Key environmental figures 2022

THYBORØN PORT

At the Port of Thyboron, we strive to always meet the highest environmental standards, and have a goal of CO_2 neutrality by 2030.

Port of Thyboron in numbers – 2022

Commercial land: 1,000,000 square metres

Quays: 6 km

Calls at port: 2.963

At the Port of Thyboron, we strive to always meet the highest environmental requirements. We have an environment goal of:

CO_2 neutrality by 2030

Under our environmental strategy, we continually introduce various environmental measures. We converted all the port lighting to LEDs in 2018. The port office was replaced with a new energy-efficient building in 2019, and the refrigeration system at the fish auction was replaced with a new environmentally optimised system in 2021.

We monitor our energy and heat consumption, which is reported in our key environmental figures on the following pages.

We have set procedures for handling ship waste and slop oil.

Waste is sorted for recycling, and we keep records of this which can be seen in our key environmental figures on the pages ahead.

As regards our vision, mission and values, our strategic goals are to continuously improve the working environment, reduce environmental impacts and improve quality.

We contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals with particular focus on the following five:

As far as possible, we help ensure access to 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.

Actions aimed at reducing our climate footprint:

Managing the port's annual consumption
The Port of Thyboron keeps environmental accounts showing its annual resource consumption. These accounts provide a solid data foundation for the port's environmental initiatives.

Using eco-friendly fuels
The Port of Thyboron has decided to phase out its petrol/diesel vehicles and machines by 2025, and only buy vehicles and machines that use climate-friendly fuel from 2022.

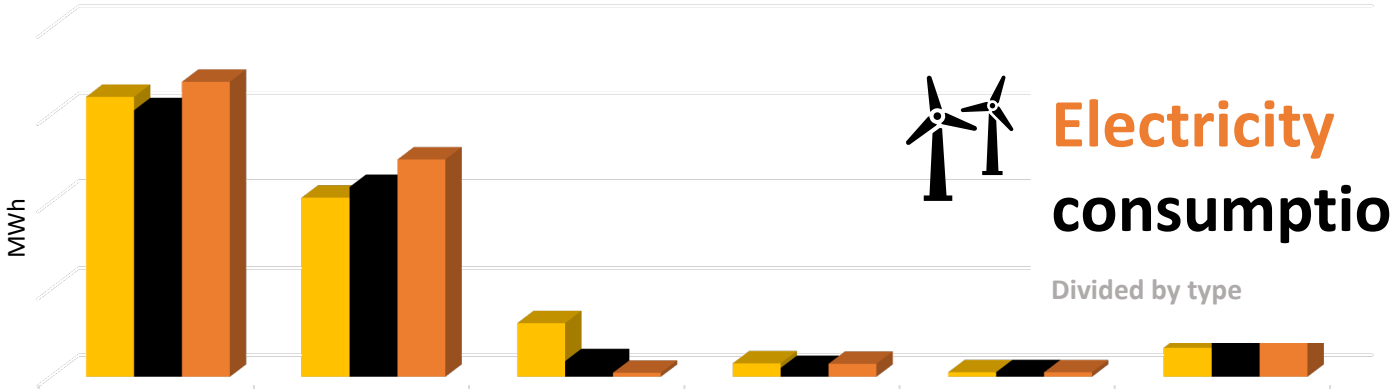
A green procurement strategy
The Port of Thyboron has a green procurement strategy that gives its purchasers an incentive to give priority to environmental over financial criteria when making purchases. Transport and CO_2 emissions from production must be considered.

Environmental factors and sustainability must be weighted equally with functionality, quality and price.

Supporting climate-friendly customer behaviour
The Port of Thyboron offers facilities for waste sorting at the quay and has a 150 kW rapid charger for electric vehicles at the port.

The port offers shore power
to fishing vessels, and is working towards offering shore power to the largest vessels also, thereby enabling them to switch off their diesel generators while at port. This will reduce both emissions and noise.

The Port of Thyboron is also investigating possibilities for local carbon storage, and offers quayside port areas for efficient loading and shipping of PtX fuels for ships



Electricity consumption

Divided by type

	Electricity purchases	Electricity sales	Refrigeration and cooling	Amenities	Own administration buildings	Lighting and development projects
2020	3.209	2.056	615	154	52	333
2021	3.056	2.178	179	101	53	545
2022	3.381	2.492	46	149	51	643

Key environmental figures

Energy and heating consumption

The Port of Thyboron 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 Port of Thyboron invested in a new climate-friendly building for the port administration in order to reduce CO_2 emissions. The new port administration building utilises district heating from the Thyboron district heating plant, which uses wood chips – a CO_2-neutral fuel.

In **2021**, the Port of Thyboron invested in a new eco-friendly cooling system for the fish auction and made an agreement with Thyborøn Fjernvarme on the utilisation of surplus heat from the cooling process. Through the resulting energy efficiency improvements and utilisation of surplus heat, the port has reduced both costs and CO_2 emissions.

Fuel consumption

The Port of Thyboron uses vehicles for waste collection and various maintenance tasks. Other vehicles are used by our port operators and administrative staff to service our customers each day.

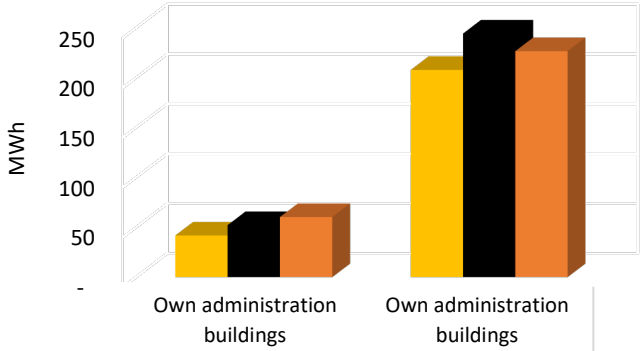
The port uses oil to heat a building with amenities for the fishmeal factory (H26), and is working to completely replace this.

In 2022, the port operator's service vehicle was replaced with an electric vehicle, and the first charging station was installed at the port's office building to charge this.

The region's first Hyper Charger, with a capacity of 150 kW, was also ready for use in 2022, for the benefit of all electric vehicle drivers in the local area.

Heating consumption

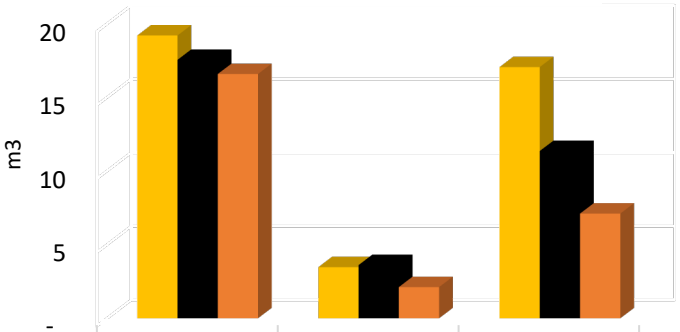
Divided by type



	Own administration buildings	Own administration buildings
2020	42	208
2021	52	244
2022	60	227

Fuel consumption

Divided by type

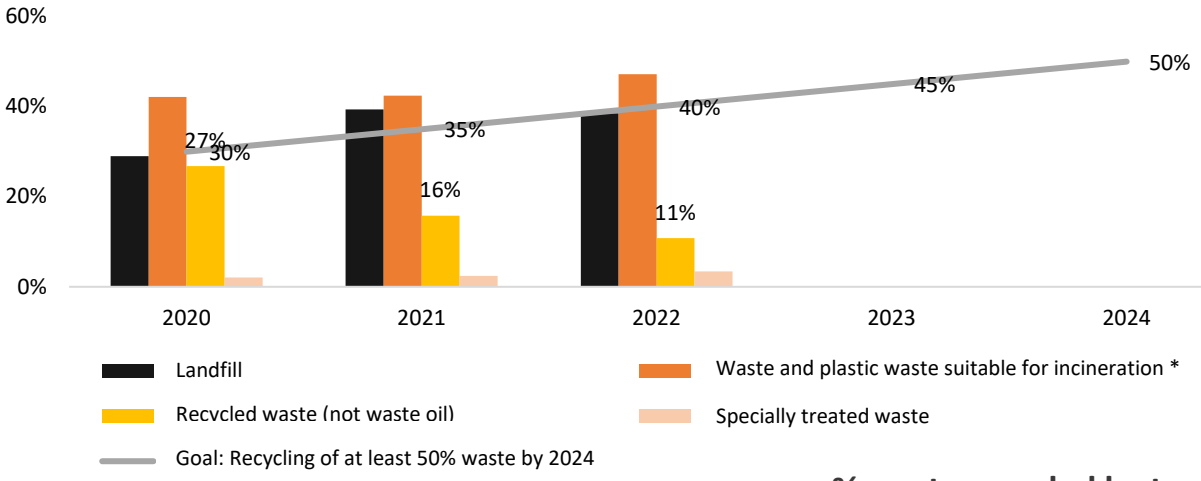


	Diesel	Petrol	Oil for heating
2020	19	3	17
2021	18	4	11
2022	17	2	7

From waste to resource – circular economy

The Port of Thyboron handles an increasing amount of ship waste, and has an environment goal of making vessel waste a real resource and avoiding incineration and landfill.

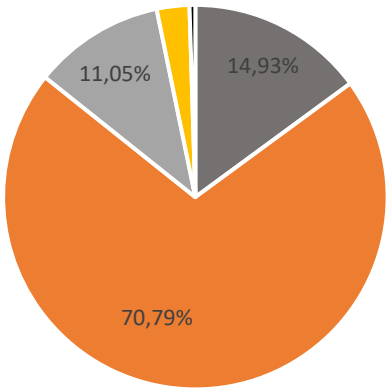
Waste categories and percentage recycled



***In 2022, 11%** of the total volume of waste received at the port was recycled.*

**From 2024, plastic is expected to be shown as a separate category in the statistics.*

% waste recycled by type in 2022



Goal:

50% of collected waste to be recycled by 2024!

Vessel waste represents the largest fraction of the waste volumes managed by the port. The port has therefore given priority to recycling ship waste, as a key environment goal that supports the circular economy.

In order to recycle a higher percentage of customers' ship waste, the port is working on a new solution for easy handling of source-sorted waste from cargo and offshore vessels at the quays.

90% of collected waste oil is recycled!

In 2022, 90% of all waste oil received at the Port of Thyboron was recycled.

The Port of Thyboron collects increasing amounts of slop oil each year as shipping activity increases. Efforts are being made to ensure environmentally sound management and turn slop oil into a resource, for the benefit of the environment and the circular economy.

A certified partner with environmental approval purifies the waste oil after collection at the Port of Thyboron and ensures that as much as possible is recycled.

The waste oil is managed in an eco-friendly manner at every step. It is purified and re-refined at environmentally approved facilities. Used lubricating oil is re-refined into pure new base oil.

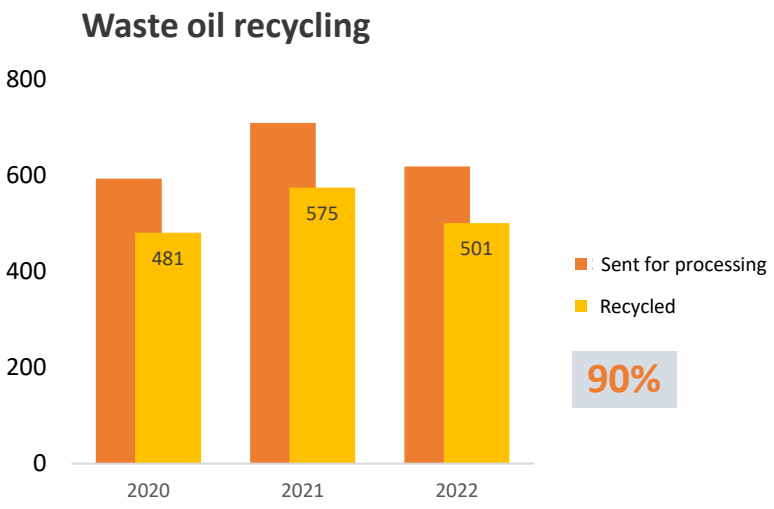
Slop oil contaminated with water is dewatered. The water is purified, and the oil is re-refined to a quality that allows it to be recycled as backup fuel. Both types are transformed into a real resource, benefitting the circular economy.

Recycling oil means less waste, less consumption of natural resources and less CO_2 emissions.

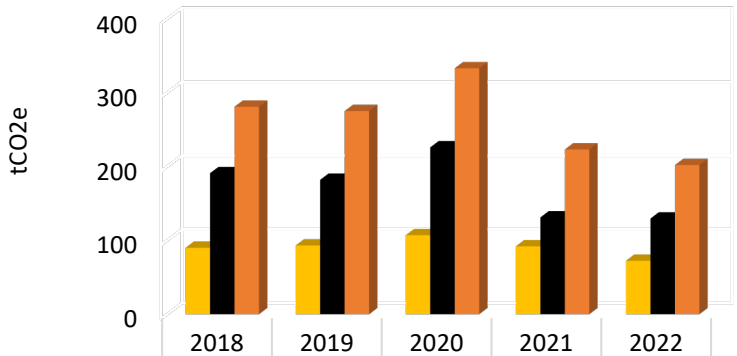
Waste oil is not a waste product. It can be a resource that is used again and again.

Environment goal:

CO_2 neutrality by 2030
within scope 1 and 2



Port CO_{2e} emissions



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fuel consumption – Scope 1	90	93,1	107	92	72,39
Electricity and heating consumption – Scope 2	191	182	226	131	129,6
Total	281	275	333	223	202

Source: Klimakompasset.dk – Scope 1 and 2

CO_{2e} means that other greenhouse gases can also be expressed in terms of CO_2. CO_2e is a conversion factor that can be used to compare the impact of different greenhouse gases.

***Scope 1** covers direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by the Port of Thyboron (e.g. combustion of oil).*

***Scope 2** covers indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heating and cooling.*

Electricity supply from renewable energy

In 2022, Energinet named six municipalities where electricity production from wind and solar energy was equivalent to more than 200% of the municipality's own electricity consumption. According to Energinet, Lemvig is one of the municipalities producing the most green energy, and thus emitting the least CO_2.

The Port of Thyboron is a municipal self-governing port located in the Municipality of Lemvig and is supplied by the electricity grid.

Energy data service shows that the Municipality of Lemvig produced 702,513 MWh of green energy (onshore wind power, offshore wind power and solar power) in 2022, while the municipality only used 204,767 MWh the same year.

The Port of Thyboron's annual electricity consumption is thus covered exclusively by renewable energy sources.

Source of the figures: energy data service