



GEO Certified®

GEO Certified® Report

Circolo Golf Torino - La Mandria

Prepared by independent verifier Paolo Croce

Certified by GEO Foundation: 2026
Recertification due: 2029

GEO Certified®

 **GEO
Foundation**
Sustainability in and through golf

“From an environmental perspective, the club still has potential for sustainability that can be developed over time, especially given the proven willingness and commitment of the current management. There are short-, medium-, and long-term initiatives that can significantly reduce the club's environmental impact. Specifically, efforts can be made in the short term to fully transition to natural organic fertilization (excellent-quality, highly humifying products are now available on the market), and in the medium term to partially reduce external electricity supplies by installing photovoltaic panels on the roofs, as well as solar panels for hot water production. Also in the medium term, feasibility studies and analyses can be undertaken to potentially convert the turf from cool season to warm season species. In the long term, plans can be made to renew the entire maintenance fleet, using only more electric engines and increasing the number of self-driving, software-controlled machines.”

Paolo Croce
(GEO accredited independent verifier)



Introduction

GEO Foundation is pleased to confirm that Circolo Golf Torino - La Mandria has successfully achieved GEO Certified® status for its outstanding work to foster nature, conserve resources and support the community.

GEO Certified® is the most respected certification for golf, based on a credibly and transparently developed modern sustainability Standard of best practice.

Circolo Golf Torino - La Mandria has:

1. Met the required certification criteria for sustainable golf operations
2. Successfully completed the official third-party verification process
3. Successfully passed the final evaluation by GEO Certification Ltd. (autonomous subsidiary of GEO Foundation)

GEO agreed with the conclusions of the official verification report, that, having achieved all mandatory criteria; and with specific Continual Improvement Points (CIP) set for the future and Critical CIP's (CCIPs) to be reviewed at recertification, Circolo Golf Torino - La Mandria should be awarded GEO Certified® status.

For the certification period stated above, Circolo Golf Torino - La Mandria can therefore claim a position as a leader in advancing sustainability in golf – making important contributions in protecting nature, conserving resources and strengthening communities.

The GEO Certified® Report that follows comments on the actions undertaken against the criteria, as observed by the independent verifier during the assurance process.

Certification is nearly always the result of a dedicated team effort resulting in many practical and valuable social and environmental results around the golf course, maintenance facility and clubhouse. These dedication and leadership qualities are an important part of ensuring the resilience of the golf facility and the golf industry into the future and also as part of society's wider effort to pull together for people and planet.

We congratulate all involved.

Jonathan Smith
Founder and Executive Director, GEO Foundation
GEO Certification Ltd. Board Member

Kelli Jerome
Executive Director, GEO Foundation

Carole Kerrey
Director, Certification and Credibility,
GEO Certification Ltd.



Verification and Certification

Verification

The official third-party audit was carried out by an independent verifier, accredited by GEO to undertake verifications of golf facilities applying for certification.

Verification involves reviewing practices and data, using the International Voluntary Standard for Sustainable Golf Operations as the guide to ensure comprehensive and consistent evaluation of performance. A detailed verification report is submitted for evaluation by GEO Certification Ltd, a subsidiary of GEO Foundation.

Certification

GEO Certification Ltd, an autonomous subsidiary of GEO Foundation [both not-for-profit entities], undertook a full review of all content submitted through the OnCourse® online platform and the report submitted by the verifier, ensuring:

- Comprehensiveness – activities undertaken touched on all elements of the Standard
- Consistency – that the verification approach was balanced, well weighted and with consistent depth of evaluation across each theme
- Accuracy - matching the verification report with evidence submitted by the golf facility to ensure statements and claims were accurate

GEO Foundation is an international not-for-profit founded to advocate, support and reward sustainability in and through golf. Over more than ten years, the group has worked collaboratively with dozens of golf industry associations and government and non-government organisations around the world, to help golf become a sustainability leader, striving for a net positive social and environmental impact. In addition to managing and assuring GEO Certified®, GEO Foundation also provides a suite of credible, practical programmes for golf facility management, new golf developments and golf tournaments called OnCourse®, often delivered in partnership with national golf bodies. Find out more at www.sustainable.golf

Credibility

GEO Certified® is part of the ISEAL Alliance, a group of the world's foremost credible certification systems including Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Forest Stewardship Council, Marine Stewardship Council and many others. GEO Foundation earned and retains full membership of the ISEAL Alliance global association following a rigorous evaluation against the ISEAL Codes of Credibility in Sustainability Standards and Certification. The ISEAL Codes cover standard-setting, assurance, and monitoring and evaluation. Find out more at www.isealliance.org



Verifier's Report

The Sustainability Agenda for golf covers the following themes and action areas:

THEMES	ACTION AREAS
Nature	• Habitats & Biodiversity • Turfgrass management • Pollution prevention
Resources	• Water • Energy • Materials
Community	• Partnerships & Outreach • Golfing & Employment • Advocacy & Communications

Included below are the observations made by the Independent Verifier against each item in the Standard.

NATURE			
N1 Habitats and Biodiversity			
Objectives	Requirements	Mandatory Practices	Verifier Notes
N1.1 Understand the site and surroundings	N1.1.1 Sound understanding of the nature and landscape value of the site	General knowledge of the wildlife and habitats on the site	The GC Torino was founded in 1920. In 1924, it became a member of the IGF (Italian Golf Federation). In 1927, it moved to the Mirafiori trotting track: nine holes shared with the horse racing track. In the mid-1950s, the club abandoned the racetrack and built a nine-hole course in the Turin hills at Colle della Maddalena. It only moved to its permanent home in 1957: the Mandria Regional Park, one of the most beautiful and charming regional parks in the Po Valley, formerly a hunting reserve of the Savoia Family and situated near the Royal Palace of Venaria Reale. Among the many chapters of its golfing history are the 1999 Italian Open, the 70th Lindt Italian Open in 2013 and the 71st Damiani Italian Open in 2014. The GC Torino La Mandria boasts the most extensive and prestigious list of honors in Italy. In June 2026, it will host the 83rd Italian Open. The GC Torino is located within the La Mandria Natural Park https://www.parchireali.it/parco-naturale-la-mandria/, an area characterized by the presence of priority habitats protected under the Habitats Directive, including aquatic environments, woodlands and grasslands, as well as numerous animal species listed in both EU Directives and international conventions, and in national legislation. The fence-off regional nature reserve is open to visitors free of charge during opening hours. It covers an area of 66 km², of which 17 km² lies within the historic city walls.
	N1.1.2 Knowledge of legal designations for protected areas, habitats and species	Identify rare, protected or endangered species found on the golf course; Understand legal responsibilities for landscape protection and special area designations, if applicable	Confirmed. La Mandria area is one of the last remaining examples of the lowland forest that, many thousands of years ago, covered the entire Po Valley. The dominant tree was the English oak, a species now rare in Italy, and associated with it were the hornbeam, ash, lime, elm and common oak, which can still be found in the Park today. With hunting now banned, cattle and wildlife farms gradually phased out, and deer and wild boar populations subject to culling schemes, the Park today maintains – as a testament to its origins and for the benefit of visitors, who can enjoy horse rides and carriage tours – a small herd of riding and draught horses bred at the Vittoria farmstead. All the trees have been recorded, numbered and inspected by a company specializing in the conservation of tree heritage; in particular, the following trees of special interest have

			been identified: a 100-year-old <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> over 9 meters tall; a 90-year-old <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> over 16 meters tall; a 100-year-old <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 17 meters tall; a 100-year-old <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> 24 meters tall. Unfortunately, in recent years, a great many trees, including some of considerable size, have been felled due to extremely strong winds. Many wildlife species of conservation interest have been recorded within the area, particularly the lake, which covers 6 hectares and features trees, reed beds and other vegetation typical of wetlands; it is home to a large breeding colony of (April 2026 census) <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (40 nests) and <i>Ardea cinerea</i> (20 nests), as well as many other species. Ornithological surveys carried out in recent years have identified over 30 species of birds in the woodland areas and on the lake, including the great crested grebe, tufted duck, teal, grey heron, cormorants, green woodpeckers, great spotted woodpeckers, nuthatches and others, whose presence indicates a high level of biodiversity, thus confirming the importance of the GC Torino as an area of significant natural interest. Censuses carried out in previous seasons have also revealed the presence of little bitterns, flamingos in December–January, white storks in spring, dippers, kingfishers, three ringed woodcocks in early February, snipe in October, and water rails.
	N1.1.3 Sound understanding and respect for cultural heritage	Protect any archaeological, historical or cultural designations on the site, if applicable	The club shows appropriate care and respect for cultural assets, including historic landscape features and club architecture. Just for example: The club has several drinking fountains along the courses, where players can refill the thermal water bottles provided to members, thereby reducing or eliminating the use of plastic bottles. This is also part of a project to preserve historic elements of Turin's urban landscape. The fountains are not simply water dispensers, but one of the symbols of Turin, the former capital of Italy (they are called "Turet" in Piedmontese dialect, as the water gushes from a bull's head, a symbol of Turin for 2,000 years, the ancient Roman city of Augusta Taurinorum). CIP: In order to optimize the management of plastic waste and facilitate the possibility of receiving sponsorship from suppliers of plastic bottles for events, please try to establish a partnership with COREPLA (National Consortium for the Collection, Recycling and Recovery of Plastic Packaging), a body operating under the supervision of the Ministry for Ecological Transition.
N1.2 Opportunities to naturalise the golf course	N1.2.1 Measures taken to identify and minimise the required area of managed turfgrass	Monitor patterns of play to identify underutilised areas of turfgrass	Over the years, the two courses have maintained a stable playing surface (managed turfgrass areas), but through the rotation of the holes open to play, wear and tear on the turf has been significantly reduced.

			For over 65 years, areas of woodland and undergrowth have remained untouched, allowing the undisturbed presence of many animal and plant species. The wetlands, consisting of lakes and natural streams, are among the largest on Italian golf courses. Lake Risera is considered the largest natural lake within an Italian golf course.
N1.3 Actively create and manage habitats for wildlife	N1.3.1 Projects to create and manage habitats in the best way for wildlife and golf	Prioritise native species of varying size and structure when planting Prioritise native trees and shrubs when planting Prioritise native aquatic species of varying size and structure when planting Establish mowing buffer zones next to water bodies and wetlands	The club is committed to carrying out monitoring activities to check changes in wildlife populations, which will also be useful for assessing the value of the course within an important protected area such as La Mandria Park. Once the vertebrate and invertebrate species present have been identified, practical recommendations can be provided for their conservation and management, thereby helping to enhance the site's environmental value and sustainability.
N1.4 Conserve key species	N1.4.1 Practical conservation measures for priority species	Follow local best practice to protect or attract endangered, protected or rare species found on site	Discussions have also taken place with the Park Management regarding the construction of a birdwatching hide and panels to aid species identification, alongside a 'Nature Trail with an Outdoor Classroom for Schools' CIP: Slices of 'history' will be extracted from fallen trees to recount, through the rings of a centuries-old tree, the historical and sporting events of the local area and of Italy. The Torino GC has been included in the list of clubs involved in the 2026–2027 research project on bioindicators, which aims to demonstrate the environmental sustainability of Italian golf. The survey of the club's tree population and the mapping of the various habitats will also enable a structured comparison with the environmental features of the Parco della Mandria.
N2 Turfgrass			
N2.1 Maintain optimum turfgrass and soil health	N2.1.1 Appropriate turfgrass varieties adapted to climatic and other geomorphological factors	Select appropriate grass species for the climate	The turf selection across greens, tees, and fairways is well matched to site conditions, with bentgrasses species dominant. Given climate change and the tropicalization of Mediterranean regions, for many years now, the Po Valley, even north of the 45th parallel, has been experiencing thermal conditions suitable for the growth of warmseason species. Numerous golf courses in northern Italy have therefore decided to convert their turf from cool-season to warm-season species. Golf Torino is also evaluating whether the conditions exist for

			converting the turf on fairways and tees to warm-season species, in order to significantly reduce water consumption. Experimental trials are currently underway, and a conversion of the pitch and putt course and a short-game area has already been completed with positive results. A general turf conversion across all 36 holes, however, requires an analytical assessment of the potential significant impact that shading could have on any warm-season species that may have been established. CIP: Please prepare an analytical study of the impact of shade cones caused by tall trees along the sides of tees and greens on the growth and development of warm-weather species under the climatic conditions of La Mandria Park.
	N2.1.2 Practices to maintain good soil structure and condition	No specific international requirement, however, identify course management and agronomic activities and look for continual improvements	Given the strong presence of clay on the golf course soils, since the 1980s the club's management has invested significant resources annually to distribute sand as a soil improver. Maintaining good soil structure is one of the objectives of the Club's management, and the Superintendent subjects the turf to numerous cultivation operations: vertidrainage and forking on tees, fairways and semi-roughs, coring and spiking on greens/collars and surrounding greens. CIP: Please persist in the annual program of topdressing with sand on fairways and semi-roughs.
	N2.1.3 Careful and responsible fertiliser application throughout the year to avoid over-fertilisation	Test and monitor soil pH; Follow legal requirements when timing fertiliser applications Ensure staff are fully qualified to use fertilisers Ensure staff use appropriate protective equipment Regularly calibrate and test applicators	Fertiliser application is based on annual soil testing, with nutrient levels carefully monitored and adjusted according to results. The fertilization program is balanced, and the organic component has a significant part of the nitrogen fertilization on all surfaces. All personnel involved in fertilization operations have received specific training from the IGF Green Section and all equipment is calibrated and checked in accordance with the law. CIP: In consideration of the excellent results achieved so far through the organic input of fertilizers, it is suggested to proceed with the full use of natural organic fertilizers on all surfaces.
N2.2 Prioritise mechanical maintenance	N2.2.1 Non-chemical pest, disease and weed management	Sharpen mowing blades; Remove surface moisture; Change hole locations frequently	For years, many Italian golf clubs, including Torino GC, have followed the guidelines of the IGF Green Section to improve agronomic practices and prevent the onset of problems due to biotic and abiotic factors. For this reason, turf cultivation, dew removal before mowing, varying the height

			and frequency of mowing based on the growing season, and perfect calibration of cutting tools, etc., are the club's maintenance priorities.
N2.3 Use chemicals responsibly	N2.3.1 Application of chemicals only when necessary to prevent or cure defined / identified turf health issues	Identify and track pest and disease hotspots, including sensitive areas Scout the course daily for early signs and symptoms Accurately diagnose to determine the cause of weeds, pests and diseases	As is well known, since the introduction of the National Action Plan (PAN) in 2014, it has no longer been possible to distribute pesticides on Italian golf courses. Consequently, pest control (insects, diseases, and weeds) is carried out using agronomic methods and, occasionally, only with the rare chemical products permitted under exemption by the Ministry of Health.
	N2.3.2 Application of chemicals with full safety precautions	Use legally registered and approved products; Prefer products for the specific weed, pest or disease; Follow legal requirements; Ensure staff are fully qualified to use pesticides; Ensure staff use appropriate protective equipment; Regularly calibrate and test applicators; Dilute and dispose of leftover product on untreated areas of amenity turfgrass	All products (whether liquid or granular) are distributed in compliance with all legal regulations, both regarding the protection of personnel and the equipment used. As stated, the staff has received adequate professional training from the IGF Green Section and holds all the authorizations and licenses required by law. All relevant safety procedures are in place and actively followed. The chemical store is banded and ventilated, PPE is in use, and applicators are licensed and trained. Calibration is done regularly, and waste products are disposed of according to legal standards.
N3 Pollution Prevention			
N3.1 Prevent pollution across the entire site	N3.1.1 Practical measures to ensure pollution risks are minimised from golf course operations	Document procedures for emergency spill responses ; Retain no-spray/no-spread buffer areas next to water bodies and wetlands; Retain no-spray/no-spread buffer zones in and around ecologically sensitive areas	Confirmed. As previously noted, the use of pesticides is practically minimal (only occasionally products granted under special exemption by the Ministry of Health). In any case, the club management has established buffer zones around bodies of water and built-up areas (Club House, Bouvette, and Maintenance Facility). A spill response plan is in place, and training is part of staff induction and refresher protocols.
	N3.1.2 Practical measures to ensure	Formal wastewater discharge agreement, if applicable	All products that may contain potentially hazardous substances are stored in accordance with the law in closed but well-ventilated areas and

		pollution risks are minimised from clubhouse operations		in labelled containers. These products are used exclusively by trained personnel who are able to provide assistance in the event of any contamination. Wastewater discharge is regulated and all legal permissions are up to date.
		N3.1.3 Practical measures to ensure pollution risks are minimised from maintenance facility operations	Wash machinery over an impermeable, leak-free surface; Mix and load pesticides and fertilisers over an impermeable, leak-free surface; Triple rinse pesticide containers and applicators	When necessary, chemical mixing takes place on a waterproof surface equipped with a system to collect any spilled substances. Containers are rinsed and disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The area is equipped with an impermeable floor, emergency wash station (including a body shower and eye wash station, as per local legal requirements), and clear signage.
	N3.2 Safely manage hazardous substances	N3.2.1 Legal compliance in the storage, handling, application and safe disposal of all hazardous substances	List of hazardous substances, made available to authorised staff; Product and material data safety sheets; Well ventilated concrete or metal building; Impermeable, leak-free flooring; Sufficient storage capacity; Spill containment kits; Secondary containment e.g., bunds or drip trays; Emergency wash area, as per local requirements (body shower and / or eye wash station); Hazardous substances safely collected by a registered company or body ; Follow any additional legal requirements	Confirmed. For each type of pesticide, fertilizer, or soil improver, the club has the relevant technical and safety data sheets as required by current legislation. MSDS's sheets are available. The Maintenance facility is equipped with a machinery washing platform, equipped with the necessary devices to avoid soil contamination: waterproofing, collection of contaminated waste water, passage to a settling pit, oil separator pit and disposal through sewerage.
		N3.2.2 Legal compliance in the storage and handling of fuels and gases	Tank secured to a horizontal, flat, non-combustible surface; Secondary containment of fuel in the event of spills e.g. bunds and drip trays;	The club's fuel storage area was inspected and found to be compliant with current environmental regulations. The area designated for refuelling maintenance machinery is isolated from the Maintenance Facility building, fenced off with a fence, and access is restricted to personnel only. The diesel and gasoline tanks are

		Inspection of storage tank(s) at least quarterly, if required; Fire extinguisher in the immediate area	underground in compliance with the law, and refuelling is done via dispensers. The staff has been trained on the safety issues associated with refuelling operations and is able to address any related problems.
N3.3 Responsibly manage waste / storm water	N3.3.1 Appropriate wastewater usage, treatment and discharge	Impermeable, leak-free surface; Treatment as per local requirements (oil, grease and / or clipping separation; Formal discharge agreement, if applicable	Confirmed. The Clubhouse, the Maintenance facility, and all existing buildings are regularly connected to the municipal sewer system, and wastewater is disposed of in accordance with the law. Rainwater is not collected from the roofs; it is managed through drainage channels and dispersed into the soil. The lawns surrounding the buildings are equipped with efficient drainage systems. Impervious surfaces (parking lots, access roads, etc.) are managed with grates to collect excess water and dispose of it through the sewer system. No evidence of illegal discharge or risk of contamination was identified during the visit.

RESOURCES

R1 Water

Objectives	Requirements	Mandatory Practices	Verifier Notes
R1.1 Minimise water demand	R1.1.1 Measures to reduce the need to consume water	Select appropriate grass species for the climate e.g., drought and disease tolerance; Target irrigation to essential playing surfaces; Prioritise native, drought tolerant species for landscaping and planting	Over the past three years (2023/2025), water consumption for irrigation of the two golf courses has stabilized at around 550,000 cubic meters. Given the considerable size of the total irrigated area (around 52 ha), the presence of bentgrass on tees, greens, and fairways (which is very demanding in terms of water requirements), and climate change, which is bringing the Po Valley increasingly closer to tropical temperature gradients, consumption appears reasonable and, overall, close to the average per hectare for many other golf courses in Northern Italy. It is also important to note that the water supply sources consist of natural streams and consortium irrigation canals that feed the entire Mandria Park area and the surrounding agricultural lands. The large Risera lake, which serves as an important wetland for many bird species, is not used in any way. The two courses are managed in a way that significantly limits its reliance on irrigation. For example, the important use of the Syringing technique which allows for the reduction of water supply during night cycles and allows for the avoidance of the strong water stress of Bentgrass during the hottest hours of summer days.

			CIP: In addition to the tests already underway and possibly following a positive response from the study on the incidence of shading, it may be interesting to arrange in the near future the conversion of at least one hole of the course from bentgrass to warmseason grass in order to test the possibility of a general conversion of the turf.
R1.2 Maximise water efficiency	R1.2.1 Practical measures to use water more efficiently on the golf course	Schedule irrigation based on informed assessment of soil moisture and weather forecasts; Evaluate new irrigation technologies e.g., central control, precision sprinklers etc.; Provide staff training on efficient irrigation practices; Adjust sprinklers to playing surfaces only	The irrigation system is state-of-the-art and carefully calibrated to meet the course's watering needs. Cycles are controlled by constantly updated software, and the correct amount of water can be assigned to each surface (greens/collars, green surrounds, tees and tee surrounds, fairways, and semi-roughs). The Syringing cycle allows for optimal management of summer turf stress. The system is monitored frequently, and any malfunctions are repaired quickly and efficiently by club staff. Irrigation records are reviewed monthly, and ET data informs scheduling. Weather patterns are also considered before activating irrigation cycles.
	R1.2.2 Practical measures to use water more efficiently in buildings	Monitor and record water consumption (bills, flow meter etc.); Encourage water conservation practices amongst players and staff	Over the three years considered, the Clubhouse's water consumption remained stable at around 1,650 cubic meters per year, while that of the Maintenance Facility remained stable at around 900 cubic meters. This consumption is consistent with the size of the Golf Club, both in terms of members and visitors, and in terms of its machinery fleet. The clubhouse and maintenance buildings are routinely checked for leaks, damp, or inefficiencies in water fixtures. The Club pursues a policy of reducing water consumption within its facilities and encourages members to reduce their water use over time. No signs of active leaks or building-related water wastage were noted during the site visit.
R1.3 Source water responsibly	R1.3.1 Measures towards alternative, lower quality sources of water	Water abstraction permit, if required; Report water consumption to environment agency, if required	Confirmed. As stated, no potable water is used to irrigate the turf, nor is groundwater used. As required by specific authorization the golf courses receive water from the irrigation consortium's water bodies for the portion corresponding to the property's size. CIP: Please explore the possibility of collecting runoff water from roofs and impermeable areas (squares, parking lots, etc.) in order to use it for irrigation of the green areas surrounding the Clubhouse.
R2 Energy			

R2.1 Reduce energy demand	R2.1.1 Measures to reduce the amount of energy consumed in golf course maintenance	Naturalise non-playing areas to reduce mowing and other energy intensive inputs	Of the property's total surface area (approximately 170 hectares), the playground area (roughly corresponding to the irrigation area) is approximately 52 hectares, or 30%. Approximately 2% of the total surface area is occupied by buildings, parking, and roads. The remaining 68% is natural areas, untouched by human intervention, except for restoration work following any damage (e.g., fallen trees) caused by severe weather. A further reduction in playing surfaces is difficult to imagine in the near future. CIP: Please explore the possibility of expanding the fleet with electric machinery (e.g. robots for cutting semi-rough materials) in order to reduce the use of fossil fuels, pollution and improve air quality long term.
R2.2 Maximise energy efficiency	R2.2.1 Measures to use energy and fuels more efficiently in buildings	Monitor and record energy consumption (bills, meters etc.)	Both the Clubhouse and the Maintenance Facility have sensors to turn the lights on and off. The lighting is primarily LED.
R2.3 Source energy responsibly	R2.3.1 Measures to source alternative, renewable forms of energy	Understand the energy mix of your electricity supplier; Explore possible greener energy providers	Electricity consumption, sourced from the national grid, has remained stable over the three-year period at around 150,000 kWh/year. There are no alternative energy sources. Heating systems remain fossil-fuel based, but insulation upgrades and improved heating controls have reduced demand. CIP: Given the favourable exposure and the significant surface area of the roofs in the clubhouse area, and also due to the possibility of storing any surplus energy produced without necessarily reintroducing it into the national grid, it is advisable to initiate a cost/benefit study to verify the possibility of completely covering the roof surface with photovoltaic panels.
R3 Materials			
R3.1 Reduce materials demand	R3.1.1 Products and materials selection based on necessity, including opportunities for recycled, reused and locally sourced alternatives	No specific international requirement, however, identify activities to reduce the demand for materials and look for continual improvements	For several years, the club has been committed to reducing plastic containers. As stated, members are given a thermal water bottle with the club logo so they can refill their water at the drinking fountains (the "Turet" covered previously). Paper and catering goods are largely compostable or recyclable.
R3.2 Purchase responsibly	R3.2.1 Commit to sustainable purchasing practices	Favour responsible, lower impact products	Even in the absence of a specific club policy, management choices are always oriented towards a general reduction of waste and a more sustainable recycling of materials.

R3.3 Reuse and recycle	R3.3.1 Waste stream separation for maximum recycling and re-use opportunity	Put in place a recycling separation system, according to local rules and availability; Clear, simple and visible bin signage; Monitor and record weight of waste for each stream e.g. invoices, bills etc.	The Club follows municipal guidelines regarding waste disposal using a door-to-door system. Waste separation occurs using specific containers for paper, organic waste (wet waste), glass, plastic and aluminium (e.g., cans), and unsorted waste (dry waste). The municipal waste management service empties the containers at scheduled intervals. The percentage of unsorted waste is steadily decreasing, thanks in part to the club's policy of making members and staff responsible for separating waste. An interesting recycling process also takes place on the courses, following the collection of fallen leaves from trees. This material is removed from the play areas, collected in a designated area, and baled. Once packaged, it is then sold to local farmers who use it as bedding for cattle farming.
R3.4 Demonstrate legal compliance	R3.4.1 Compliance with all local and regional waste management regulations	Authorised waste collector for general, hazardous, industrial and green waste, if required	Potentially hazardous and/or contaminating waste is disposed of in accordance with the law. Used oil, batteries, and containers of various products (pesticides, fertilizers, soil improvers, etc.) are stored in a dedicated area and, at scheduled intervals, collected by specialized companies. Transfer notes, consignment documentation, and invoices were reviewed and are retained on file for inspection.

COMMUNITY			
<u>C1 Health & Wellbeing</u>			
Objectives	Requirements	Mandatory Practices	Verifier Notes
C1.1 Improve health and wellbeing	C1.1.1 Benefits to human physical and mental health from golf and facility activities	Plans in place to respond to incidents and emergencies	Confirmed. All staff, particularly those responsible for golf courses maintenance, have attended information courses on safety and first aid interventions and are able to carry out emergency interventions, including using cardiac defibrillation devices. The Club places great emphasis on risk prevention and has developed an evacuation plan in the event of accidents both inside the Clubhouse and on the courses. Great care is taken to prevent fires, and the irrigation system can extend the perimeter sprinklers' radius to the fairways to better protect the wooded areas from potential outbreaks.

C1.2 Be open and inclusive	C1.2.1 Inclusivity and diversity in membership and visitor policies	Membership policies free from discrimination across age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, and ethnic background	The club always pays close attention to the mobility of disabled people (members and/or visitors). Disabled people are guaranteed access to all areas of the Clubhouse, bag storage, and golf cart garage. Staff are always available to assist anyone with limited mobility if needed.
C1.3 Employ fairly, safely and provide career opportunities	C1.3.1 Ethical and legal employment, working conditions and professional development	Adopt an equal opportunity recruitment and hiring policy; Follow all relevant legislation and best practice for hiring and employment; Follow all relevant legislation and best practice for worker safety	The Club's staff has always been selected based on their professional skills, their CV, and their passion for their work. There are no signs of discriminatory policies or behaviours based on gender or nationality. Employees have a regular employment contract, and their rights are guaranteed by contractual provisions. Shifts and working hours are managed in consultation with the staff, as are holidays, leave of absence, and any temporary replacements. The President and the Club manager demonstrate an excellent relationship with the staff, demonstrating a working environment based on mutual respect and effective collaboration.
<u>C2 Outreach & Inclusion</u>			
C2.1 Diversify access and provide multifunctionality	C2.1.1 Social and recreational activities at the facility	No specific international requirement, however, identify multifunctional activities and look for continual improvements	For several years now, the club's policy has been strongly focused on greater inclusiveness, including among the surrounding community. Contacts with the Park Authority are intense, and collaborations are underway to allow external visitors to access the club for social activities. For example, a guided tour project for school students is underway, aimed at introducing them not only to golf, but also to the local nature. There are also opportunities for groups of enthusiasts to meet for walks in the woods, for photography exhibitions, and for charity events.
C2.2 Provide for volunteering and charity	C2.2.1 Opportunities available for volunteering and support of charities and good causes	No specific international requirement, however, identify activities to support volunteering and charity and look for continual improvements	Charity activities are very present both through the organization of golf fundraising events and through collaborations with external organizations that use the club's premises and facilities for their charitable work.
C2.3 Establish active community partnerships	C2.3.1 Positive and constructive engagement with neighbours, the local community and other groups	No specific international requirement, however, identify partnerships and community activities and look for continual improvements	The club has hosted school visits, supported environmental education programs, and welcomed university students for sustainability-focused site tours. Staff are encouraged to build community links, and there is an open attitude toward sharing expertise and learning.
C3 Communications & Advocacy			

C3.1 Engage staff and golfers	C3.1.1 Communications activities that raise awareness and understanding amongst members and visitors	Involve staff and committees in sustainability efforts; Involve golfers in sustainability efforts; Post sustainability information in the clubhouse and / or on the golf course	Despite being a private club, Torino GC has long been committed to addressing environmental sustainability issues, driven in part by the presence of the Park Authority, which oversees the management of the entire area. There have been numerous opportunities for discussion with Park management and external environmental organizations aimed at promoting coexistence between the public and private sectors in such a sensitive natural environment. It should be noted that, within the Mandria Regional Park, in addition to public buildings and lands (including waterways and lakes), there are two different private golf courses with 36 holes each (Torino GC and Royal Park GC), two large private developments, two automobile test tracks (now decommissioned), and a small private resort. In this context, the pursuit of greater environmental sustainability is always the result of intense collaboration and goodwill on the part of everyone.
C3.2 Celebrate and promote sustainability	C3.2.1 Activities that raise awareness and engage people in the wider community	Share at least 3 Highlights on sustainable.golf	The Club has always demonstrated openness to the outside world and willingness to participate in projects aimed at promoting the game of golf, as well as external activities related to the natural environment in which the club is located. Over time, collaborations have developed with external organizations (Torino GC was one of four Italian clubs to participate in the 1997 Ryder Cup Birdwatching event, promoted by the then Committed to Green Foundation (a precursor of GEO), led by David Stubbs and currently with University Professors and Researchers. In the past, it has hosted professional training courses for Superintendents and/or maintenance staff members organized by the IGF Green Section, as well as major events for professionals such as the annual meetings of the AITG (Italian Association of Golf Technicians).
C3.3 Follow a journey of continuous improvement	C3.3.1 Measures to help track, review and improve sustainability and climate action	Put measures in place to ensure that OnCourse can be updated annually	Sustainability targets are revisited annually, and operational reviews include discussion of environmental performance. The club includes sustainability in annual project planning and has a system to record data each year on OnCourse.

Golf and Sustainability

Among all sports, golf has a particularly close relationship with the environment and communities, golf facilities can bring many benefits to people and nature - from the protection of greenspace and conservation of biodiversity; healthy recreation for all ages; local supply chains; and jobs, tourism and other forms of economic value.

Adopting a more sustainable approach is also good for golf. It's about presenting a high-quality golf course and providing a memorable experience in natural surroundings. It's about being as efficient as possible. And it's about supporting the community in a range of ways that bring increased recognition, respect and contact.

At a broader level, it's important that golf credibly demonstrates its commitment, and its social and environmental value – strengthening the sport's image and reputation for the long term.

Golf facilities that participate in OnCourse®, an international sustainability initiative assured by the non-profit GEO Foundation, are taking a comprehensive approach and striving to be leaders in the community.

Find out more at www.sustainable.golf