Danske Bank

Environmental Requirements Energy Installations

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Approved by Procurement & Premises

Environmental Requirements for Energy Installations

For each product group, a number of absolute requirements and a number of recommended requirements have been set up

The absolute requirements are mandatory and are part of the contract terms and conditions. The supplier must be able to provide documentation to demonstrate compliance to these requirements upon request. These requirements apply to contracted suppliers as well as any sub-contractors. Danske Bank may conduct reviews on suppliers to ensure requirements are continuously met

Some of the absolute requirements are statutory EU requirements; however, they are specified in this requirement as they are areas where issues with compliance are often identified. Note that certifications and labels are continuously updated and made more ambitious, therefore it is important to ensure the products are continuously aligned with the latest version of the certificate standards

Meeting the recommended requirements shall have a positive weighting when comparing competing products

Description – These environmental requirements apply to the installation and general maintenance of technical installations for all facilities utilized by Danske Bank

Target audience – Suppliers and sub-suppliers

Geographical and organisational scope

These requirements apply to purchases and rentals for the entire Danske Bank Group

Waste must be disposed by the supplier and at the supplier's expense and in a safe manner with the least possible environmental strain. Furthermore, Danske Bank is entitled to require a receipt from the contracted waste handling entity

In addition to the following requirements Danske Bank is entitled to request specific data regarding e.g., energy use and waste from the supplier

Requirements for ventilation installations

- It must be possible to dispose of used ventilation filters as non-hazardous waste
- Ventilators and motors in ventilation installations must comply with the definitions of energy-efficient ventilators and energy-efficient motors in the Regulation (EU) No 1254/2014 with regard to the energy labelling of residential ventilation units and Regulation (EU) No 1253/2014 with regard to eco-design requirements for ventilation units
- New ventilation units must be labelled Class A+, A or B
- It must be ensured that air flow is adjusted to cover the required needs

Requirements for cooling

- **Refrigerant threshold –** Global Warming Potential must not exceed 675
- Water-cooling installations must be supplemented with Free Cooling
- Cooling must be provided using primarily water as a cooling agent from central cooling installations with the highest possible temperature in order to exploit Free Cooling as much as possible
- So-called split installations using cooling agents must be avoided when purchasing new installations, if this is technically viable
- In installations for staff cafeterias, the amount of cooling agent must be minimised by placing the installation as close to the cold storage as possible
- **Cooling –** Condensers must always be located in the open air
- Hermetically sealed cooling installations (including Schroll installations) must be used to the greatest possible extent in order to minimise the risk of leakage of cooling agent
- Vectors for cooling installations with glycol must be placed as close to the cooling installation as possible in order to minimise the amount of glycol
- If possible, heat from cooling installations should be used for heating

Maintenance for Cooling

- Glycol is only added if an analysis shows that this is required
- It must be possible to dispose of used glycol in barrels and destroy it in accordance with in accordance with local environmental legislation and guidelines

Requirements for heating installations

- Heating installations must comprise the greatest possible differential between the supply and return temperatures

Requirements for pumps

- **Refrigerant threshold –** Global Warming Potential must not exceed 675
- Pumps must meet the energy efficiency requirements specified in the implementing regulations188 under Directive 2009/125/EC
- Pumps for cooling and heating must be equipped with capacity management in order to minimise energy consumption

Requirements for lighting

- Lighting sources with the lowest possible heat emission relative to the light emission must be used
- Long-life tubes must be used, if possible, thus reducing the consumption of fluorescent tubes
- Lighting sources, such as light bulbs (halogen, compact fluorescent, etc.) or LED modules/lamps, must be labelled Class A to the extent permitted by fitting design and lighting quality requirements, as described in the regulation on energy labelling for light sources (EU) 2019/2015
- Lighting sources must comply with the requirements in the Regulation on eco-design requirements for light sources (EU) 2019/2020
- Lighting (bulbs, tubes etc.) must be disposed by the supplier and in accordance with local environmental legislation and guidelines

Requirements for emergency power generators

- Emergency power generators must use fossil free fuel to as large an extent as possible
- Emergency power generators must be inspected once a year to ensure the best possible combustion of the fuel
- Motor oil is only changed if an analysis shows that this is required (SES analyses)

Requirements for CTS installations

- CTS installations must as far as possible be used for time control of energy installations