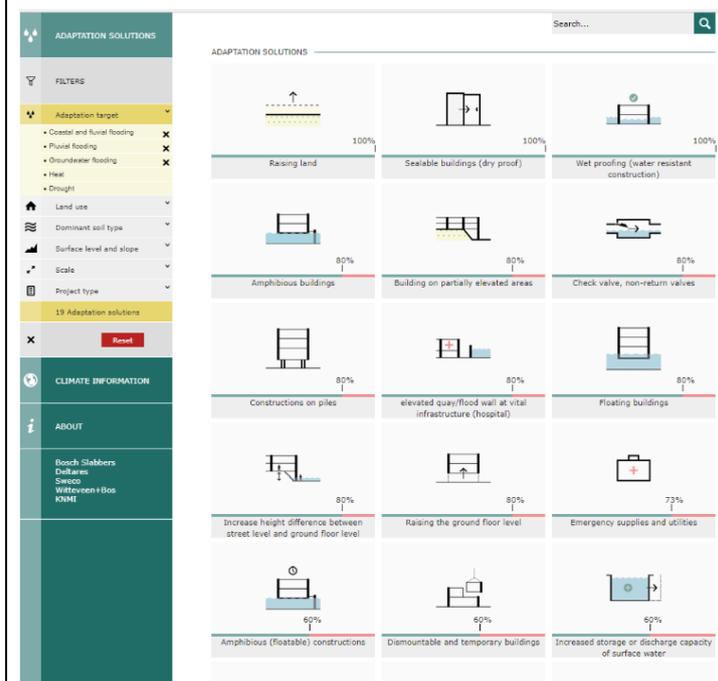
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C3.2.2.1	Yes, are implemented the most adequate solutions
C3.2.2.2	Yes, are implemented partially adequate solutions
C3.2.2.3	No
C3.2.2.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: [Adaptive Solutions \(climateapp.org\)](http://Adaptive Solutions (climateapp.org))

Practical examples:



Criteria	C3.2.3. Does the local climate adaptation plan, or the project implemented measures to minimise/mitigate droughts?
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Description: Verify the implementation of mitigation measures related with the risk of droughts in the pilot location, according to what has been defined in the Local Adaptation Plan for that location. It intends to assess if municipality where the pilot is located or the project itself have considered this specific climate risk and the effective measures have been taken to minimise it.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C3.2.3.1	Yes, are implemented the most adequate solutions
C3.2.3.2	Yes, are implemented partially adequate solutions
C3.2.3.3	No
C3.2.3.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: [Adaptive Solutions \(climateapp.org\)](https://climateapp.org)

Practical examples:

The screenshot displays a grid of 15 adaptation solutions with their respective implementation percentages:

- Raising land: 100%
- Sealable buildings (dry proof): 100%
- Wet proofing (water resistant construction): 100%
- Amphibious buildings: 80%
- Building on partially elevated areas: 80%
- Check valve, non-return valves: 80%
- Constructions on piles: 80%
- elevated quay/flood wall at vital infrastructure (hospital): 80%
- Floating buildings: 80%
- Increase height difference between street level and ground floor level: 80%
- Raising the ground floor level: 80%
- Emergency supplies and utilities: 73%
- Amphibious (floatable) constructions: 60%
- Demountable and temporary buildings: 60%
- Increased storage or discharge capacity of surface water: 60%

Criteria	C3.2.4. Does the local climate adaptation plan, or the project implemented measures to minimise/mitigate heat waves?
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Description: Verify the implementation of mitigation measures related with the risk of heat waves in the pilot location, according to what has been defined in the Local Adaptation Plan for that location. It intends to assess if the municipality where the pilot is located or the project itself have considered this specific climate risk and the effective measures have been taken to minimise it.

Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.

Related options:

C3.2.4.1	Yes, are implemented the most adequate solutions
C3.2.4.2	Yes, are implemented partially adequate solutions
C3.2.4.3	No
C3.2.4.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)

Data source/support data: [Adaptive Solutions \(climateapp.org\)](https://climateapp.org)

Practical examples:

Solution	Applicability
Raising land	100%
Sealable buildings (dry proof)	100%
Wet proofing (water resistant construction)	100%
Amphibious buildings	80%
Building on partially elevated areas	80%
Check valve, non-return valves	80%
Constructions on piles	80%
elevated quay/flood wall at vital infrastructures (hospital)	80%
Floating buildings	80%
Increase height difference between street level and ground floor level	80%
Raising the ground floor level	80%
Emergency supplies and utilities	73%
Amphibious (floatable) constructions	60%
Dimountable and temporary buildings	60%
Increased storage or discharge capacity of surface water	60%

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase New construction In-use	YES
Building		
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)		
Observations/Justification	Verify the Local Adaptation Plan for the pilot location and the project pieces	

Theme	C3.3. Planted areas that include native plants; low water/drought tolerant plants or rain gardens in the pilot planted areas
Criteria	C3.3.1. What percentage of the project planted area includes: native plants; low water/drought tolerant plants or rain gardens?
Description: Determine the percentage of native plants, low water/drought tolerant plants or rain gardens in the project planted areas. It intends to guarantee the presence of green areas with lower water needs when compared to other plants. In other words, minimise the water demand allocated to existing green areas.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Related options:	
C3.3.1.1	>80 %
C3.3.1.2	[50, 80[%
C3.3.1.3	<50 %
C3.3.1.4	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: BREEAM In-Use International Technical Manual: Residential	

Version 6.0.0 BREEM In-Use International Technical Manual: Residential

Asset Performance:
Lue 01 Planted area

Credits: No Minimum Standard

Applicability: All projects

Aim
To measure and encourage planted areas within the asset's footprint that enhance the asset's site ecology.

Question
What is the area of the asset's footprint and what percentage has been planted?

Credits	Answer	Enter area (m ²)	Enter percentage (%)
1	A. Communal site area	>=5% to <=40%	
2	B. Communal site area	>=40%	
1	C. Private site area	>=5% to <=40%	
2	D. Private site area	>=40%	

Assessment criteria

Criterion	Assessment criteria	Applicable Answer
1.	Filtering Where either Communal or Private outdoor spaces are not present, the associated credits can be filtered out of the assessment.	All
2.	Planted area can contain or be a mix of horizontal and vertical planting.	All
3.	Vertical habitats or green walls can be: a) Free standing or part of the building, as long as these are located within the asset's footprint. b) Partially or completely covered with vegetation and, in some cases, soil or an inorganic growing medium. c) Green walls can only be considered if they meet the definition (see below) and are 'plug planted'. Green walls consisting of climbing plants where the wall is simply acting as a support for the plants cannot be considered.	All

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Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	Analysis of the project pieces (outdoor spaces/green areas)	

Theme	C3.4 Water fit for purpose
Criteria	C3.4.1. What is the % of drinking water being used for irrigation, cleaning, firefighting, or other non-potable uses?
Description: Determine the percentage of native plants, low water/drought tolerant plants or rain gardens in the project planted areas. It intends to guarantee the presence of green areas with lower water needs when compared to other plants. In other words, minimise the water demand allocated to existing green areas.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Related options:	
C3.4.1.1	<20 %
C3.4.1.2	[20, 50[%
C3.4.1.3	[50, 80[%
C3.3.1.4	>80 %
C3.3.1.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: On-site verification/Project pieces and/or studies on the pilot	

Criteria	C3.4.2. What is the % of climate independent water source, in the project area?
Description: Determine the percentage of climate independent water sources available in the pilot area. It intends to quantify the percentage of recycled water, desalinated seawater, among others in the project location.	
Evaluation/Assessment: Single choice, corresponding to selecting the applicable option.	
Related options:	
C3.4.2.1	>=80 %
C3.4.2.2	[50, 80[%
C3.4.2.3	[20, 50[%
C3.4.2.4	<20 %
C3.4.2.5	It was not possible to determine (Justify)
Data source/support data: On-site verification	

Applicability		
Typology	Maturity	Mandatory
Household	Design phase	YES
Building	New construction	
Neighbourhood (Outdoor space)	In-use	
Observations/Justification	On-site verification	

8. Climate Ready Certificate

The Climate Ready Certificate is composed by two pages, the front page is divided into four main sections: location and characteristics, partial performance classifications, visual characterisation, and global classification.

Climate Ready Certificate

Certificate Nr. _____ Valid Until ____/____/____
 Certified By _____

Location and Characteristics

Adress _____

City _____

Legal Registration _____

Certificate Type _____

Visual Characterisation

IMAGEM TIPIFICADA OU FOTOGRAFIA

Partial Performance Classifications

C

WATER EFFICIENCY

Low
High

Alternative water sources and water distribution	●●●●●
Outside uses	●●●●●
Fixtures	●●●●●
Appliances	●●●●●
Domestic hot water system	●●●●●

E

WATER-ENERGY NEXUS

Low
High

Alternative water sources	●●●●●
Water distribution and building networks	●●●●●
Irrigation	●●●●●
Swimming pool	●●●●●
Fixtures	●●●●●
Appliances	●●●●●
Domestic hot water system	●●●●●
Energy monitoring and control	●●●●●

D

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Low
High

Local policies and strategy	●●●●●
Project area	●●●●●
Project response	●●●●●

Global Classification

Management entity

Agência para a Energia

climatecertificates.adene.pt

More details in

Climate Ready Certificates are an initiative within the B-WaterSmart project, financed by the Horizon 2020 programme (number 869171)

Location and characteristics, presents the address and typology (building, household or neighbourhood) of the object of certification. Visual characterisation is a space dedicated to present a photography that best illustrates the certification subject.

Partial performance classifications and global classification are the sections dedicated to present the results of the certification, the foremost is divided into the three categories of evaluation, Water Efficiency, Water-Energy Nexus and Climate Adaptation. For each theme in each category a visual characterization that shows how well the certificate subject performed is shown with the use of symbols, with more symbols meaning a higher classification. The global classification is the overall final assessment.

The second page presents an overview of the strengths and opportunities. This page lists for each category under evaluation a list of strengths, themes where the building performed best, and a list of opportunities, themes where the building performed worst.

Certificate Nr. 23/2024 Valid Until 02/04/2034
 Certified By João Alpalhão

WATER EFFICIENCY

Strengths

- Water efficient kitchen taps
- Water efficient showers
- Water efficient toilet flushers

Opportunities

- Lack of runoff water strategies
- Inefficient bidets
- Lack of alternative water sources

WATER-ENERGY NEXUS

Strengths

- Adequate water pressure and reduced head loss
- Efficient water circulation and pumping
- Energy efficiency of washing machines

Opportunities

- Inadequate energy source and maintenance of pumps
- Non-renewable energy sources for washing machines
- Inadequate energy monitoring for water uses

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Strengths

- Diversity of fresh water supply sources
- Low risk of floods
- Low risk of coastal flooding

Opportunities

- Lack of climate adaptation solutions of the project
- Reduced non-potable water sources
- Lack of previously installed climate adaptation solutions

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Management entity

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