



Environmental Management System 2023

101074158 – LIFE 21- NAT-SE-TRIWA LIFE



Co-funded by
the European Union



Partners



Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management



Title: Environmental Management System 2023 TRIWA
Author: Project TRIWA/ County Administrative Board of Norrbotten
Year: 2023
Cover photo: County Administrative Board of Norrbotten

With the support of the European Union's LIFE programme. The publisher of the information is responsible for its content. The European Commission is not responsible for its content and how it is distributed.

Contents

| | |
|---|----------|
| ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 2023 | 1 |
| Partners | 2 |
| CONTENTS | 3 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY | 4 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION | 5 |
| OBJECTIVES | 7 |
| Overall objectives | 7 |
| Specific objectives | 7 |
| ACTION PLAN | 8 |

Environmental policy

The objective of TRIWA is to improve the habitats in streams and wetland within the Torne River catchment area. By doing this, we will, momentarily, affect the environment negatively but the long-term effects are positive for the environment. With this Environmental Management Plan, we will continuously improve our work so that the measures we are doing will have as little negative effect as possible on the environment. For instance, we aim to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions from excavators by 63 % compared with a "normal" restoration.

We will follow the national legislations and the European Directives as well as each partners organisations environmental policies.

Environmental aspects and their classification

The aspects have been classified according to these factors:

1. How urgent is this to address, agreements and directives, terms from the Environmental Court (1–3 points)
2. How serious is the aspect (1–3 points)
3. The abundance (1–3 points)

In table 1, the different environmental aspects and their classifications are listed.

Table 1. Environmental aspects and their classifications

| Environmental aspects | Urgency | Seriousness | Abundance | Sum |
|---|---------|-------------|-----------|-----|
| Greenhouse gases emission from excavators | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Greenhouse gases emission from travels, for instance cars and flights. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| While plugging/filling ditches there can be leakage of nutrients. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Endangered species might suffer from restoration work when their habitats are changing rapidly/habitat loss. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Restoration work on acid sulphate soils pose a risk of acidification and metal contamination | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Mire restoration may be the source of methane after the restoration. Additionally, removal of trees may cause less uptake of greenhouse gases | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Sedimentation from restoration work | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Nose generated from construction can disturb wildlife, affecting their behaviour and potentially causing stress | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Purchase of clothes | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Producing garbage | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

Table 1. The different environmental aspects and their classification regarding urgency, seriousness, and abundance.

All environmental aspects between 7-9 points have significant environmental impact and will be addressed first.

Objectives

There are five environmental aspects over 7 points:

1. Greenhouse gases emissions from excavators
2. Greenhouse gases emissions from travel (cars and other transportations)
3. Endangered species suffer from restoration work
4. Restoration work on acid sulphate soils are a risk of acidification and metal contamination
5. Sedimentation from restoration work

Overall objectives

Objective 1- reduce GHG emissions by 63 % when compared with a baseline from excavators

Objective 2- reduce GHG emissions by 63 % when compared with a baseline from travel

Objective 3- protect habitats of endangered species during the restoration

Objective 4- reduce the effects from acid sulphate soils

Objective 5- reduce sedimentation from restoration work

Specific objectives

Specific objective 1.1. Until year 2024 we should have reduced the GHG emissions from the excavators with 63%

Specific objective 2.1. Until year 2024 we should have reduced the GHG from cars with 63 %

Specific objective 2.2. until year 2027 we should have reduced the GHG from travel by planes with 63%

Action plan

Below is a table of the specific objectives and measures.

Table 2. Action plan

| Objectives | Measure | Measure | Measure | Measure | Measure | Measure |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| Achieving objective 1.1. | Use ripper when digging in the riverbed. Will reduce usage of fuel. | Plan roads to the streams and wetlands. | Train excavator operators and foremen so it will be right from the beginning. | Use biodiesel. | Use new excavators (not over five years old). | Electrical excavators. |
| Achieving objective 2.1. | Use hybrid cars. | Use electrical cars. | If use of regular cars, the driver should have attended an Eco driving course. | Meetings by Teams. | If use of old car, use biodiesel. | Travel together. |
| Achieving objective 2.2. | Take the train or bus. | Meetings by Teams. | | | | |
| Achieving objective 3. | Collecting data of endangered species in the restoration areas. | Save habitats of endangered species during the restoration work. | Endangered species are moved and replanted after restoration. | | | |
| Achieving objective 4. | Use data from Geological Survey of Sweden and geological survey of Finland to avoid areas with acid sulphide soil. | | | | | |

Table 2. The different environmental aspects and their classification regarding urgency, seriousness, and abundance.