



Checklist: Water and Soil

Water availability may not be a major problem in your location, but water heating consumes energy, and in this regard, there are several things you can do to protect the environment and save money at the same time. Good clean drinking water can, in some parts of Europe, be a scarce resource which needs to be spent carefully.

- Make sure not to leave water running!
- Use micro fibre cloths and mops for cleaning wherever possible. They are documented as being an adequate substitute for soap. Surfaces will be left clean and free of soap residue.
- Be aware of your use of chemicals. Establish good routines for cleaning that will ensure the least possible consumption of detergents, energy, and water.
- Make sure not to run dishwashing machines before they are completely full, and that the systems have fat separators.
- Make sure that chemicals are used in accordance with prevailing regulations for chemical usage.
- Avoid chemical compounds that include chlorine (e.g. in PVC plastics, solvents and detergents).
- Do not let paint remnants, varnish, oil, solvents, etc., into the drain/water system. This is hazardous waste and should be disposed of separately.
- Put up sanitary facilities on the campsite. Dishwashing and laundry facilities should be available.
- When putting up showers, consider the consumption of energy and water. One solution might be to install timers which limit the time one is allowed to shower, e.g. 5 minutes.
- Use water-saving technology and equipment, and promote water-saving behaviour.
- Instead of bottled drinks from far away, use local drinking water as much as possible, and establish drinking water systems for re-usable cups and containers.
- Be aware of the (limited) capacity of existing sewage systems and limit additional festival-created pressure on the facilities.
- Keep in mind how the use of the festival and campsite might affect the ground condition, especially in bad weather.
- Make sure the soil is not harmed through high pressure (trucks!) or oil leakages.
- Use wooden planks or plastic elements to protect the soil in your location and also to guide visitors and campers through your site.
- Plan infrastructure (also temporary) in a way that it does not damage the land and landscape nor creates problems for other land-users.