

Key environment figures 2020

THYBORON
PORT



Key figures 2020

Commercial land: 1 million m²

Calls at port: 3,782

Cargo volume: 1.8 million tonnes



QHSE policy

Quality, health, safety and environmental policy

The Port of Thyboron is a busy commercial port. The port was originally established as a fishing harbour in 1914 with the diligence and grit which is so typical of West Jutlanders. Given its strategic location close to fishing grounds, neighbouring countries around the North Sea, gravel pits and the future wind farms in the North Sea, the port has been steadily evolving over the years, and now has four equally significant business areas – fishing, goods handling, maritime services and offshore.

We listen to and work with our customers to create the right framework for the best possible working conditions, and the right infrastructure to cater for widely varying needs. Good service is fundamental in our culture. Providing the best and most flexible service imaginable is part and parcel of our DNA.

The purpose of our QHSE policy is to ensure high standards of service for the port's customers, users and business partners, to create and maintain the foundations for a safe and healthy working environment and to minimise our environmental impact.

As regards our vision, mission and values, we have defined strategies and goals to continuously improve the working environment, reduce environmental impacts and improve quality.

In all our operations, we will:

- ✚ Provide services of a high and consistent quality
- ✚ Maintain good and trusting communication with all our stakeholders
- ✚ Strive to understand and meet our customers' needs, and aim for complete customer satisfaction
- ✚ Promote a work culture that achieves our business goals through safe conduct, environmental awareness and the use of quality systems
- ✚ Comply with all applicable legal requirements and guidelines as well as other relevant requirements
- ✚ Eliminate hazards and reduce all risks associated with the operation and development of the Port of Thyboron
- ✚ Create safe and healthy working conditions – both psychosocial and physical – to prevent work-related injuries and illness
- ✚ Protect the environment, e.g. by preventing pollution
- ✚ Use our resources efficiently and measure resource consumption
- ✚ Contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with particular focus on the following five:



As far as possible, we help to ensure access to reliable and sustainable energy at an affordable price.

We contribute to the sustainable and attractive development of the local



We ensure sustainable consumption and production methods in all our activities.

We work continually to mitigate climate change as a result of our activities and the consequences thereof.

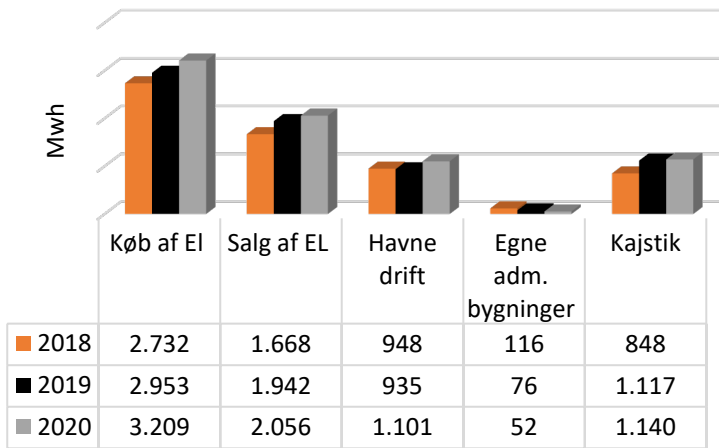


We help to ensure the sustainable use of the world's oceans and their resources.



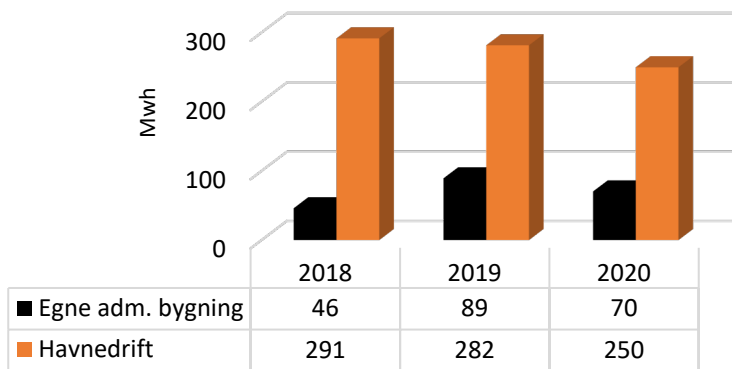
Electricity consumption

Divided by type



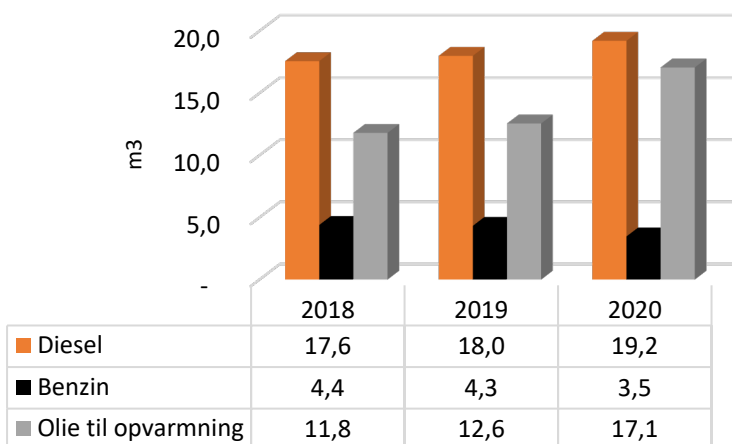
Heating consumption

Divided by type



Fuel consumption

Divided by type



Key environment figures

Energy and heating consumption

The Port of Thyborøn consumes electricity in its own buildings and for port operations. Port operations include electricity consumption for street lighting, development projects, amenity buildings and cooling systems.

In **2019**, the administration office moved to new premises, which are heated using **district heating** instead of electricity.

The Port of Thyborøn has seen growth in its activities during the past year, which has led to increased electricity consumption for port operations in **2020**.

In order to optimise processes with high energy consumption, the Port of Thyborøn has invested in a new refrigeration system for the Fish Auction in Konsumcentret. The new refrigeration system is expected to become operational in **2021**.

The port has an ongoing focus on **energy consumption**, in order to identify more opportunities for energy savings.

The Port of Thyborøn already replaced all port lighting with LEDs back in 2018.

Fuel consumption

The Port of Thyborøn uses vehicles for waste collection and various maintenance activities. Port assistants and administrative staff also use vehicles to service our customers each day.

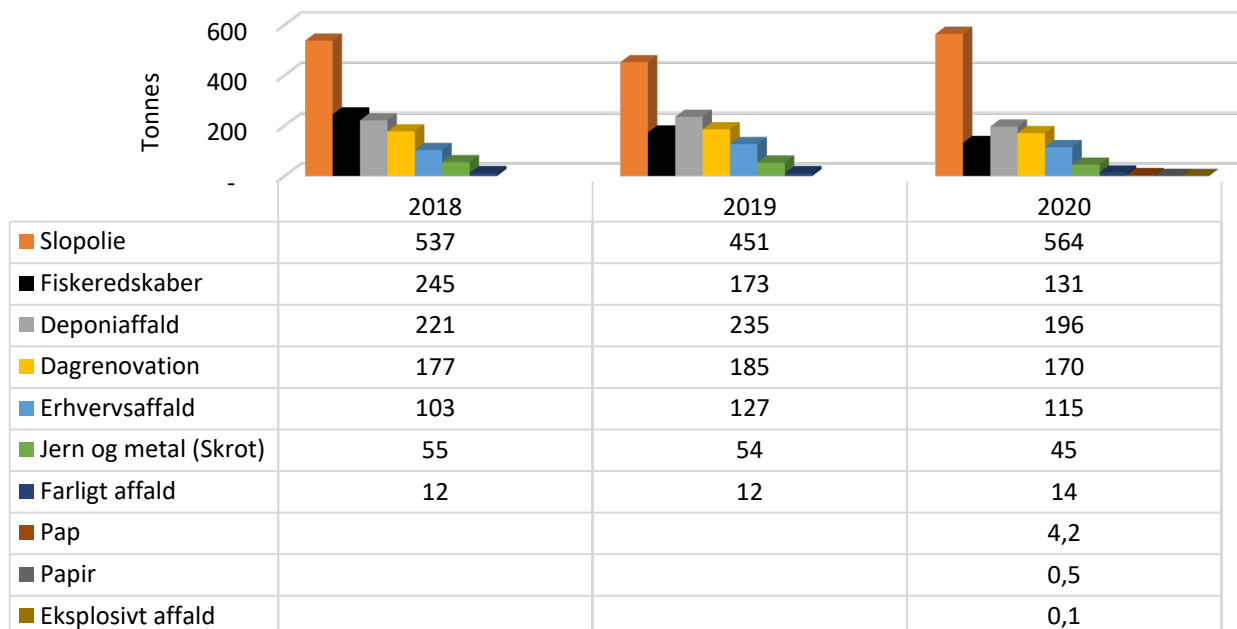
The port uses oil to heat a building with amenities for the fishmeal factory (H26), and is working to completely replace this.

In addition, the port expects to support the high aspirations of the Danish Ports Association (DH), phasing out fossil fuels on work machines in 2025.

Circular economy

In 2020, the port began sorting paper and cardboard from ordinary waste at the port office and the konsumcentret building.

Regarding responsible consumption, the port has formulated a procurement policy that gives purchasers



Ship waste represents the largest fraction in the port's waste management. The port has therefore prioritised this as an important environment goal. In order to recycle a higher percentage of customers' ship waste, we are working on a solution for easy handling of source-sorted waste from cargo and offshore vessels. This is expected to be operational in **2021**.

The port receives more than 500 m³ of slop oil from ships calling at the port each year. The Port of Thyborøn is working on developing a full-scale solution for treating waste oil on site and utilising oil-contaminated wastewater. These initiatives will reduce transport costs and related emissions, among other benefits.

Waste ensnared in fishing gear

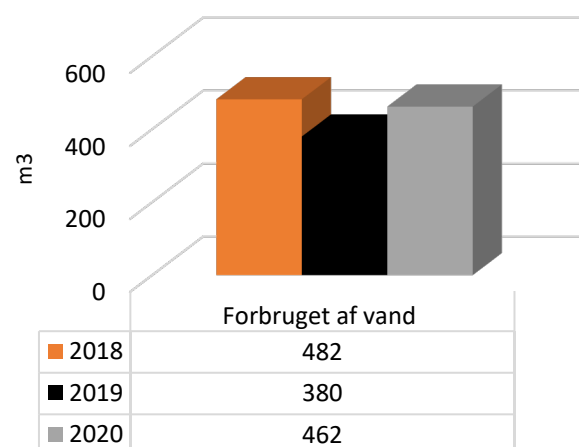
In **2020**, the port started to analyse how much waste it handles that comes from the sea, and such waste accounts for approx. 25% of the waste sent to landfill.

The port is working with other ports and the Danish Fisheries Association on a project to minimise marine waste.

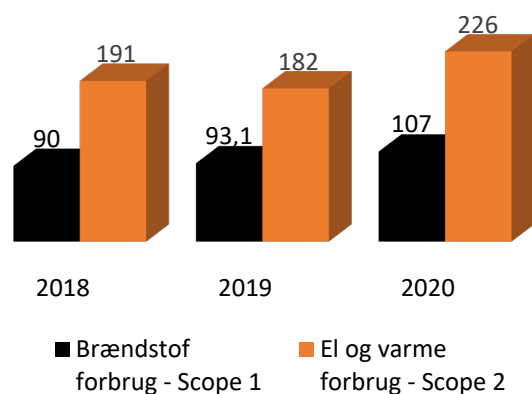
Total carbon emissions for the port's operations

The Port of Thyborøn's consumption of energy, heating and fuel contributes to carbon emissions. The port is investigating options for developing an energy project that can show the way forward towards a carbon-neutral maritime sector. The port is also working to establish more test sites for large wind turbines (power to X).

Water consumption



Climate impact



Source: Klimakompasset.dk – Scope 1 and 2