



WELCOME TO THE EVENT

Presented by the Unified Water Label





INTRODUCTION

Carlos Velazquez

Chairman, European Bathroom Forum

Corporate Marketing Director, Roca Group

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Make sure you have read the **Compliance Statement**



WHY DO WE NEED A LABEL?



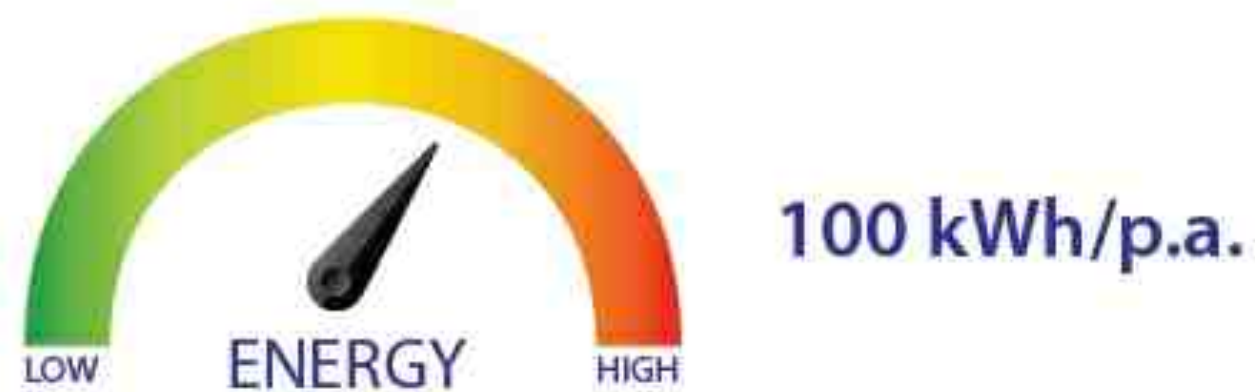


THE FACTS

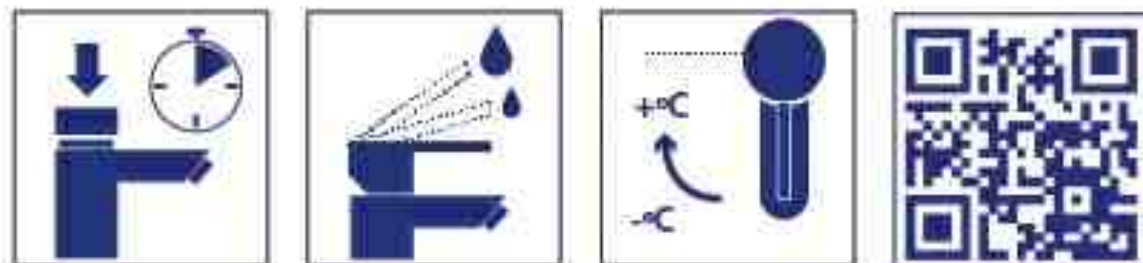
- 40% of world population are in water scarce areas
- 1,000 children die each year due to preventable water and sanitation disease
- 40 billion hours are spent by women collecting water in sub-Saharan Africa
- 2.4 billion people worldwide have no access to basic sanitation like toilets
- 80% of wastewater from human activities is discharged into waterways without any pollution removal
- 663 million people are still without access to improved drinking water

Data Source, UN Sustainable Development goal 6

SMALL STEPS CAN MAKE A BIG DIFFERENCE



- Understanding water use and how much water you use will make a difference on rising water and energy bills and reduce carbon emissions, the European Environment Agency states that **over 15%** of Europe's carbon emissions comes from the **domestic sector**
- **The Unified Water Label** coupled with manufacturers water and energy efficiency messaging will **help consumers** to use water more wisely. The Label database of products aids selection for consumers, architects and specifiers





THE JOURNEY



THE JOURNEY

- European Commission research identified taps and showers had significant potential to reducing water, energy and saving carbon emissions under the Ecodesign Workplan 2012-2014
- A MEErP study was commissioned
- WC's also identified at 21st but no study has been commissioned under the Ecodesign Workplan
- Ecolabels and GPP (Green Public Procurement) - Best practice have been introduced but under utilised
- European bathroom Industry is awash with water and energy labelling causing confusion for the consumer - Identified schemes recognised by the European Commission as playing a part
- 5 Industry schemes identified as influencing the market across EU - but too many
- 4 have worked together to find common ground to harmonise
- Unified Water Label is borne and seeks a VA from the European Commission



HOW DO WE ACHIEVE A VA



ACHIEVING A VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT

- Strict criteria which is audited and verified by an Independent Inspector
- DG Env requires a proposal from the EBF/Unified Water Label, in line with the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2016/2015 of 30 November, that contains the following information:
 - *List of participating companies and proof of market coverage*
 - *Relevant indicators to assess market coverage - objective, measurable and verifiable by an independent body*
 - *Quantified objectives for water, energy saving and resource efficiency, staged in time if appropriate*
 - *An entry level functionality requirement*
 - *Commitment to include a functionality test, when the relevant standard will be approved, in the requirements for the water label*
 - *The operational settings of a Steering Committee and information on structure and function*
 - *The establishment of an Independent Inspector - RSM Global appointed*
 - *Information on how compliance reporting and verification will be performed*

MANUFACTURERS HAVE COMMENCED SIGNING COMMITMENT LETTERS WHICH SUPPORT THE JOURNEY TOWARDS A VA

Companies who have shown their commitment so far:

All selling products in EU27

Roca Sanitario S.A

Similor AG

Ideal Standard Int

Siamp

Idral spA

Bathroom Brands Group Ltd

Geberit International AG

Hansgrohe SE

Ceramica Globo

Thomas Dudley Ltd

Cerámicas Gala S.A

Presto Ibérica Group

Hansa Armaturen GmbH

Sanitana - Fábrica de Sanitárcios de Anadia, S.A

Laufen CZ

Scarabeo Ceramiche srl

Bristan Group Ltd

Delabie SCS

GPC Ltd

Croydex Ltd

Franke Water Systems AG

KWC

Grupo Barros & Moreira S.A

Oli

Methven UK Ltd

Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Céramiques Sanitaires - FECS | Comité Européen de l'Industrie de la Robinetterie - CEIR

Associação Nacional para a Qualidade nas Instalações Prediais - ANQIP | Swiss Energy | Swedish Energy | European Water Label

The commitments received so far represent 63 brands



TECHNICAL CRITERIA





INTRODUCTION

Christian Taylor-Hamlin

Elected chair European Bathroom Forum
Technical Working Group

Standards & Approvals Manager, Neoperl

FUNCTIONALITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS



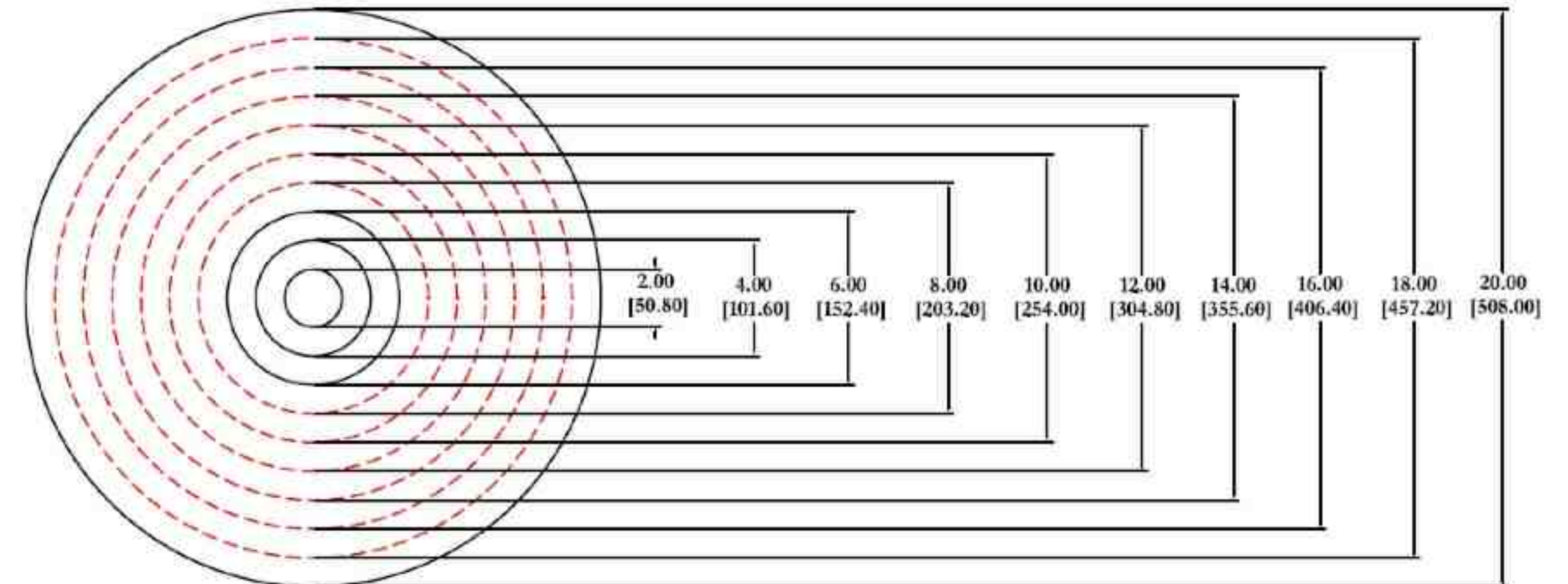
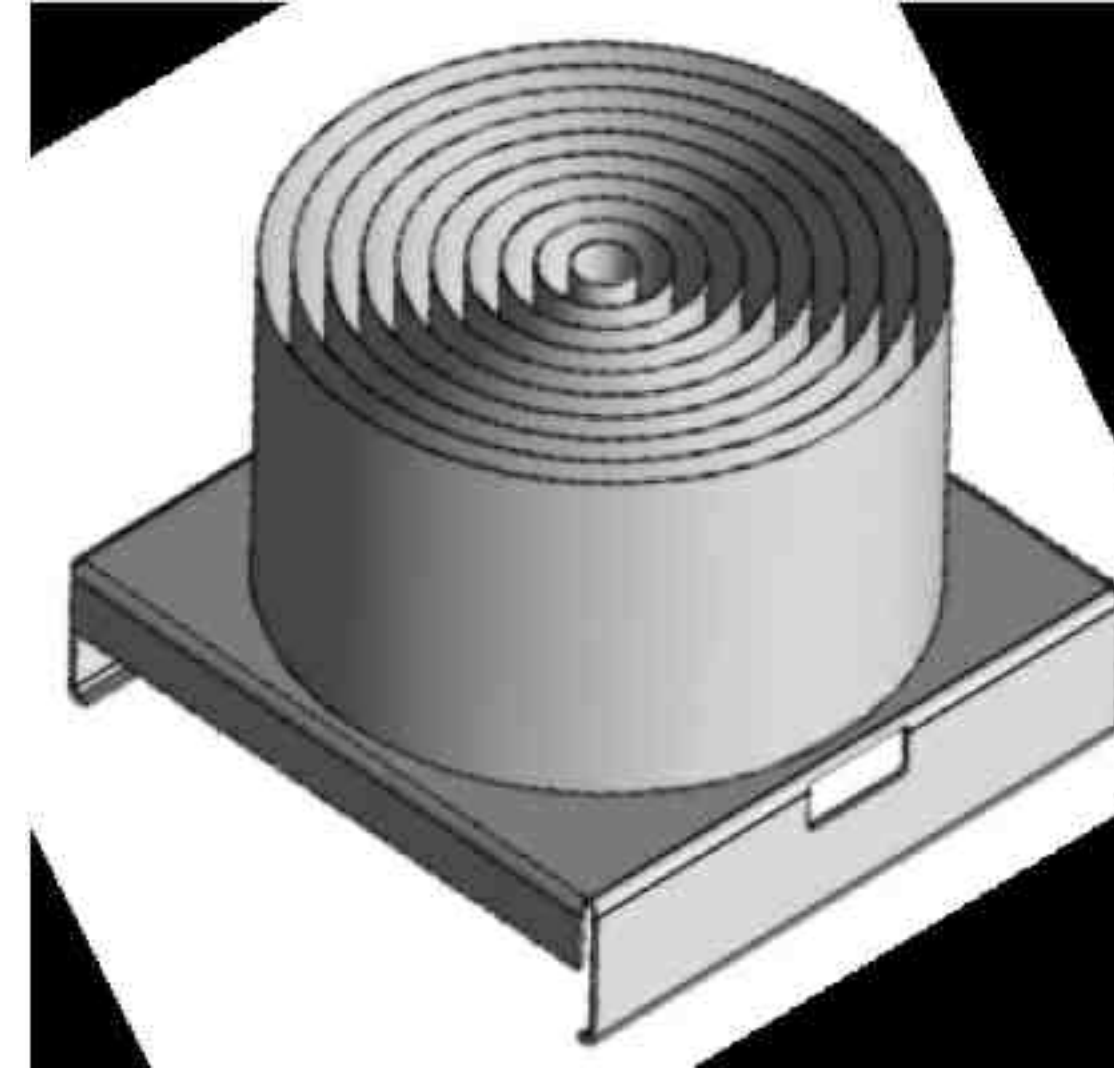
SHOWER HEADS & HAND SHOWERS



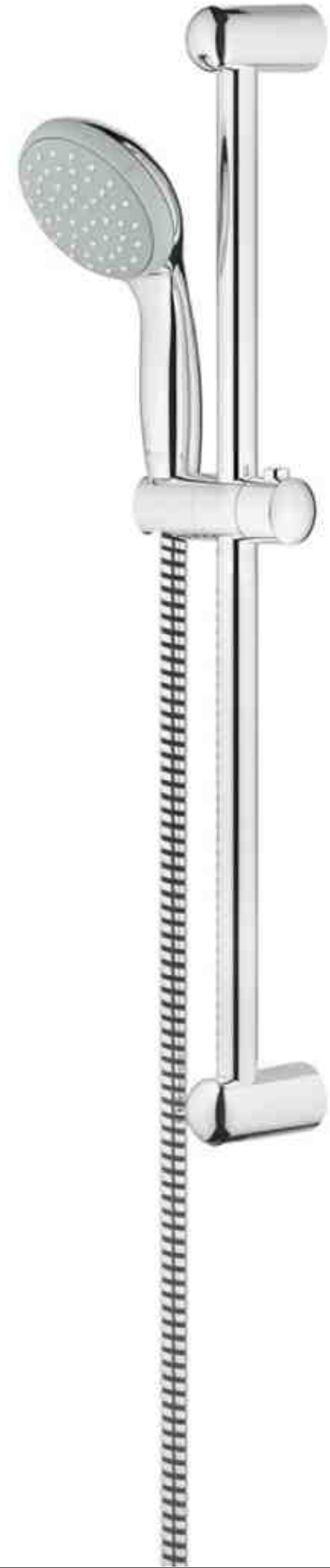
- ▶ JRC and European Commission: functional testing for showers is required (also part of mandatory EU Energy Labels)
- ▶ Swedish test method: rinsing oil from a cloth has been discussed is not a method of determining the function of a shower that can be applied to all types of tapware
- ▶ Tech WG compared existing test methods: Watersense, Watermark, Mexican standard ▶ test methods are quite similar
- ▶ Best-of-all approach: use EPA Watersense test method, but simplify
- ▶ Spray distribution test with annular ring
- ▶ Multifunction showers: manufacturer chooses spray mode to test (at least one spray mode must pass distribution test)
- ▶ Flow rate (and energy) class based upon highest available flow rate

SHOWER HEADS & HAND SHOWERS

- ▶ 1st and 2nd ring $\leq 75\%$ of total collected water volume
- ▶ 1st, 2nd and 3rd ring $\geq 25\%$ of total collected water volume



SHOWER SOLUTIONS



- Same functional testing as for shower heads and hand showers
- For units sold with two or more showers, the manufacturer can choose one spray mode from whichever shower for functional testing
- Flow rate and energy class determined by outlet with highest flow rate
- Shower valves sold without shower head are out of scope as there cannot be any functional testing without having a shower outlet
- Where an EN exists, the product shall comply with the relevant EN standard, e.g. EN 1112, EN 1111, EN 817 etc. (where local requirements differ from the EN, they should be accommodated)

TAPS

- ▶ Functional testing that covers the broad variety of different types of taps is hard to establish
- ▶ Research by Portugal and USA indicate that it is difficult to design a test that covers all of the various uses (e.g. hand washing, pot filling etc); therefore the research was halted due to lack of added value
- ▶ Swedish test seems to favour certain technologies (volume brake with spring) and does not cover the variety of available technologies
- ▶ Proposal: functional test for A and B rated products to validate pressure independence at three pressures – equates to no-loss of functional performance

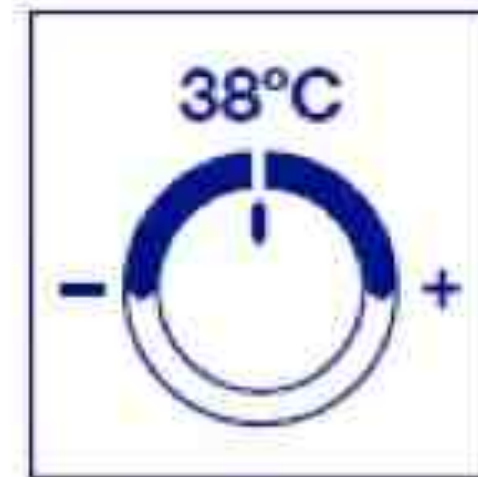
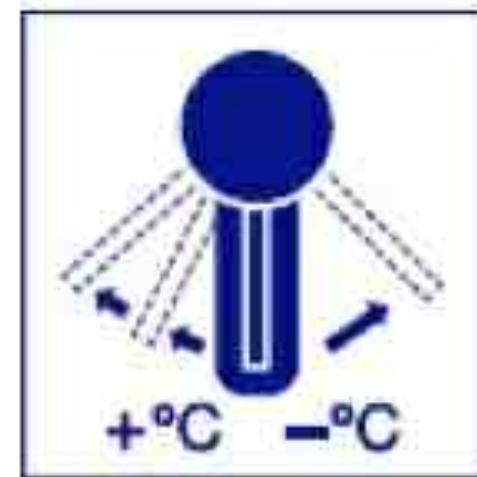
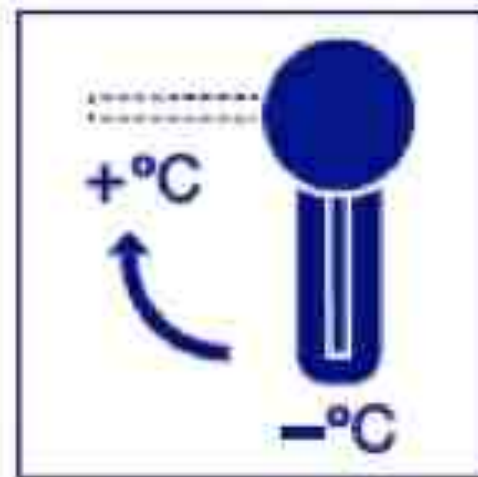


TECHNICAL ICONS

Technical icons describe a functionality or feature of a product that helps save water and energy

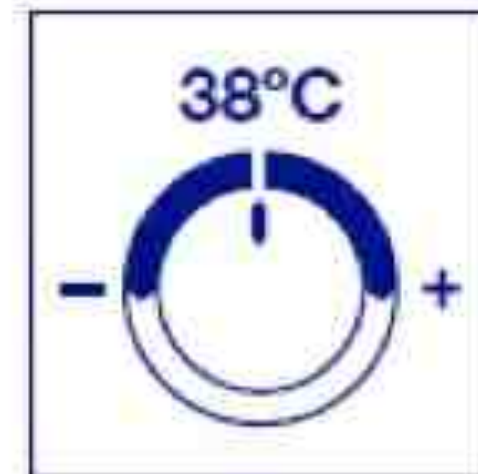
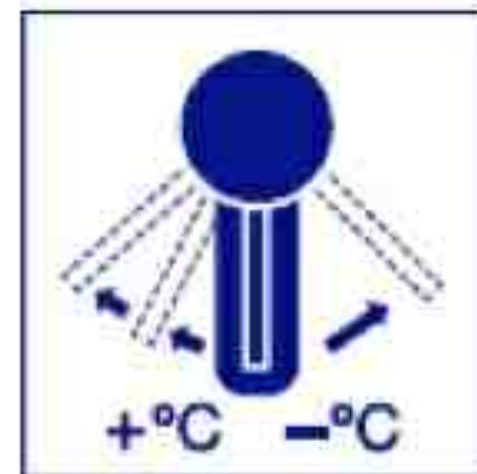
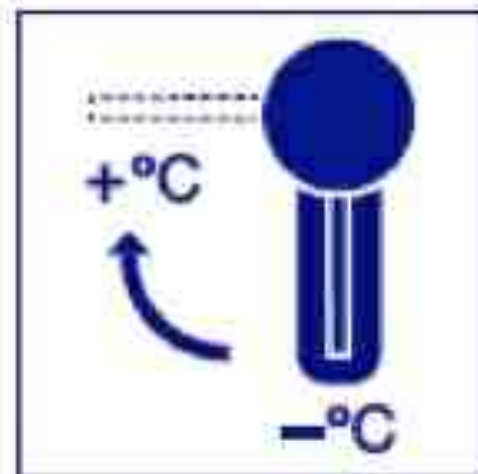
So far, seven technical icons were considered (from left):

- Volume break
- Cold start
- Temperature break
- Thermostat
- Pressure-independent flow rate
- Time-controlled (mechanical self-closing)
- Electronic (sensor)



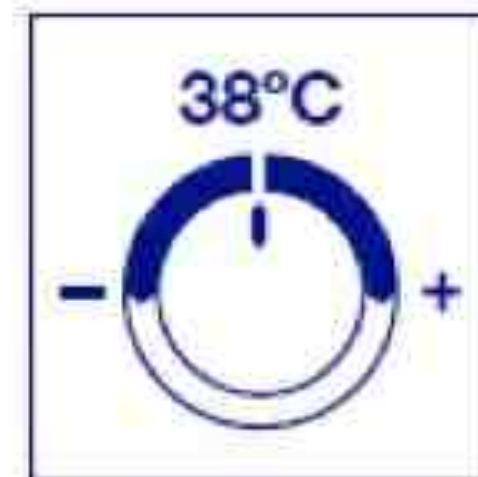
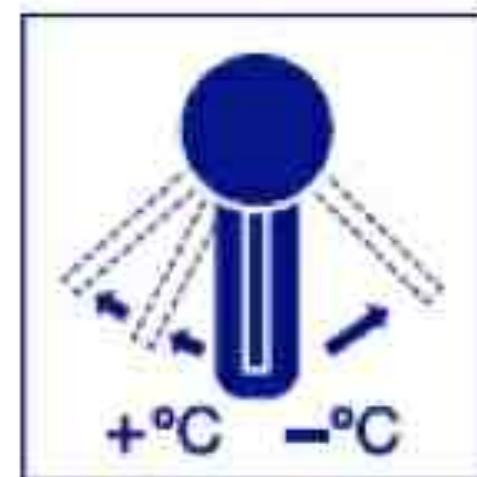
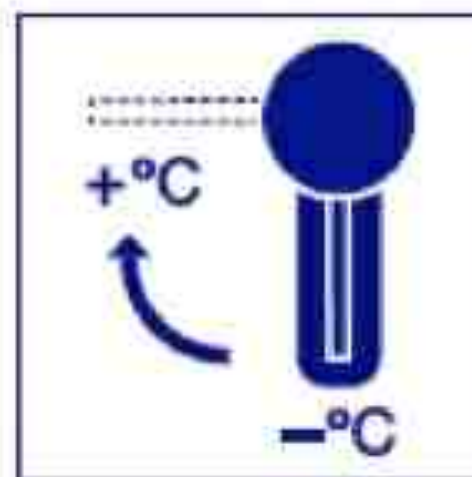
TECHNICAL ICONS – DEFINITIONS

- ▶ Volume break: acknowledged by Swiss energy label, Swedish label and EU Ecolabel ▶ measure flow at break point
- ▶ Side note: booster functions which return to standard mode after switch off ▶ measure flow in standard mode
- ▶ Cold start: acknowledged by Swiss energy label (bonus) and Swedish label, but hard to argue (2-handle taps and pillar taps are also cold start) ▶ further discussion required, saving potential needs to be quantified
- ▶ Temperature break: functions above 38°C, therefore no relevance for energy calculation for showers ▶ for taps, energy saving potential needs to be quantified (further discussions needed)



TECHNICAL ICONS – DEFINITIONS

- Thermostat: if declared, product must comply to EN1111
- Pressure-independent flow regulation: mandatory for two best (lowest) flow rate classes on taps and showers
- Time-controlled: must meet EN 816
- Sensor-controlled: must meet EN 15091, auto-off max. 2 seconds after removal of hands, max. flow time 2 minutes (e.g. if sensor is blocked)
- In addition, electronic taps and valves must shut off water flow at power loss, max. standby power consumption < 0.3 Wh



CONCLUSION

- Functional tests are not an end in itself but should set a certain performance level in order to avoid customer dissatisfaction
- If a technology is acknowledged as water - and energy-saving, the relevant measurements should reflect this
- All suggested functional tests must be easy to reproduce even in manufacturers' test labs
- Do not introduce a certification system: all is based upon self-declaration with audit verification



WHAT DOES THE LABEL LOOK LIKE NOW



INTRODUCTION

Timo Kopka

Elected chair European Bathroom Forum
Marketing & Communications Working Group
Manager Testing & Certifications, Franke Water
Systems AG



EVOLUTION OF THE LABEL – BEST OF ALL

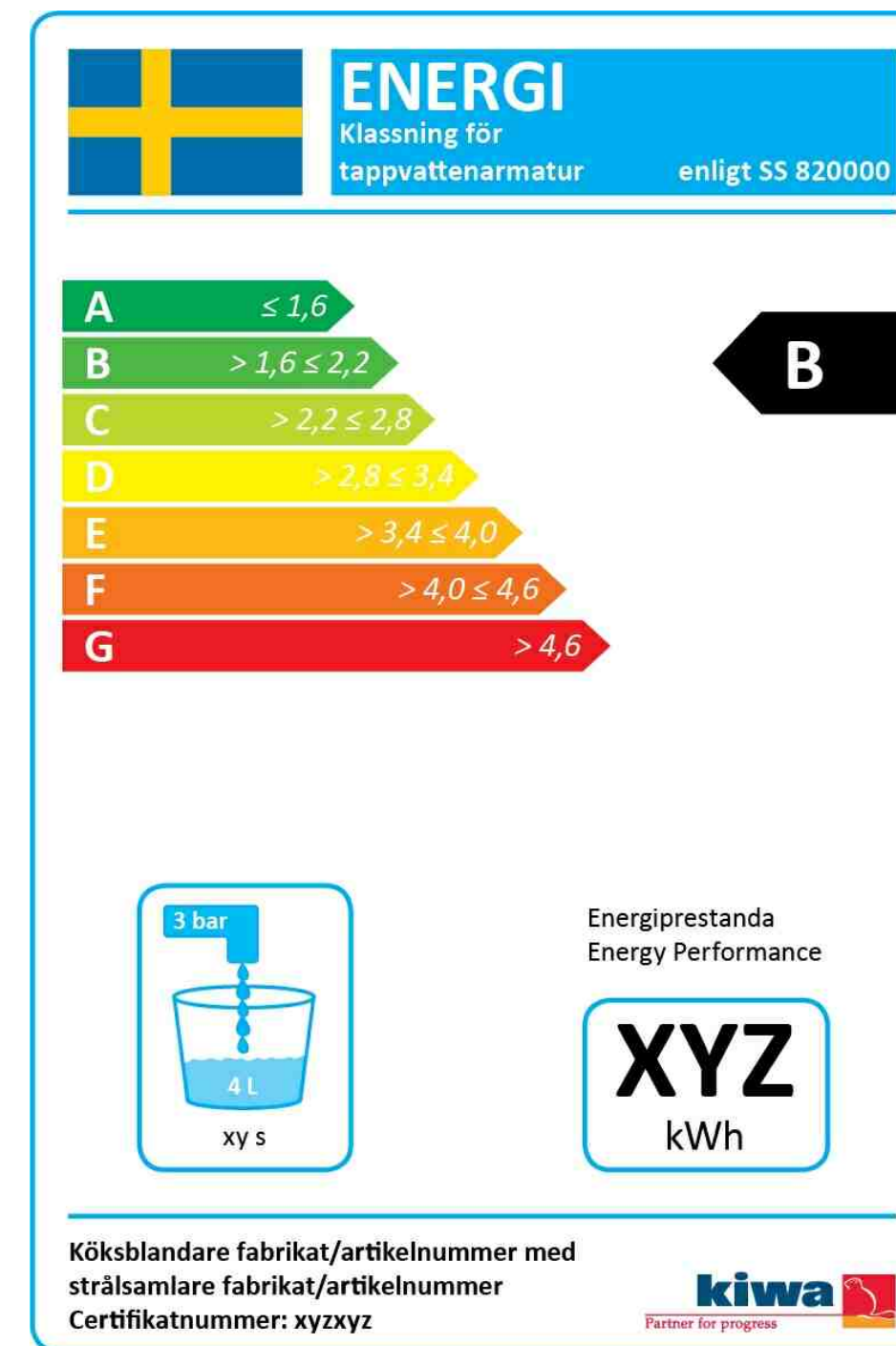
ANQIP has decided to join and contribute to the success of this project by integrating its system into this new scheme, certain that such initiative will contribute to a better future for Europe, the industry and, more importantly, its citizens



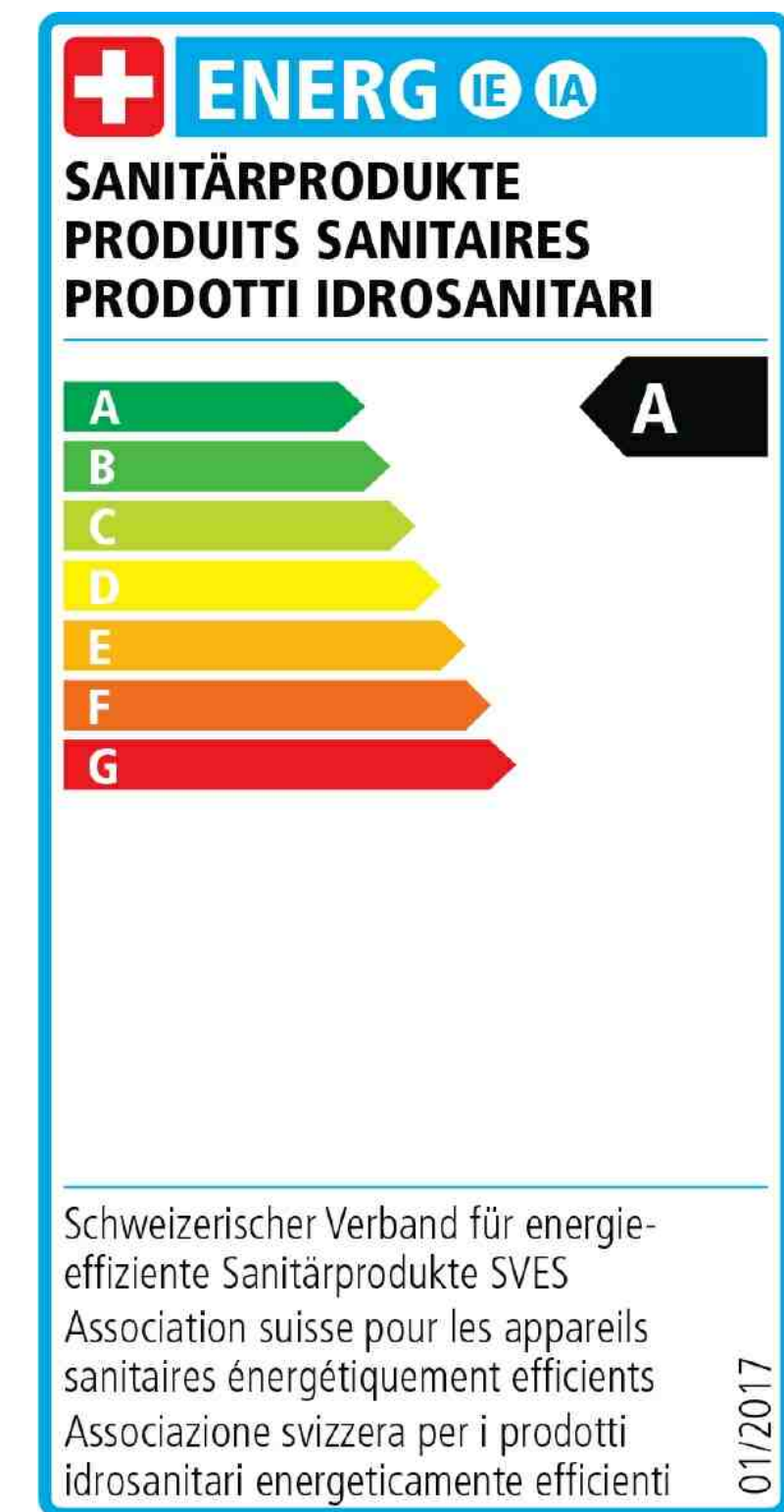
The EWL fully supports the collaboration with other existing European water labels for the bathroom products, during the development of One Label for water using bathroom products



The Swedish Standards Institute support the move to a harmonised label scheme for Europe that provides common criteria and offers consumers a simplified, honest and accurate label to make their informed choice

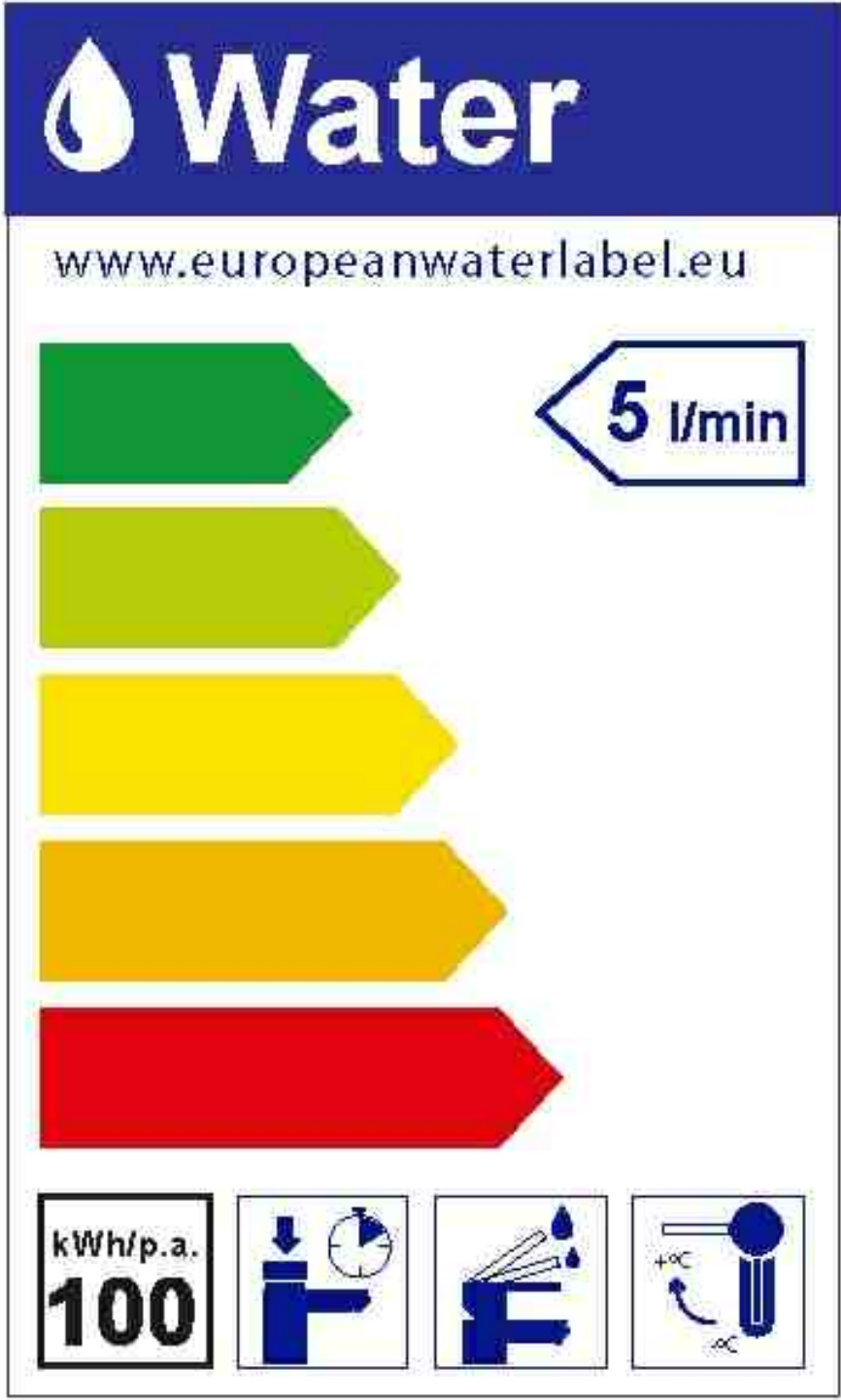
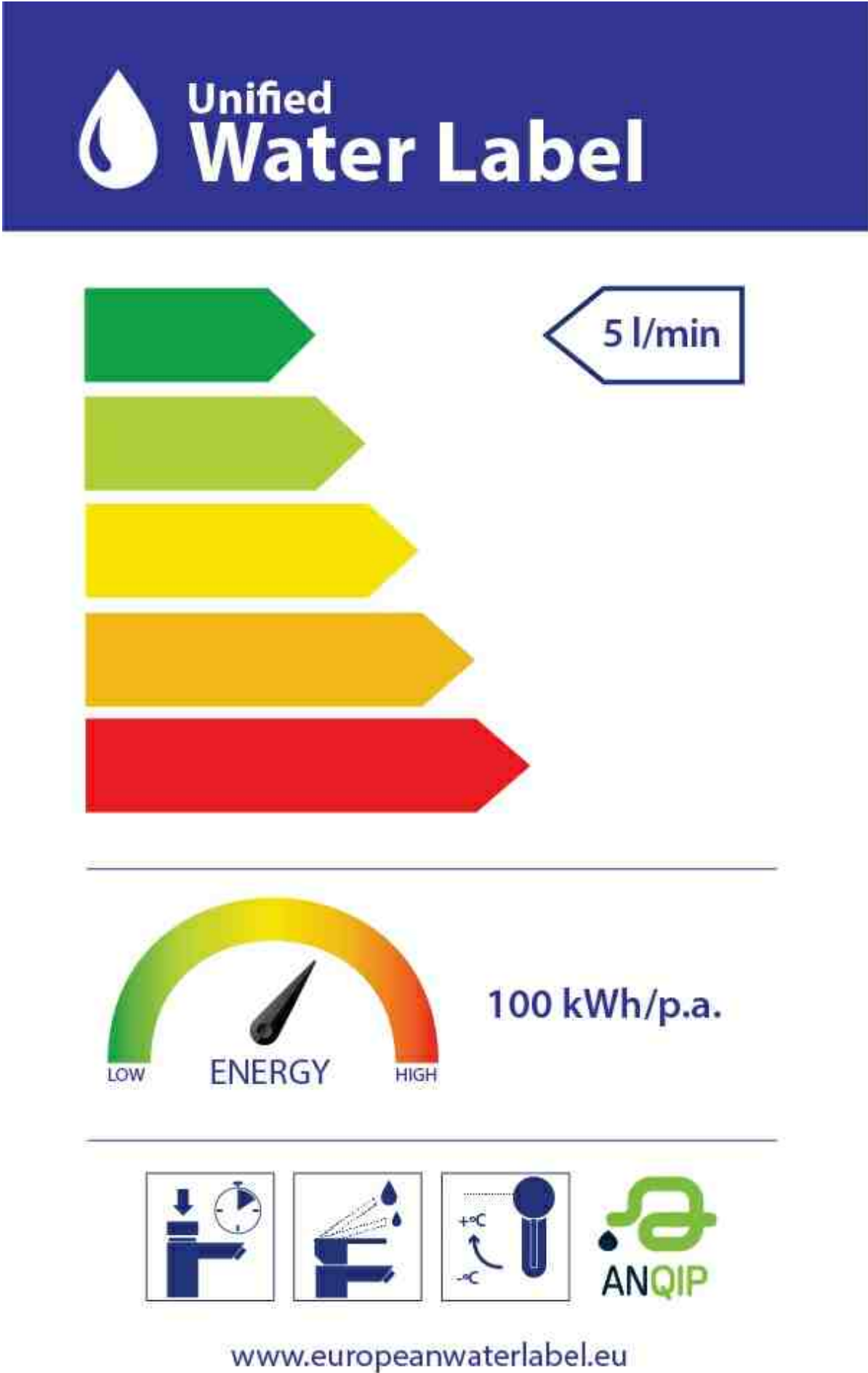


Swiss faucets and sanitaryware are not only local brands but usually present on a European level. That is the reason why the Unified Water Label is the best way forward for us.



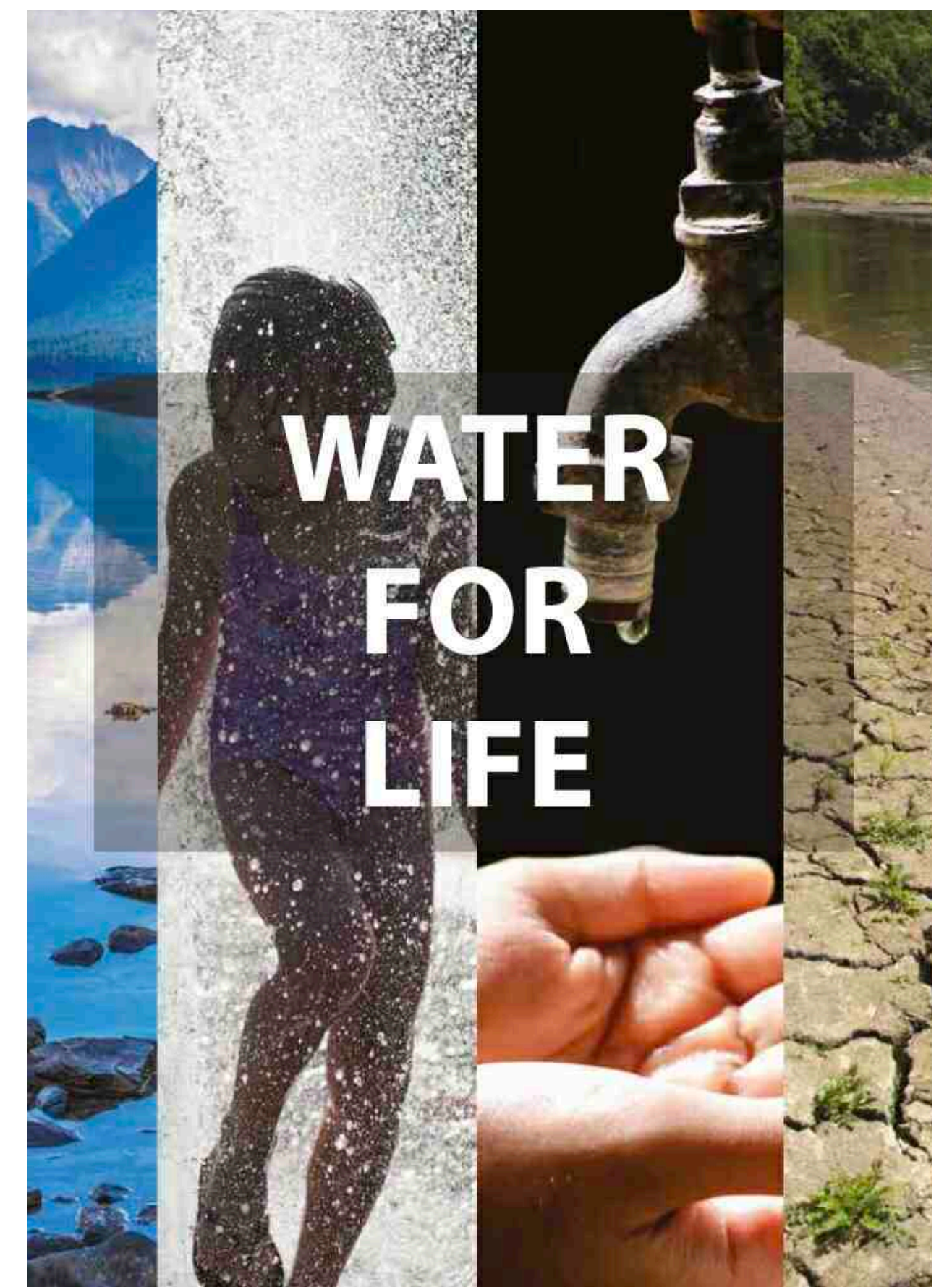
EVOLUTION OF THE LABEL

The new Unified Water Label



EVOLUTION OF THE LABEL

- Clear, concise label
- Combines best of all across all platforms
- Seeking to merge 4 databases
 - Maintain viability at National level
- Supported by comprehensive images and a suite of marketing material
- Cohesive messaging
- Water For Life Magazine
- Regular updates and press releases to Stakeholders
- Transparent website with all information available



EXAMPLES OF THE LABEL IN USE



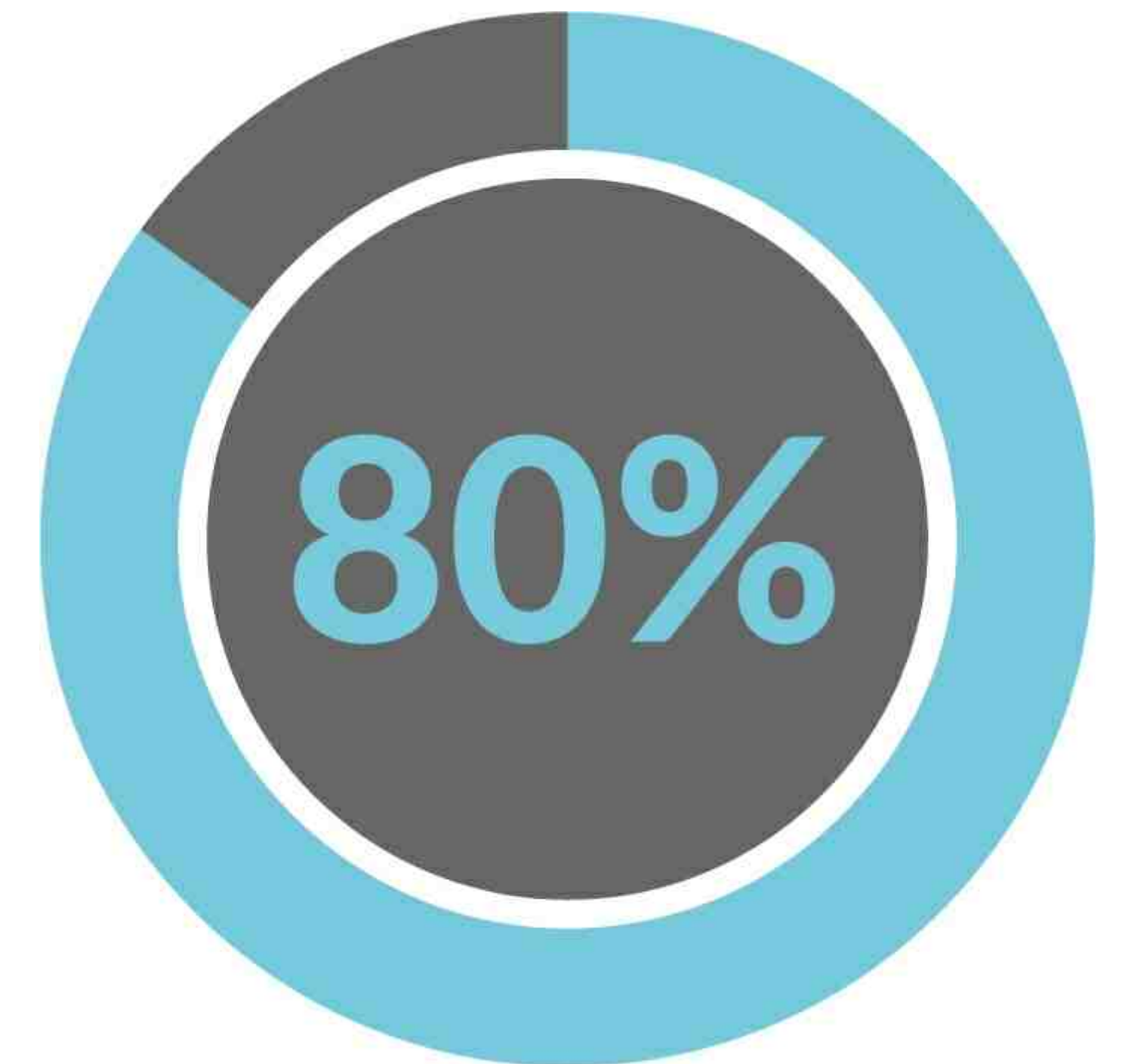


GOVERNANCE



GOVERNANCE

- 2 year transition to merge 4 existing administrations into One that undertakes activity associated with a VA and maintains viability at National level for compliance with National legislation
 - Formation of legal framework for not for profit body to undertake all activity associated with driving forward the Unified Water Label
 - Agree with Stakeholders Articles of Association
 - Appoint Director and support administration
 - Grow the Unified Water Label to reach 80% target



EFICIÊNCIA HÍDRICA

CERTIFICAÇÃO



A+

A++

A+

A

B

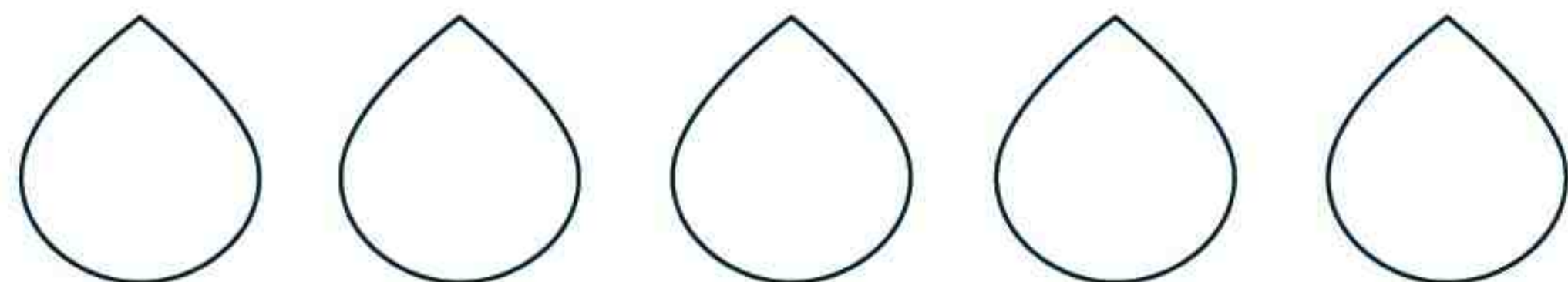
C

D

E



EFICIENTE



RECOMENDÁVEL A UTILIZAÇÃO COM AREJADOR

ANQIP – BEST OF ALL APPROACH

Armando Silva Alfonso

Presidente da Direcção da ANQIP

ANQIP (Portuguese Association for Quality in Building Installations) launched in 2007 one of the first world schemes for the labelling of water efficiency of products, which currently covers more than 1000 references.

Portugal, like many other countries in the Mediterranean basin, suffers from a growing and tragic water stress, mainly due to climate change, so that efficient water management in all sectors is of great importance, both in the present and the future of the country. The ANQIP labelling scheme of water efficiency of products therefore aims to raise consumer awareness of this problem and provide consumers with information to enable their contribution to its mitigation.

In contrast to energy efficiency, there is no European water efficiency label for products deriving from the European Commission's own initiative, a situation in Europe which has resulted in a proliferation of efficiency labels for water-using products, with a clear disadvantage for industries and citizens at the European level, due to the ineffectiveness of this proliferation. The European Commission's proposal to introduce mandatory energy labelling for taps and showers under the Energy Efficiency Directive does not provide a reasonable solution for the problem since, although there is a nexus between water and energy in products with hot water, this labelling would ignore the efficiency of products that use only cold water, not to mention, additionally, that it would also not take into account the significant energy savings associated with the reduction of flows in public networks of within the urban water cycle.

Therefore, given the opportunity to create a unified European label for water and energy efficiency covering all water-using products, ANQIP has decided to join and contribute to the success of this project by integrating its system into this new scheme, certain that such initiative will contribute to a better future for Europe, its industry and, more importantly, its citizens.



SANITÄRPRODUKTE
PRODUITS SANITAIRES
PRODOTTI IDROSANITARI



Schweizerischer Verband für energieeffiziente Sanitärprodukte SVES
Association suisse pour les appareils sanitaires énergétiquement efficaces
Associazione svizzera per i prodotti idrosanitari energeticamente efficienti

01/2017

SWISS ENERGY – BEST OF ALL APPROACH

Bruno Furderer

Product Manager Bathroom, Similor AG

The Swiss Energy Label is today proud to promote over 3000 references in its database. For over 10 years we have offered customers a clearer view on a more responsible way of consuming water and saving the energy needed to heat it up.

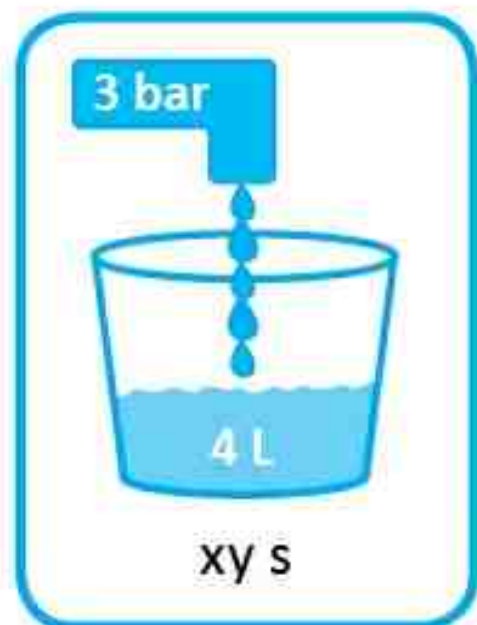
Our acknowledgement of the Unified Water Label has been decided thanks to the clever integration of our original ideas and issues. The actual proposal fits perfectly to the Swiss market and the expectations of our consumers. Furthermore Swiss faucets and sanitaryware are not only local brands, but usually present on a European level. That is the reason why the Unified Water Label voluntary agreement today is the best way forward for us.



ENERGI

Klassning för
tappvattenarmatur

enligt SS 820000



Energiprestanda
Energy Performance



Köksblandare fabrikat/artikelnummer med
strålsamlare fabrikat/artikelnummer
Certifikatnummer: xyzxyz



SWEDISH ENERGY – BEST OF ALL APPROACH

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INTRODUCTION

Paulo Demos da Silva

DG Env



European
Commission



Taps & Showers EU State of play

Paulo Lemos
**Sustainable Production and
Products**

**The Event - One scheme for water using bathroom products,
Frankfurt 13 March 2019**



EU policy framework

- Circular Economy action plan (December 2015)
 - Ecodesign requirements to systematically consider resource efficiency aspects in implementing measures
 - Increase the effectiveness of EU Ecolabel and contribution to circular economy
 - Explore the use of Product Environmental Footprint to measure and communicate environmental performance

- Energy Union package (November 2016)
 - Ecodesign and Energy labelling to contribute substantially to the objectives of EU Climate and Energy Strategy
 - Adoption of the Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019



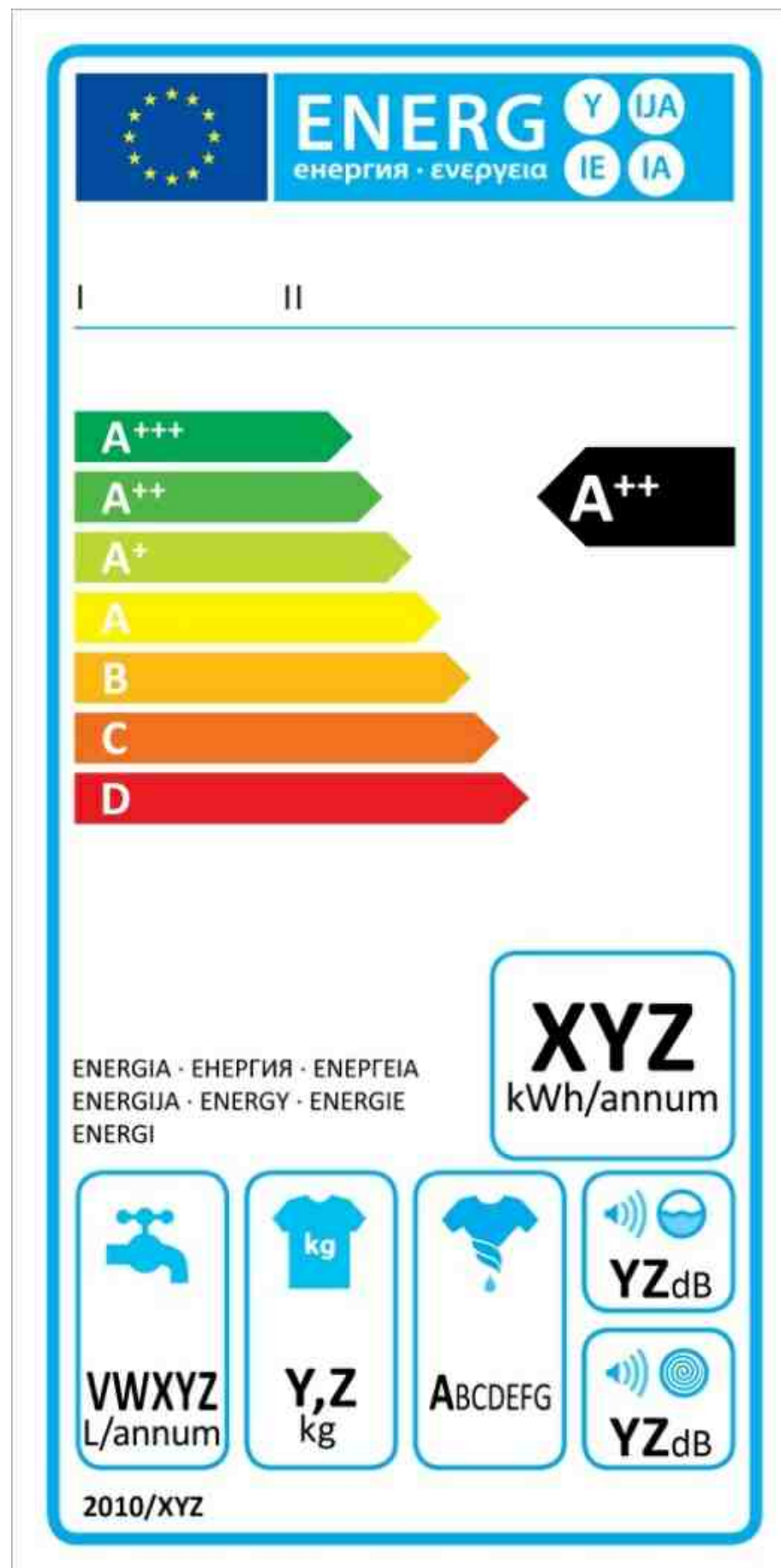
Ecodesign (Directive 2009/125/EC)

Setting of mandatory requirements for energy-related products to improve their environmental performance

- Products not meeting these requirements cannot be placed on the market (applies also to imports)
- Allows access to single market (CE-marking based)
- Establishes the framework (conditions, criteria, procedures), followed by Implementing Acts for specific products
- Legal Basis Article 114 (TFEU): free movement of products within the internal market
- Products to be listed in Ecodesign Working Plans
- Basis for any measure is a technical preparatory study (MEErP methodology)

Energy Label (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369)

Washing machines



- **Mandatory labelling** verified by national surveillance authorities
- **Consumption of energy and other resources** by energy-related products during use and supplementary information
- **Re-scaling** of energy categories from 2021 to A to G



Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019

Commission to explore the possibility of product-specific and/or horizontal requirements in areas such as:

- Durability
- Reparability
- Design for disassembly
- Information / marking
- Ease of reuse and recycling
- Greenhouse gas and other emissions

For new product groups and upcoming reviews.



Water related products

- Included in Ecodesign 2012-2014 Working Plan: Large savings potential (both energy and water) representing an opportunity for an EU labelling scheme
- Preparatory study on taps and showers in 2013 and 2014 show that Energy label is the most appropriate option
- Included in WP 2016-2019 for energy labelling requirements only;)

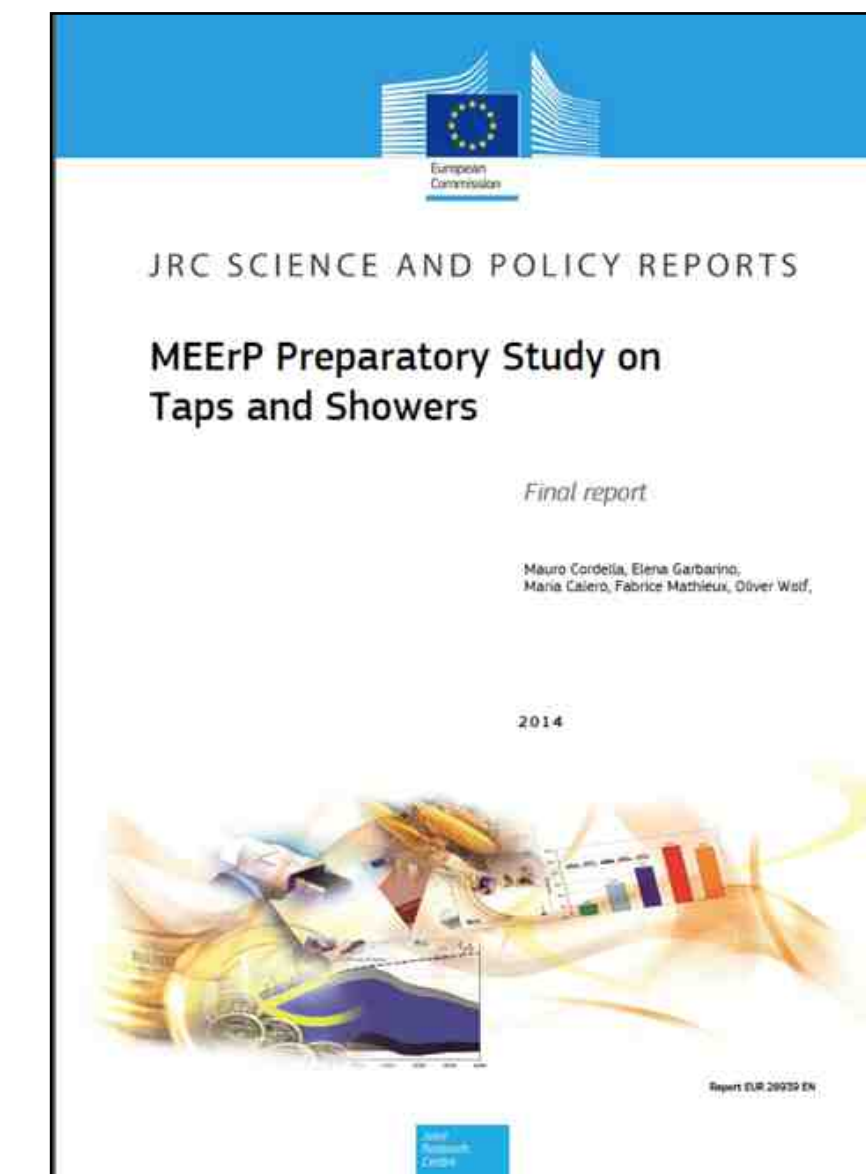


Resource efficiency aspects

- Important savings potential: up to 70 TWh and 1900 Mm³ of abstracted water per year until 2025
- Existing industry labels cover mainly the maximum water flow (+temperature, time and noise class for WELL)
- Some national labels (DE, FR) require temperature management systems or other requirements (PT, ES, SE)
- National building codes add water-savings features (IT, ES, UK) or other requirements (SE, UK)
- EU Ecolabel added criteria on product quality and longevity, including availability of spare parts

Steps taken

- 2010-2013: EU Ecolabel and GPP on sanitary tapware
- 2013-2014: preparatory study (http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/taps_and_showers/stakeholders.html)
- 2016: COM(2016) 773 final 'Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019'
- 2017/2018: stakeholders consultation
- 2018: Update of the MEErP study (soon to be published)





Requirements for a voluntary label

In line with the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2016/2015 of 30 of November, the following information should be provided:

- *List of participating companies and proof of market coverage;*
- *Relevant indicators to assess market coverage (objective, measurable and verifiable by an independent body);*
- *Quantified objectives for water, energy saving and resource efficiency, staged in time if appropriate;*
- *Entry level functionality requirements;*
- *The operational settings of a Steering Committee and information on structure and functions;*
- *The reference to the specific website that will provide information to the public on the voluntary agreement and the label;*
- *The establishment of an Independent Inspector;*
- *Information on how compliance reporting and verification will be performed.*

The proposal for the voluntary agreement should be accompanied by a study why the voluntary approach will meet the ecodesign/water efficiency objectives more quickly and at less expense than the mandatory requirements and the added value in terms of environment and energy consumption.

- Not provided under Energy labelling, but similar approach can be considered
- Proposal for a voluntary label should be proposed in advance of the Consultation Forum so that it can be assessed and compared with potential energy label

Requirements for a voluntary label

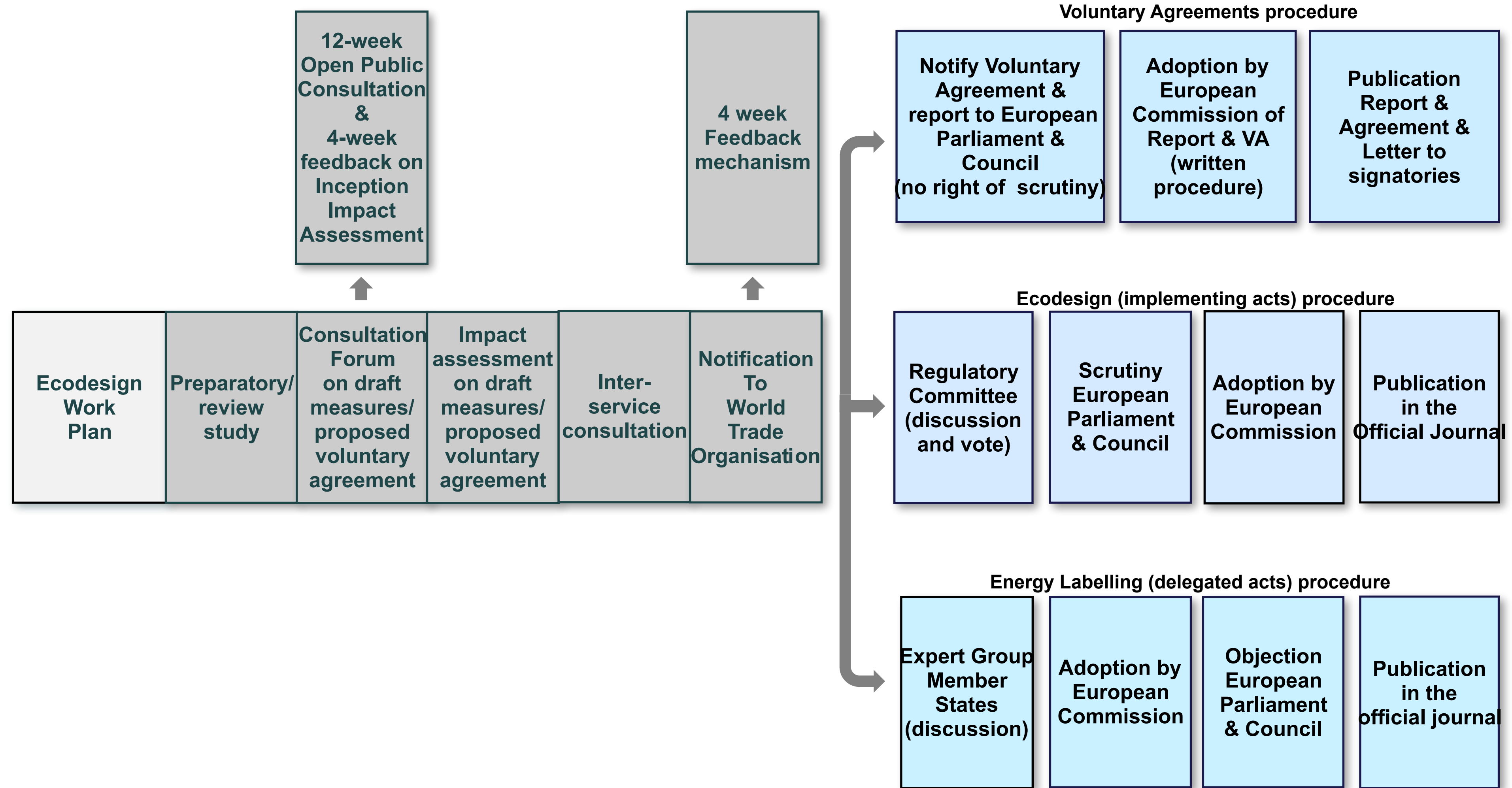
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*- **Additional requirement** Commitment to include a functionality test, when the relevant standard will be approved, in the requirements for the water label;*

- Not provided under Energy labelling, but similar approach can be considered
- Proposal for a voluntary label should be presented in advance of the Consultation Forum so that it can be assessed and compared with potential energy label

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PROCESS



Thank you for your attention!



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS