
CEYHAN PROPANE DEHYDROGENATION - POLYPROPYLENE PRODUCTION PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH,
SAFETY AND SOCIAL (EHSS)
LEGISLATION REVIEW

(ANNEX-B)

FEBRUARY 2023

ANKARA

Table 1. Summary of Environmental, Health and Safety and Labour Legislation in Turkey that are applicable to the Project

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
ENVIRONMENT		
GENERAL		
<p>Environmental Law (No. 2872) (Official Gazette Date/Number: 16.08.1983/18132; last amended on 15.02.2020)</p>	<p>This is the framework law for environmental legislation (and penalties).</p> <p>Article 8. Prohibition on Pollution: It is forbidden to discharge, store, carry and transfer any type of waste contrary to defined standards and methods given in relevant regulations and in a way that causes harm to the environment. When there is a possibility of pollution, the concerned parties are liable to prevent pollution. If pollution occurs, the concerned parties are liable to eliminate pollution and to take necessary measures to remove or minimize the effects of pollution.</p> <p>Article 10. Environmental Impact Assessment: The institutions, businesses and enterprises, which may cause environmental problems as a result of the activities they are planning to perform, are obliged to prepare a Project Introduction File and if required an Environmental Impact Assessment Report. For projects subject to EIA, no permit, approval, incentive, license to build or operate may be given for the proposed project and the investments cannot commence and be tendered unless an “EIA positive” or “EIA is not necessary” decision is received.</p> <p>Article 11. Permitting, Treatment and Disposal: The enterprises, facilities, and the residential units, which are not deemed to be suitable for direct or indirect disposal of waste material that they produce as a result of their production, consumption and service operations to the receiving environment, are obliged to dispose of their waste and subject it to treatment as per the standards and methods determined in the regulations and obtain the required permissions as such. The producers of waste are responsible for taking the necessary measures to minimize the amount of waste they create by using appropriate technologies and methods. Waste that cannot be recovered shall be disposed of by using the appropriate methods that are determined in the relevant regulations.</p> <p>The institutions, businesses and enterprises whose activities may have adverse effects on the environment, should prepare emergency response plans related to any accidents that may occur as a result of their activities, in order to control and minimize the adverse effects of the accidents.</p> <p>Coastal facilities, such as port, shipyard, ship maintenance-repair, ship dismantling, marina, are obliged to undertake necessary works and establish and/or have the facilities established related to the reception, storage, transportation and disposal of oil, oily solid wastes and liquid wastes such as bilge, ballast, sludge, slop, as well as domestic wastewater and solid waste to be generated from their own facilities and ships and other marine vehicles. The procedures and principles regarding this are determined by the regulation to be issued by the Ministry.</p>	<p>Relevant permits as per the applicable regulations (i.e. EIA, Environmental Permit (discharge, air, noise- if necessary), temporary waste storage area permit)</p>

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	<p>The provisions related to persons who engage in activities of production, sale, storage and use of hazardous chemicals and the persons who engage in activities of collection, transport, interim and temporary storage, recycle, re-use and disposal of hazardous wastes are contained in Article 13 of this law.</p> <p>Import of the hazardous wastes into Turkey is prohibited. The persons engaged in activities of production, sale, storage, usage and transportation of hazardous chemicals and the persons engaged in activities of collection, transportation, temporary and interim storage, recycling, reuse and disposal of hazardous wastes shall be jointly responsible for the obligations imposed by this Law. These responsible persons shall take out hazardous chemicals liability insurance against the harms that they may give to the third parties due to the accident that may occur because of their occupational activities set out in this Law and shall obtain necessary consents from the Ministry before starting their activities with chemicals/hazardous wastes. Institutions, organisations and establishments that do not comply with this insurance obligation, shall not be given permission regarding these activities.</p> <p>Definition of hazardous wastes and procedures and principles regarding the collection, separation, temporary and interim storage, recycling, reuse, transportation, disposal, control following the disposal, export, transit pass, packaging, labelling, auditing, preparation of waste management of hazardous wastes shall be determined by the Regulation to be introduced by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation (MoEU).</p> <p>Article 20. Administrative Fines: Article 20 defines the penalties of administrative nature related to different environmental violations related to air emissions, waste, noise, discharges, etc.</p> <p>e) Any party that starts construction or operation before completing the EIA process shall be charged with an administrative fine of 2 percent of the project value. In these situations, the investor is obliged to reinstate the area to its previous condition. Any party that acts contrary to the commitment letter given during the EIA process shall be charged with an administrative fine of 36,865 Turkish Liras for each violation (for the year 2020).</p> <p>Article 26. Fines of Judicial Nature: Any party that supplies wrong or misleading information and acts against the liability defined in Article 12 shall receive imprisonment ranging from six months to one year.</p> <p>Article 28. Polluter's Responsibility: Polluters of the environment and those who cause damage to the environment are responsible, regardless of degree of fault, for the damage arising from the pollution and destruction they cause. The polluter shall be required to pay compensation for the resulting damage according to the general provisions. The claims made for the indemnification of the environmental damages shall lapse after five years from the date that the damaged party learns of the damage and the obligation to indemnify.</p> <p>Under Additional Article 6, it is an obligation to produce and use clean and high-quality fuels, principally national energy resources, and incineration systems in accordance with the standards defined by the Ministry in order to protect air quality and prevent air pollution.</p>	

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	Under Additional Article 9, it is forbidden to emit odour-causing emissions to the environment exceeding the limits defined in the legislation	
Law on Ports (No: 618) (Official Gazette Date/Number: 20.04.1925 / 95; last amended on 29/7/2008)	<p>Within the scope of this law, the Government is obligated to administer and clean the ports, to deepen, expand, dredge, to lay buoys and to keep them in good condition, and to carry out all port works related to these issues.</p> <p>All ships and marine vessels entering and leaving Turkish ports are subject to the provisions of this Law. Maritime coordinates that determine the borders of ports and the jurisdiction of public ports, the rules to be followed in navigation, anchoring, berthing, mooring to and leaving buoys within the port of ships and all kinds of vessels other than ships, as well as trade goods, explosives, flammable and similar dangerous The method of unloading and loading of the goods, the place and time, the length of time the ships can stay in the port, the prevention of environmental pollution and other matters related to ensuring order and discipline in the port are regulated by a regulation to be issued by the Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs.</p> <p>Unless an official permission is obtained from the harbor master, piers, docks, sledges, boathouses, repair shops, factories, casinos, warehouses, shops and public sea baths cannot be built on the seashores.</p>	Official permission to built port
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 29.07.2022 / 31907)	<p>Pursuant to the regulation, depending on the type of the project, its capacity, or the location of the activity, an EIA or a Project Description File may be required. Based on classification of projects according to the potentially expected environmental impacts, the projects listed in Annex-1 of the regulation are directly subject to prepare a full EIA Report and they should first apply to MoEU with an EIA Application File. The projects listed in Annex-2 should prepare a Project Description File and are subject to screening by MoEU to derive a decision whether or not a full EIA is needed.</p> <p>In terms of Turkish regulatory requirements, the scope of both terrestrial and marine sections of the Project falls within the scope of the Turkish Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation (Official Gazette date/number: 25.11.2014/29186). In the EIA regulation, petrochemical facilities (i.e. terrestrial section) and ports (i.e. marine section) fall under Annex I (i.e. Item 29 – Storage Facilities for Oil, Natural Gas, Petrochemical and Chemical Substances with Capacity of 50,000 m³ and above, Item 6 – Production of organic chemicals for terrestrial section and Item 10 – Water ways, ports and shipyards); therefore, the Project is subject to full EIA process.</p>	EIA Positive Decision or EIA Not Required Decision or EIA Exemption Letter
Environmental Audit Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 12.06.2021/31509)	<p>This regulation defines procedures and principles of environmental inspection for businesses and activities. The regulation further imposes qualifications and obligations of inspection officers, environmental management unit/environmental employee and authorized firms for environmental services.</p> <p>Article 5. Facilities or activities subject to audit requirements: All kinds of pollution sources and violations covered by the provisions of the Environment Law No. 2872 and related legislation in the land and sea areas within the borders of the Turkey are subject to audits.</p>	To conduct yearly environmental audit by environmental officer or Environmental Management Unit or authorized consulting company

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	<p>Article 6. Obligations of facilities or activities subject to audit requirements: (i) To have measurement and analysis required under the relevant legislation conducted by Ministry or Ministry authorized laboratories, (ii) to provide personnel and equipment of all kinds during the audit; to enable the environmental inspection officers to enter areas of facilities or activities and ensure their security, (iii) to cover the costs of measurement and analysis when the environmental inspection officer deems necessary or in case of appeals, (iv) to provide the information and documents required under environmental legislation timely and in full during the audit,(v) to notify the governorship within one month in case of signing a contract for purchasing environmental consulting services from a consulting firm authorized to provide environmental management services,(vi) to notify the governorship within one month in the case of cancellation of the contract with the authorized consulting firm, (vii) In the case of cancellation of the contract with the authorized consulting firm, to sign a new contract with a new authorized consulting firm, or establish an environmental management unit, or employ an environmental official within two months.</p> <p>Article 7. Self-monitoring of facilities and activities and internal audits: Self-monitoring of facilities and activities and internal audits shall be conducted by the environmental management unit or the environmental officer (must be authorized by the MoEU). Facilities and activities that do not establish an environmental management unit or employ environmental officer shall acquire services from companies authorized by MoEU.</p>	Notification to the governorship regarding purchasing environmental consulting service from an authorized consulting company
<p>Regulation on Environmental Management Services (Official Gazette Date/Number: 30.07.2019/30847; Last Amended 30.07.2019)</p>	<p>The regulation defines the conditions, documentation and obligations of those who provides environmental management services.</p> <p>Article 5. Criteria for Receiving Environmental Management Services: Facilities or activities listed in Annex-1 of the "Regulation on Permits and Licenses to be obtained pursuant to the Environmental Law" shall establish an environmental management unit or obtain environmental management service from environmental consulting firms.</p> <p>Facilities listed in Annex-2 of the "Regulation on Permits and Licenses to be obtained pursuant to the Environmental Law" shall permanently employ at least one environmental officer/engineer or obtain environmental management service from environmental consulting firms or establish an environmental management unit.</p> <p>Please note that the certain scope of the Project under the Annexes of the "Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licences" will be determined by the MoEU experts. However, the Project is expected to be covered under;</p> <p>Annex-1: 4.1.4. Facilities producing simple hydrocarbons (linear or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or aromatic) with a capacity of 100 ton/day and more</p> <p>9.1.2. Facilities having total storage capacities of 20,000 m³ and above for natural gas/LNG (liquified natural gas) and similar gases)</p>	Employ an environmental officer or establish Environmental Management Unit or acquire services from an authorized consulting company (for Annex-1 activities)

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<p>Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses (Official Gazette Date/Number: 10.09.2014/29115; last amended on 08.07.2019)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to regulate the procedure and principles during permitting and license liabilities of the activities and facilities listed in Annex-1 and Annex-2 of the regulation. The regulation classifies the facilities into two groups according to their environmental impacts: Annex-1 includes facilities that have a high pollution impact on the environment; Annex-2 includes facilities that have a pollution impact on the environment. The facilities that are included in the lists should get an integrated environmental permit in accordance with this regulation (Annex-1 facilities from MoEU, Annex-2 facilities from Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization (PDoEU)). Environmental permit is defined as at least one of the permits for air emissions, wastewater discharge, environmental noise and deep-sea discharge.</p> <p>According to Article 8, Temporary Operation Document is issued for a year after necessary information is provided to authorities. Pursuant to Article 5 of the regulation, Environmental Permit and/or License should be obtained as of 1 year after the Temporary Operation Document is issued.</p> <p>Those activities and facilities in Annex-1 and Annex-2 marked with (*) are exempt from noise provisions of the Environmental Permit.</p> <p>In case of having more than one facility at the same address, permitting processes are carried out in an integrated manner and finalized in the name of the enterprise.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 17, those facilities that are not included in the Annex-1 and Annex-2 shall also meet the limit values defined in regulations.</p> <p>Prerequisites of an Environmental Permit (Annex-3C) include an Emissions Measurement Report, Acoustic Report and Wastewater and Deep-sea Discharge Technical Information List. In addition to this, Annex-3C include Deep Sea Discharge Project Certificate of Approval and Wastewater Treatment Plant Project Certificate of Approval/Licence.</p> <p><i>The following activities/facilities listed under the Annex-1 and Annex-2 of the regulation are relevant/potentially relevant to the project components.</i></p> <p>Annex-1: 4.1.4. Facilities producing simple hydrocarbons (linear or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or aromatic) with a capacity of 100 ton/day and more</p> <p>9.1.2. Facilities having total storage capacities of 20,000 m³ and above for natural gas/LNG (liquified natural gas) and similar gases</p>	<p>Temporary Operation Permit and Environmental Permit, as necessary (i.e. for noise, air emissions, discharge, hazardous material wastewater discharge)</p>
<p>Technical Safety and Environment Regulation on Construction and Operation of BOTAS Crude Oil and Natural Gas Pipeline (Official Gazette date/no: 4.7.2014/29050)</p>	<p>The Regulation deals with safety distances within the context of the Natural Gas Market Law and the Petroleum Market Law to be considered in relation to the necessary environmental and technical safety rules for the design, construction and safe operation of the facilities for the transmission and storage of crude oil and natural gas (including LNG) belonging to BOTAS, and zoning plans along the pipeline route, construction/housing, building a facility and licensing.</p> <p>In Article 6, provisions and technical safety criteria to be taken into account during planning and zoning implementation studies in the proximity of BOTAS crude oil pipeline and facilities are provided.</p>	

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	<p>In Article 7, provisions and technical safety criteria to be taken into account during planning and zoning implementation studies in the proximity of BOTAŞ natural gas pipeline and facilities are provided.</p> <p>The determination of the safety distance from the two crude oil pipelines belonging to BOTAŞ and BTC that are crossing along the Ceyhan İskenderun Motorway Free Trade Zone Connection Road to the north of the Project site and all the necessary technical, health and safety measures (within 200 m distance) will be assessed in line with this Regulation.</p>	
<p>Regulation for Taking, Operating and Controlling Sand, Pebble Stone and Other Similar Materials Official Gazette date/no: 08.12.2007/26724)</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to determine the principles related with the taking, operation and control of sand, gravel and similar materials from areas other than forests in a way not to pose adverse impact on environment and human health.</p> <p>The limitations and prohibitions related to the supply of sand and gravel are presented in Article 5 of this regulation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) surface water sources and their flowing and dry tributaries where drinking and potable water is supplied from; b) within the 1st and 2nd degree protection zone of thermal water sources; c) Any type of formations with aquifer characteristics of groundwater reserves; d) Areas between coastline in marine and shoreline and coasts; e) In seas having depth below 20 m from coastline to sea direction; f) Areas where rehabilitation is made through the facilities against flooding event on both coasts; g) Outside of the channels where meanders are frequent; h) In case where slope stability is disturbed, approaching by leaving distances less than twice of the height of the slope in the slope bases; i) In case the existing bed is aimed to be expanded on the areas where sand and gravel layers show continuity; j) If the location of the quarry site, to be developed, on a stream or on a sediment load following the exit of the strait of stream; k) In cases where it is envisaged that the residential and agricultural areas, that do not previously have flooding risk, are prone to flooding following the quarry development on downstream and upstream of the quarry as well as shores of the stream beds; l) In cases where less than 750 m distance from upstream and 1000 m distance from downstream is left from structures (culvert, bridges etc.) constructed on river and stream bed; m) Distances specified for areas that are protected through the other national legislation and international conventions. 	<p>Preparation of Environmental Rehabilitation Plan is subject to Ministry or Provincial Directorate's decision</p>

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	<p>The procedures and principles related with sand, gravel and similar materials to be supplied from marine and lake deposits are presented in Article 7 of this regulation. The procedures and principles related with sand, gravel and similar materials to be supplied from wetland and their operations are presented in Article 8. The procedures and principles related with sand, gravel and similar materials to be supplied from agricultural lands and their operations are presented in Article 9.</p> <p>In Article 10, facilities that are required to prepare EIA study in line with the EIA Regulation, shall submit an Environmental Rehabilitation Plan which will be presented as annex of the EIA report, environmental management implementation program and associated plan (i.e. Environmental Management Plan) and mitigation approved by notary showing the compliance in line with schedule to the associated administrations; and they are obligated to undertake necessary implementations in line with the decisions.</p> <p>There will be no operational activities for production of sand, gravel and similar materials within the scope of the Project.</p>	
WATER		
<p>Coastal Law Implementation Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 03.08.1990 / 20594)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine the principles of planning and implementation in sea, natural and artificial lakes and rivers, the determination of the coastal edge line, the use and protection of the coasts, the areas acquired by filling and drying, the coastlines that are the continuation of the shores of seas and lakes.</p> <p>Implementation and structuring cannot be started until the 1/1000 scaled implementation development plan is prepared and approved on the coasts. A zoning plan can be prepared only for the purpose of constructing the buildings and facilities in the 13th article of this Regulation by taking the opinions of the relevant institutions when necessary.</p> <p>It can be applied to buildings and facilities in accordance with the approved application development plans on the coast and provided that all measures are taken to prevent environmental pollution.</p> <p>The inspection and control powers of the relevant Ministries are reserved. The Ministry is informed about the transactions.</p> <p>Areas within the scope of the law are kept under constant control by municipalities or governorships in order to prevent constructions that violate the zoning legislation. For this purpose, all necessary measures are taken by the governorship and municipalities.</p>	<p>Implementation and structuring cannot be started until the 1/1000 scaled implementation development plan is prepared and approved on the coasts.</p>
<p>Water Pollution Control Regulation</p>	<p>The purpose of this Regulation is to set the legal and technical principles to be followed in the control of water pollution, in order to protect the ground and surface waters and to prevent water pollution. The regulation provides quality criteria for surface, marine and ground waters, rules and principles for water pollution control, industry specific discharge (effluent) standards, and the principles for discharging wastewater into the surroundings, the sea or the sewer system.</p>	<p>Wastewater discharge permit (<i>within the scope of the "Environmental Permit"</i>) - required if</p>

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(Official Gazette Date/Number: 31.12.2004/25687; last amended on 14.01.2020)	<p>General quality criteria for sea water are given in Table 4 of Annexes in this Regulation. According to the provision of the Regulation, industrial or domestic wastewaters can only be discharged to receiving bodies if they meet the quality standards given in Annexes of the Regulation.</p> <p>According to the Article 23 of this Regulation, various marine and coastal water uses and discharges, which generate the pollutant factors set forth in Article 6 of this Regulation are prohibited or subject to permitting. The prohibitive provisions on the direct discharges and waste drainages into the territorial waters of Turkey without permission also include the indirect external effects on the waters which Turkey has economic right to use. In such circumstances, the administration shall take the necessary measures against those who cause negative impacts or potential negative impacts.</p> <p>Article 6 lists the main factors causing pollution due to domestic, industrial, agricultural, marine traffic and similar sources in receiving water environments as follows: faecal wastes; organic wastes; chemical wastes; excessive discharge of nutrients that cause excessive production increase (i.e. eutrophication); waste heat; radioactive wastes; discharge of seabed dredging material, sludge, waste, excavation residues and similar wastes; petroleum-derived solid and liquid wastes from ships (bilge water, dirty ballast, sludge, slop, oil and similar wastes); and, except those abovementioned, substances defined in the Annexes of the "Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by Hazardous Substances in Aquatic Environment.</p> <p>Accordingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is prohibited to discharge or dispose substances, whether they are originated in Turkey or from abroad, which are banned or restricted (subject to permits) into the waters described above or the nearby waters which may affect these waters without getting the necessary permissions; • The vessels cruising in the seas under the sovereign territories of Turkey are prohibited from discharging waste, petroleum and its derivatives and petroleum contaminated bilge waters, contaminated ballast water, sludge, oil and other liquid and solid wastes and cargo wastes. Wastes generated by the vessels shall be transferred to licensed waste reception facilities and/or waste reception vessels. Domestic wastewater discharges from the vessels shall be subjected to Annex IV of the "International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships". Domestic wastewater discharge to sensitive areas and bays is strictly prohibited even if vessel has a treatment facility; • In order to prevent the pollution of the coastal waters used for recreational purposes, the septic tanks built on or near the sand strips of the coasts within a distance that could affect the area shall be leak proof and generated wastewater shall be discharged into a wastewater treatment facility or a sewer system; • The operators processing, loading-unloading, storing petroleum and its derivatives shall be obligated to prepare emergency response plans and keep available all sorts of equipment and materials by 	<p><i>wastewaters are discharged into receiving environments)</i></p> <p><i>Deliver wastes generated from vessels to the licenced waste reception facilities</i></p> <p>Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment</p> <p>Table 4: General quality criteria for sea water and other relevant threshold limits indicated in the regulation must be applied and monitored by the Project Company</p>

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	<p>considering the possibility of discharge of petroleum into water environments due to accidents or unexpected conditions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of any oil spill incident, except fire hazards caused by an accident, dispersant use is prohibited. Use of dispersant for oil spills is subjected to permission of the MoEU; and • It is forbidden to discharge excavated wastes, debris, treatment and process sludge and similar waste into seas and coastal waters. <p>According to Article 25, (a) Discharge of all kinds of wastewaters to sewer system (where there is one) is a right and obligation, and (c) Natural persons or legal entities that create wastewater are liable to cover the expenses of using the sewer system, and/or treatment facilities. (e) For industrial wastewaters to be connected directly to the sewer system or to be discharged into the sewer system via transportation with tankers or similar vehicles; they</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) shall not do any harm to the structure and operation of the sewer system, (2) shall not pose any health concerns to their personnel or the population in the area, (3) shall not adversely affect the operation and efficiency of the treatment plant that their sewer system is connected to, (4) shall not include substances that are not suitable for biological treatment operations, (5) shall not render difficult to dispose or use the sludge or similar residues generated as a result of wastewater treatment operations or shall not cause these wastes to acquire pollutant characteristics. <p>According to the Article 26 of this Regulation, control of the characteristics and volume of the wastewaters, reduction and purification of pollution, monitoring and documenting compliance with wastewater discharge standards are under the responsibility of the polluting party. The general principles for the implementations required for preventing pollution in receiving water bodies are defined under this Article. Measurements that have been undertaken by the polluting party shall be in line with the standards. The measurement records shall be kept for five years. Authority conducts audits to check the compliances against the requirements through their own measurements, if deemed necessary. The costs related with the measurements, that are performed within the scope of the audits conducted by the Authority, shall be covered by the polluter parties. Industrial facilities can only discharge their wastewater to the urban sewage system in regions, where sewage system has already been established, once the requirements regarding the connection to sewage system are met. On the other hand, it is necessary for wastewater producers, that are directly discharging to receiving environment outside the urban premises, to establish an individual and common wastewater treatment plant. Common sewage network can be established and treatment options can be assessed for industrial facilities, that are generating wastewater with similar characteristics and located in and outside the urban areas. It is prohibited to dilute wastewater with stormwater, cooling water, less polluted cleaning water and water with similar characteristics in order to meet the discharge standards. Sectors, that are mentioned in the Article 31 of this Regulation and generating wastewater containing hazardous substances, shall apply to the relevant</p>	

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	<p>authority for Hazardous Substance Discharge Permit within the scope of the Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by Hazardous Substances in Aquatic Environment. It is prohibited to discharge any type of solid waste and residuals, wastewater treatment and cesspit sludge to receiving environment. Real and legal persons shall comply with the discharge standards set in tables (From Table 5 to Table 21) in Annexes of this Regulation depending on the type of activities for the wastewater to be discharged to receiving environment.</p> <p>According to the Article 27, standards have been prepared considering industries, small industry regions, organized industry regions and other small enterprises separately. Various industrial wastewater mixtures are represented as mixed industry sectors with separate group standards. Standards that shall be met during the discharge of domestic wastewater to receiving environment are presented in Table 21 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 32, wastewater from facilities having a population of less than 84 can be collected in septic tanks that are to be built in accordance with the "Regulation on Septic Tanks to be Built in Areas Unsuitable for Sewer Construction" published in the Official Gazette dated 19.03.1971 and numbered 13783. The limit values specified for the discharge (directly and/or after being treated in the urban wastewater treatment plants) of domestic wastewaters into receiving environment are provided in Table 21.</p> <p>In Article 33, deep-sea discharge of wastewaters and cooling waters generated from industries, that have coasts and located in the coastal regions, are allowed if it is ensured that there is a sufficient dilution capacity of the receiving environment through the engineering studies. In these cases, discharge standards that are set for direct discharge of wastewaters to the receiving environment are not applied. In cases where the deep-sea discharge of untreated wastewater and cooling water to the semi closed bays and gulfs, having low potential to change and low dilution capacity, are required to be made due to the geographical conditions; it is required to undertake an EIA study. In this study, it shall be proved that the substances specified in the Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by the Hazardous Substances in Water Environment will not accumulate and discharge will not disturb ecological balances in the receiving environment.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 34, wastewater shall meet the limit values given in Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by the Hazardous Substances in Water Environment for deep-sea discharge to receiving environment. The limit values set for the wastewaters that are allowed for deep-sea discharges are given in Table 22. If wastewaters do not meet the values set in this table, they are not allowed to be discharged.</p> <p>In Article 35, the deep-sea discharge criteria set for the receiving environment are presented in Table 23. The aspects to be considered during the design of discharge system are presented in this article.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 37, an environmental permit must be obtained from MoEU or PDoEU for the direct discharge of any domestic and/or industrial wastewater and site run-off, where this is discharged from a point source into receiving waters. The lists in "Regulation on Permits and Licenses to be obtained pursuant to the Environmental Law" should be followed to identify the activities that require permit.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 42, it is obligatory for the institutions, organizations and facilities to obtain environmental permit regarding deep sea discharge from the authority. The provisions of the Regulation on Permits and</p>	

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	<p>Licenses Required by the Environmental Law shall be applied during environmental permit process. The "Deep Sea Discharge Technical Information List" provided in Annex-3 C of the abovementioned Regulation, shall be filled in line with procedure defined in the communique issued related with this regulation and submitted to the authority together with the monitoring results.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 44, in a city and/or industrial area, connection to the sewer system is subject to a Wastewater Connection Permit to be issued by the wastewater infrastructure management. The Wastewater Connection Permit is a permission granted by the administration in return for a written document for domestic wastewaters; and for the industrial and combined wastewaters after compliance with the conditions set forth in the quality control permit certificate.</p> <p>According to Article 54 of the Regulation, operators of wastewater treatment plants are responsible for monitoring efficient operation of the treatment plants and keeping relevant records. Wastewater characteristics and quantities shall be regularly recorded in a format to be determined by the Ministry and in digital format.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment plant will be established at the Project Site during construction and operation phase of the Project, no direct discharges to the surface waters are expected to occur.</p>	
<p>Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by Hazardous Substances in Aquatic Environment (Official Gazette Date/Number: 26.11.2005/26005; last amended on 30.03.2010)</p>	<p>This Regulation includes the technical and administrative basis regarding the determination of hazardous substances in surface waters, estuary waters and regional waters; organization of pollution reduction programs; prevention and monitoring of pollution; creating an inventory of hazardous substances discharged into water; determination of discharge standards and quality criteria.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 9 of the Regulation, direct discharge of wastewater containing hazardous substances to the receiving environment or sewer system is forbidden unless a permit from relevant authority is obtained. Permits will be in line with the conditions mentioned in pollution reduction programmes and special programmes that are to be prepared. Limit values determined in this Regulation shall not be exceeded.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 10 of the regulation, facilities should obtain the "Connection Quality Control Permit Certificate" from the relevant municipality for discharge of wastewaters that contain dangerous substances listed in Annex-1 or Annex-2 into the sewage system.</p>	<p>Connection quality control permit certificate (<i>if the wastewaters containing hazardous substances will be discharged to sewer system</i>)</p>
<p>Surface Water Quality Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 30.11.2012/28483; last amended on 10.08.2016)</p>	<p>This Regulation sets the procedures and principles related to the identification and classification of the biological, chemical, physico-chemical and hydromorphologic quality of surface water, coastal water and transit water; monitoring of the quantity and quality of the waters; and mitigation measures for putting forward the purpose of the water usage in accordance with the sustainable development targets and at the same time considering the protection and utilization balance, and protection and obtaining good water quality.</p> <p><i>Annex-5: environmental quality standards and intended usage classifications of surface water bodies are presented in Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6.</i></p>	<p>The sea water quality shall be protected during construction and operation phases of the Project</p>

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	<p>Table 5 of the Regulation classifies surface water quality in four classes as: 1) Class I: High quality water, 2) Class II: Less polluted water, 3) Class III: Polluted water and 4) Class IV: Highly polluted water.</p> <p>In Annex-6 of this Regulation, trophic levels of surface water bodies are given (Table 7: Eutrophication Criteria for Aegean and Mediterranean Coastal Waters and Table 9: Trophic Classification System Limit Values for Lakes, Ponds and Dam Reservoirs).</p>	
<p>Regulation on Management of Quality of Bathing Waters (Official Gazette date/no: 25.09.2019/30899)</p>	<p>The aim of this Regulation is to regulate the procedures and principles for protection of human health, maintaining, determination and monitoring bathing water quality, classification and management of bathing waters as well as for informing the public on bathing water quality.</p> <p>This Regulation applies to all surface and coastal waters where a large number of people are expected to swim and permanent swimming prohibition has not been imposed or the swimming has been allowed.</p> <p>Provisions for the protection of bathing waters are given in Article 13 of the Regulation. Accordingly, it is forbidden to discharge all kinds of wastewater from the shore into swimming areas, and even treated wastewaters shall be discharged outside the shore protection strip. Shore protection strip distance is defined as 500 m for Aegean and Mediterranean coasts and 300 m for Marmara and Black Sea Coasts.</p> <p>The septic tanks to be built on and close to the shorelines shall be leak-proof and wastewaters collected in such septic tanks shall be transferred to a wastewater treatment plant or a sewage treatment system. It is prohibited to discharge wastewaters into the rivers and dry riverbeds that feeds swimming areas in a way that will deteriorate the quality of such water environments. It is prohibited to discharge all kinds of wastes and residues into the swimming areas. The provisions of "Water Pollution Control Regulation" on the prevention of pollution of the seas (Article 23) shall apply in the swimming areas.</p> <p>Class for coastal waters and transitions presented in Annex I Table 2 of the Regulation.</p>	<p>No direct discharge within 500 m distance from shoreline for Mediterranean coasts</p>
<p>Regulation Concerning Water Intended for Human Consumption (Official Gazette date/no:17.02.2005/25730; last amended on 20.10.2016)</p>	<p>This Regulation lays down the principles and procedures for ensuring that water intended for human consumption conforms to technical and hygienic requirements and quality standards, and for the production, packaging, labelling, marketing and inspection of spring and potable water.</p> <p>Article 6 - For the purposes of the minimum requirements of this Regulation, water intended for human consumption shall be healthy and clean if it is free from any micro-organisms and parasites and from any substances which, in quantity or concentrations, constitute a potential danger to human health; and meets the minimum requirements set out in Annex-1; and if, is in accordance with the provisions of Article 7, Article 8, Article 10, Article 11 and Article 13 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Article 7 - Parametric values given for the water quality standard that is required for human consumption are set out in Annex - 1 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Article 8 - The parametric values set in accordance with Article 7 shall be complied with under the following conditions:</p>	<p>Compliance of quality of water intended for human consumption during construction and operation phase of the Project with the limits</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the case of water supplied from a distribution network, within premises or an establishment, at the point it is served from the taps that are normally used for human consumption; • in the case of water supplied from a tanker, at the point where it is discharged from the tanker; • in the case of water put into bottles or containers intended for sale, at the point where the water is filled into the bottles or containers; and • in the case of water used in a food-production, at the point where the water is used in the production. 	
<p>Communiqué on Administrative Procedures Regarding Water Pollution (Official Gazette date/no: 10.10.2009/27372)</p>	<p>This Communiqué covers the requirements for obtaining relevant permits for any kinds of direct wastewater (urban, domestic and/or industrial) discharges into receiving environment.</p> <p>In Article 3, the provisions on application and obtainment of environmental permit for wastewater discharges into receiving environment are given. Institutions, organizations and facilities that are required to discharge wastewater, where there is no sewage system and wastewater treatment management facilities, shall obtain environmental permit pursuant to the Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses and Section 6 of the Water Pollution Control Regulation. It is necessary to submit the information and document stated in the Annex 3-A and 3-B of the Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses as well as “Technical Information List Concerning Wastewater Discharge” which is stated in Annex 3-C of the Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses and the related content also given in this Communiqué during the environmental permit process with regard to wastewater discharge. Information regarding the treatment and disposal of the wastewater sludge to be generated from the wastewater treatment are also included.</p> <p>If wastewater sludge will be used on soil after it’s subject to stabilization, permission certificate regarding the use of stabilized wastewater sludge shall be obtained in line with the provisions of the Regulation on Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source Contaminated Sites.</p> <p>If wastewater to be generated from the institutions, organizations and facilities contains hazardous substances within the scope of the Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by Hazardous Substances in Aquatic Environment, it is obligatory to obtain environmental permit regarding the hazardous waste discharge pursuant to Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses.</p> <p>In Article 4, facilities, that are planned to make deep-sea discharge, obtain environmental permit in line with the provisions of the Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses if the compliance with the maximum wastewater quality standards provided in Table 22, criteria’s to be met during deep-sea discharges provided in Table 23 and parameters defined for the characterization of wastewater given in Table 4 pursuant to section six of the Water Pollution Control Regulation.</p> <p>As stated in Article 5, frequencies of sampling depending on the flow rate is defined in Table 1 of this Communiqué for the institutions, organisations and facilities which are subject to environmental permit.</p>	<p>Environmental permit shall be obtained</p>

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<p>Circular on Riverbeds and Floods (Circular No. 2006/27) (Official Gazette date/no: 09.09.2006/26284)</p>	<p>In this Circular, a series of mitigation measures are given in order to prevent floods, that occurs in different parts of Turkey and causes loss of life and property as well as affecting economic and commercial activities and daily life, together with the mitigation of the losses caused by the flooding event. The mitigations proposed in this Circular are applicable not only for the main rivers but also their branches. In this Circular, following issues are regulated, among others: (i) covering the river beds, (ii) structures that crossing over the river bed, (iii) structures that inhibit the water flow, (iv) materials management, (v) waste disposal and clogging issues etc.</p> <p><i>Following mitigations are applicable for the Project:</i></p> <p><i>Rivers will not be covered in any case, excluding activities to be conducted after the permission of State Hydraulic Works (DSI) is granted for essential cases to create areas for variety of purposes of use. Apart from this, all kinds of structures to be constructed on river beds will be made in accordance with the projects approved by relevant institutions or organizations.</i></p> <p><i>It is known that with the reduced capacity of river beds due to disposal of solid wastes, flood risk increases. The disposal of any type of waste to river beds will be continuously controlled and prevented by authorities and/or local administrations.</i></p>	<p>The mitigations measures are provided in the left column.</p>
<p>Communiqué on Insurance Tariff and Instruction on Coastal Facilities Marine Pollution Mandatory Financial Liability Insurance (Official Gazette date/no: 25.04.2018/30402)</p>	<p>The general condition and tariff given in this Communiqué shall be applied for Coastal Facilities Marine Pollution Mandatory Insurances which need to be taken out as per Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances. Minimum insurance amounts are given in this legislation.</p> <p>Enterprises that shall take out this insurance are as follows: refineries, ports and stations where loading and unloading activities of petroleum and petroleum products are performed, filling facilities, storage facilities, gas terminals, power plants, industrial production facilities, ports and piers where loading and unloading activities are performed, terminals, shipyards, ship dismantling facilities, other facilities where ships are constructed and repaired and facilities where the same or similar activities are carried out and coastal facilities covered by the "Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (Law No:5312)".</p>	<p>Coastal Facilities Marine Pollution Mandatory Insurance shall be procured by the Project Company.</p>
<p>Law on Groundwater (No. 167) (Official Gazette Date/Number: 23.12.1960/10688; last amended on 02.07.2018)</p>	<p>The legal framework for groundwater usage is defined by this law. Permits should be received from DSI for groundwater exploration, and construction and operation of wells to be utilized by facilities for groundwater abstraction purposes.</p> <p>As stated in Article 13, parties who wish to obtain a licence for groundwater exploration, utilisation, rehabilitation and alteration shall apply to DSI. Requests for the licences shall be approved or refused within one month after the submission of the request.</p> <p>The "Licence of Exploration" is given for drilling or excavation of the groundwater structures. After the obtainment of the "Licence of Exploration", "Licence of Utilisation" is given for groundwater utilisation if</p>	<p>Apply to DSI for the obtainment of licences for groundwater exploration and use, if the Project intends to use groundwater as a water supply.</p>

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	<p>groundwater is available on the land. The "Licence of Rehabilitation and Alteration" is given to make any modification for groundwater structures, if necessary.</p> <p>Provisions with regards to "Licence of Exploration", "Licence of Utilisation" and "Licence of Rehabilitation and Alteration" are given in Article 9, Article 10 and Article 11 of the Law, respectively. "Licence of Utilisation" shall not be issued for wells, galleries and tunnels etc. without the installation of measuring systems.</p>	<i>(Groundwater will not be extracted but it is planned to be used from existing wells)</i>
<p>Regulation on the Protection of Groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration (Official Gazette Date/Number: 07.04.2012/28257; last amended on 22.05.2015)</p>	<p>The aim of this Regulation is to identify all relevant principles associated with the protection of the existing (base case) groundwater condition (those are in good water quality), prevention of groundwater deterioration and pollution and determination of the measures to remediate those sources.</p> <p>According to the Article 5, direct discharge of the wastewater is prohibited regardless of the quality of the groundwater.</p> <p>Article 7 defines the criteria for determination of chemical condition of the groundwater and to identify the threshold limits according to the standards in Annex-1 and Annex-2 and threshold limits in Annex-3 of this regulation.</p> <p>Article 8 states the criteria for evaluation of the quantity of groundwater. The groundwater abstraction is not allowed more than the amount allocated for use in order to protect the balance between feeding and abstraction.</p> <p>The abstraction of groundwater shall be established in line with the provisions stated in the "State Hydraulic Works Regulation on Groundwater Measurement Systems".</p>	Necessary permits shall be obtained for abstraction or wastewater discharge from DSI.
<p>Law on Aquaculture (No. 1380) (Official Gazette date/no: 04.04.1971/13799)</p>	<p>According to Article 20 of this Law, it is prohibited to discharge substances that are detrimental to the health of aquatic products or to the health of the people who produce or consume them and to the production instruments, materials and equipment used in inland waters and the production areas in the seas or surrounding areas; and it is also prohibited to install facilities that will discharge those substances into the inland waters and the marine production areas or surrounding areas.</p> <p>The list of the prohibited substances and the threshold values for allowable discharges into receiving environment is given in "Regulation on Aquaculture".</p>	Prohibited substances and their threshold values shall be monitored for the Project discharges in line with the law and its regulation, if necessary.
<p>Regulation on Aquaculture (Official Gazette date/no: 10.3.1995/22223)</p>	<p>According to Article 11 of this Regulation, it is prohibited to discharge substances that are detrimental to the health of aquatic products or to the health of the people who produce or consume them and to the production instruments used in inland waters and the marine production areas or surrounding areas. It is also prohibited to install facilities that will discharge those substances into the inland waters and the marine production areas or surrounding areas. Annex 5 of this Regulation gives the list of the prohibited substances and the threshold values for allowable discharges into receiving environment.</p>	

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<p>Regulation on Navigation, Hydrography and Oceanography Surveys (Official Gazette date/no: 07.11.2019/30941)</p> <p>[Former: Regulation on Sea and Inland Waters Hydrographic Survey (Official Gazette date/no: 09.08.2016/29796)]</p>	<p>The purpose of this Regulation; 398 of the Presidential Decree on the duties and responsibilities of the Ministry, the Command, the Authority, the relevant ministries, universities, public and private institutions and organizations, and the Organization of the Institutions and Organizations Affiliated, Related, Associated with the Ministries and Other Institutions and Organizations No. The duties, working procedures and principles, management, archiving, publishing, sharing of hydrographic, oceanographic, marine geophysics and geology data, information, products and nautical maps of the Navigational, Hydrographic and Oceanographic Services Plan and Coordination Board to be established pursuant to Article 3 to determine the principles and procedures.</p>	<p>Hydrographic and Oceanographic measurements were made within the scope of this regulation.</p>
AIR		
<p>Industrial Sourced Air Pollution Control Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 03.07.2009/27277; last amended on 05.12.2018)</p>	<p>The regulation regulates, with its annexes, the rules, principles and emission (fume, smoke, dust, gas, vapor and aerosol) limits that industrial and energy generation facilities shall follow. Pursuant to Article 5, an Environmental Permit is obligatory for the establishment and operation of the facilities and activities that generate air emissions and fall under the scope of "the Regulation on Permits and Licenses to be Obtained Pursuant to the Environmental Law." Air emissions arising from these facilities are assessed according to basis and limit values defined in this Regulation. According to Article 14 of this Regulation, the activities/facilities that subject to an environmental permit, emission permit, or environmental permit and licence shall conduct verification measurement and reporting every two years. Pursuant to Article 24, the Emissions Measurement Report must conform to the format provided in Annex-11 of the regulation. The air quality limits to be complied within the impact area are included in Annex-2 of the regulation "Air Quality and Calculation of Contribution to Air Pollution". Pursuant to the regulation, Contribution to Air Pollution value of proposed facilities is calculated for the pollutants with mass flow rates exceeding the limit values given in Annex-2 Table 2.1 of the regulation. The air quality limits to be complied with in the impact area are included in Annex-2 Table 2.2 of the regulation. If air quality limits stated in Annex-2 are exceeded in the region in which the enterprise to be established, operator shall apply the action plan prepared by the governorship. Annex-1 provides the "Regulation Principles and Limits for All Facilities". If there is no emission limit for the facilities subject to the emission permit, it is obligatory to comply with the emission limits stated in Annex-1. Measures set out in Annex-1 must be taken in order to prevent dust emissions from temporary storage of excavated soils:</p>	<p>Air emissions permit <i>(within the scope of the "Environmental Permit")</i></p> <p>Emissions Measurement Report</p> <p>Taking necessary actions to comply with the threshold limits of relevant Annexes.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • placing wind-barriers, building walls and planting trees • covering the top of conveyors and other carriers and joint locations where the material transfer has been done. • loading and unloading without spreading dust • covering dusty materials with canvas or with materials that have particle sizes greater than 10 mm • maintaining top layers at a moisture content of 10%. <p>Stack heights and gas velocities are determined in accordance with Annex-4.</p> <p>Special emission limits for the facilities with high pollutant potential are given in Annex-5 of the Regulation. In terms of air pollution, emissions of the facilities with high pollutant potential shall not exceed the limit values given in the Annex-5 of the Regulation. Emission limits set by Annex-5 of the Regulation for the facilities with high pollutant potential shall be applied and prioritised when compared with other emission limit values given in the various sections of this Regulation.</p>	
<p>Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation</p> <p>(Official Gazette Date/Number: 06.06.2008/26898; last amended on 05.05.2009)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine and build the air quality targets, to assess the air quality, to protect the current condition where the air quality is good and to improve it where needed.</p> <p>The regulation sets limits for ambient air quality parameters in Annex I and Annex IA (<i>See Table 3 of this Annex</i>).</p> <p>Under Article 5 of this Regulation the following issues are given:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term objectives in terms of ozone concentrations in air as provided in Annex-1; • It is fundamental to reach the target values as provided in Annex-1 within the projected timeframe; • It is fundamental to reach and not exceed the limit values provided in Annex-1 within the projected timeframe. The tolerance margins in Annex-1 are applied; • Information and alert thresholds are provided in Annex-1 that necessitate taking urgent measures as defined in the Regulation; and • Upper and lower assessment thresholds given in Annex-1 are applied for the assessment of air quality. <p>According to Article 9, MoEU and its Provincial Directorates shall take the necessary measures to meet the limit values defined in Annex-1 as specified in Article 5 of this Regulation.</p> <p>According to Article 15, (2) Metropolitan municipalities / municipalities and other relevant institutions and organizations take measures to ensure compliance; collaborates and contributes with the Ministry for preparing action plans and clean air plans and transmission of information and reports.</p>	<p>Taking necessary actions to comply the threshold limits of Annex 1 if necessary.</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
<p>Regulation on the Control of Odorous Emissions (Official Gazette Date/Number: 19.07.2013/28712)</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to set out the legal and technical principles and procedures regarding the control and minimization of the odorous emissions. This Regulation consist of the process and sanctions related with the identification of the odor problems and solutions within the scope of the EIA Regulation, Environmental Audit Regulation, assessment of grievances in accordance with the operations and facilities as stated in the Annex-1 and Annex-2 of the Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses.</p> <p>Article 6 states that the facilities generating odorous emissions shall need to undertake the following mitigations during the construction and operation phases;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of odorous emissions by means of application of best available production/treatment techniques in order to reduce the hazardous impacts on the community and environment. • Undertaking necessary precautions as stated in this regulation. • Ensuring the odorous emission limit values as set by this regulation are not exceeded. • Undertaking measurements in accordance with the procedures and principles as stated in this regulation, if desired by the authorities. <p>Article 9 sets out the emission limits. The geometric average of the at least three representative odorous samples taken in accordance with the national/international standards from sources during their operational activities, which receives grievances, and measured by olfactometry; If the measurement</p> <p>a) 1,000 KB/m³ and below, no procedure is applied related with the treatment of odorous emissions at source.</p> <p>b) 1,000-10,000 KB/m³ , the odorous control/additional control measures need to be undertaken in the facilities and measurements shall be undertaken at source/sources in order to understand the efficiency of the measures, thereby the time is given for the preparation of the related report to be submitted to the relevant authority.</p> <p>c) 10,000 KB/m³ and above, administrative sanction is applied in line with the Article 16 of this regulation. The odorous control/additional control measures need to be undertaken in the facilities and measurements shall be undertaken at source/sources in order to understand the efficiency of the measures, thereby the time is given for the preparation of the related report to be submitted to the relevant authority.</p> <p>After necessary measures are undertaken, emission measurements are repeated.</p> <p>If there are more than one odorous emission sources in the facility, each odorous flowrate is identified, sum up for the whole facility which is then divided by the sum of volumetric flowrate emitted from all sources. The average odorous emission concentrations as calculated above is assessed pursuant to section a, b and c.</p>	<p>Taking necessary actions to comply the odour limits of the regulation with necessary precautions.</p>
<p>Regulation on Control of Exhaust Gas Emissions</p>	<p>The regulation determines the required principles and procedures to ensure reduction of exhaust gas pollutants and their control by monitoring, in order to preserve the environment from pollution caused by motor vehicles in traffic.</p>	<p>Exhaust measurement stamp and Exhaust emission</p>

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(Official Gazette Date/Number: 11.03.2017/30004)	<p>Article 6 regulates the motor vehicles subject to exhaust gas emissions measurement and the time intervals of the measurements.</p> <p>Article 7 defines the vehicles which are not subject to exhaust gas emissions measurement. Work/construction equipment, tractors, two-, three- or four-wheeled motorcycles and mopeds, electric and hybrid electric vehicles and hydrogen-fuelled vehicles, unlicensed vehicles for exclusive use at the airports and diesel vehicles of model year 1979 and earlier are not subjected to exhaust gas emission measurement.</p> <p>According to Article 8, Exhaust gas emission measurements of vehicles are carried out through the Exhaust Gas Emission Measurement Tracking System. For exhaust gas emission measurement, the incoming vehicle is registered to the system with traffic registration information. The results of the measurements have to comply with TS 13231 Standards. A Measurement Report is given to the vehicle owner if the results comply with the standards. Otherwise, measurements must be renewed in 30 days with all requirements fulfilled.</p>	certificate check for the vehicles
<p>Regulation on Reduction of Sulphur Ratio in Some Types of Fuel Oil</p> <p>(Official Gazette date/no: 06.10.2009/27368)</p>	<p>According to Article 4 of this Regulation, fuels with sulphur content higher than 1.0% by mass cannot be used within the territories of Turkey.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5, a) middle distillate fuels, b) Group 1 marine gasoline with sulphur content higher than 0.1% by mass cannot be used.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All required measures must be implemented to avoid the use of marine fuels with sulphur content higher than 1.5% by mass in the SOx Emission Control Areas within the maritime domains and pollution control areas of the Republic of Turkey. This provision is applicable for all ships regardless of flags, including the vessels which started navigating outside the marine domain of the Republic of Turkey. • Vessels under Turkish Flag cannot use marine fuels with sulphur content higher than 1.5% by mass in the SOx Emission Control Areas defined by MARPOL Annex VI of International Maritime Organization (IMO). • As a condition for the entry into the ports of Turkey, all vessels regardless of their flags are obliged to keep regular and accurate logbook records including their fuel bunkering operations. • Judgement of the first clause shall be applied to; a) vessels under Turkish flag b) all vessels in Turkish ports regardless of their flag state in case of SOx Emission Control Areas. 	Comply with sulphur content standards for fuels

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<p>Regulation on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances (Official Gazette Date/Number: 07.04.2017/30031; last amended on 28.07.2017)</p>	<p>Provides procedures and principles related with the use and prohibition of ozone layer depleting substances controlled in the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>Section 2, Article 6 lists the limitations related with the controlled substances.</p> <p>Article 13, the use of controlled substances, that is listed under Annex-5 and Annex-8 of this regulation, in the production of aerosol (except inhaler) is prohibited.</p> <p>Article 17 (Leakage control) requires undertaking the precautions against leakage during the production of the controlled substances, the use including as industry raw material or active ingredient.</p> <p>Article 20, the areas where the controlled substances to be used in laboratories and analysis are listed in Annex-1 of this regulation. The purity ratio that need to be ensured for the controlled substances used in laboratories and testing are also listed in Annex-2 of this regulation.</p> <p>According to Article 24 (Periodic Control of Fixed Equipment), it is required by the end-user to annually (at least once) conduct and document inspections of fixed equipment containing more than 3 kg of controlled substances.</p> <p>The list of the controlled Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) and new ODS are given in Annex-5 and Annex-8 of this Regulation, respectively.</p>	<p>The list of controlled ODSs shall be taken into account.</p>
SOIL		
<p>Regulation on Soil Pollution Control and Point-Source Contaminated Sites (Official Gazette Date/Number: 08.06.2010/27605; last amended on 11.07.2013)</p>	<p>The regulation defines the principles and procedures to prevent the contamination of soil, to determine the sites and sectors where pollution exists or is likely to exist, and to remediate and monitor contaminated soil and sites in line with the sustainable development goals.</p> <p>According to Article 6, it is fundamental to prevent soil pollution at its source. It is forbidden to dispose of any kind of waste that can cause harm to the soil directly or indirectly, by discharging into the receiving environment or storing waste in a way that is contrary to the standards and methods defined in Environmental Law and relevant regulations. It forbids the mixing of contaminated soil with clean soil.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 8, the regulation requires all existing and prospective industries which are included in Annex-2 Table 2 of the regulation to declare an Activity Preliminary Information Form to the Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning and the Provincial Directorate shall control and approve this Form. The activity/facility owners shall submit this written and signed Form to the Provincial Directorate.</p> <p>According to Article 10, the Provincial Directorate will then make an assessment of the sites with respect to the Evaluation Criteria given in Annex-4. If at least one of the criteria is valid for the subject site, it is characterized as a "Suspicious Site" and added to the "Suspicious Site List".</p> <p>The list of generic pollutant limit values is given in Annex-1 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>Activity Preliminary Information Form shall be prepared and submitted accordingly.</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p><u>Annex-4 "Evaluation Criteria":</u></p> <p>1. Presence of hazardous chemicals within the operation site and based on storage type for any hazardous chemical: (a) Regarding storage: (i) Lack of ground isolation, or (ii) Use of open space without a drainage system. (b) Aboveground tanks: (i) Lack of leakage control, or (ii) Lack of leakage control in pipes, or (iii) Lack of ground insulation. (c) Underground tanks: (i) Tank is single wall, or (ii) Tank is 10 years old and older, or (iii) Lack of leakage control, or (iv) Lack of leakage control in pipes, or (v) Lack of corrosion protection or cathodic protection.</p> <p>2. Occurrence of industrial accidents within the operation site.</p> <p>3. Temporary storage of hazardous wastes within the operation site, and: (a) Any of the stored wastes is marked as (A) in Annex 4 Waste List of the "Regulation Concerning General Principles of Waste Management ", or (b) Absence of impermeable layer in the hazardous waste temporary storage area, or (c) Absence of drainage system around the hazardous waste temporary storage area.</p> <p>4. Presence of a treatment plant for the industrial wastewater generated during the operation, and: (a) Temporary storage of treatment sludge within the operation site, or (b) Discharge of treated wastewater to land.</p>	
<p>Law on Soil Preservation and Land Use (No: 5403) (Official Gazette date/no: 19.07.2005/25880; last amended on 10.07.2019)</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to determine principles and procedures regarding preservation and development of soil, classification of agricultural land, determination of size of agricultural lands (minimum and sufficient income) and prevention of divisions and planned use of agricultural lands and agricultural lands with sufficient income in line with sustainable development with a particular focus on environment.</p> <p>During the use of the property right of the lands that belong to State and privately owned by the Treasury as well as real and legal persons, necessary mitigation measures that are proposed in this Law shall be undertaken in order not to prevent vegetative production function, industrial, socio-economic and ecological functions of soil.</p> <p>Article 9. Soil preservation and prevention of soil loss, as a result of natural and artificial causes during any development and investment that require land use, will be realized through the implementation of land use plans, agricultural land use plan and soil preservation projects.</p>	<p>Land Use Plan and Soil Preservation Projects</p>
WASTE		
<p>Waste Management Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 02.04.2015/29314; last amended on 23.03.2017)</p>	<p>The Waste Management Regulation lays down the principles and procedures concerning the management of wastes from their production to disposal and preserving the environment and human health at the same time; and use of natural resources through waste reduction, reuse and recycling. This regulation also covers market surveillance and control of the products having key criteria, features and provisions in terms of environment and human health.</p>	<p>Waste Management Plan Temporary Storage Area Permit (if necessary) Keep waste records at least for 5 years</p>

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	<p>In this scope, the regulation covers the wastes stated in Annex 4 of the regulation and electric/electronic wastes, packaging, vehicle, batteries and accumulator products. This regulation does not cover gas emissions, radioactive wastes, wastewater, decommissioned explosives and related wastes, non-contaminated excavation soils, contaminated soil (non-excavated), droppings (manure used as agricultural fertilizer), carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered, animal by products other than animal wastes sent to the biogas, composting, incineration and sanitary landfilling facilities, agricultural and forestry materials and products (used biomass as a source of energy), ship wastes and waste reception facilities.</p> <p>According to the Article 9 of the Regulation, waste generators are obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a waste management plan by defining characterisation of their wastes for approval of PDoEU; • Provide training for their employees who are responsible for the collection, transport and temporary storage of wastes; • Keep records of wastes in line with the principles defined by the MoEU and to package and label wastes properly; • Fill out waste declaration forms for the preceding year by the end of March each year through web-based system of MoEU for approval; • Print out waste declaration form and keep a copy of it for five years; • Keep municipal wastes available for collection at the places (such as houses and workplaces) where they are generated in a way that do not pose a risk to environment and human health and as defined by the institutions and organisations which are authorised for collection and disposal of municipal wastes within the scope of the relevant legislation; • Notify the PDoEU in case of deliberate disposal or accidental spillage of wastes and similar incidents not later than 24 hours from the occurrence of such event and submit a report covering the information on the date and location of the accident, type and amount of the waste, cause of the accident, rehabilitation of the site of the accident to the PDoEU not later than 30 calendar days from the occurrence of such event. In order to prevent pollution caused by any deliberate disposal or accidental spillage of wastes and similar incidents, the waste generator is obligated to reinstate the area where the incident happened not later than a month from the occurrence of such incident and to cover all expenses. <p>As per Article 12, the waste generator is obligated to determine the waste code in accordance with the waste code identification hierarchy and waste code explanations in Annex-1.</p> <p>Article 15. Obligation of Record Keeping: Waste-generating facilities and businesses together with the persons, institutions and organizations, waste transportation and processing facilities, are liable to apply</p>	<p>(yearly Waste Declaration Forms and Waste Transportation Forms)</p> <p>Notification to the MoEU</p> <p>Hazardous Waste Financial Liability Insurance</p> <p>Establish proper waste collection equipment/ system including proper labelling and packaging</p> <p>Waste management training for the employees</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>online systems, keep records of according to the processes that the waste is subjected according to the methods, maintain the records for at least 5 years, send them to the Ministry at intervals specified by the Ministry and provide them to the Ministry for review and audit. The record should include the waste code specified in Annex-4, waste quantity, waste source, disposal facility, transportation type and the processes that the waste is subjected according to the methods specified in Annex-2A and Annex-2B. Parties shall review their documents to independent consulting firms if necessary.</p> <p>Article 16. Obligation of Liability Insurance: Those who are engaged in the activities of hazardous waste collection, transportation, temporary and interim storage, recycling, reuse and disposal, and temporary storage of hazardous waste are obliged to hold liability insurance according to the principals specified in this regulation against any accidents that may occur or damages to the third parties and the environment. Those facilities who do not comply with the obligation of having liability insurance shall not be permitted to undertake such activities. The regulation introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". Extended producer responsibility covers electric and electronic waste, vehicle, packaging, batteries and accumulators.</p> <p>In Annex-4 of the Regulation, all the wastes that are in the scope of the Regulation are listed. In Annex-3/A, characteristics of hazardous wastes are listed and in Annex-3/B thresholds for defining a waste as hazardous waste are listed. If a waste is marked as (M) in Annex-4, the waste producer should carry out analyses with accredited laboratories in order to define the waste as hazardous or not by using thresholds listed in Annex-3/B. After characterisation of waste, waste producers can temporarily store their wastes on site by obeying provisions listed in Article 13 before sending them to licensed companies. According to Article 13, temporarily stored waste label shall bear the type of waste (i.e. hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste), waste code, the amount and the date of the storage. Wastes shall be temporarily stored in a way that they do not react with each other.</p> <p>Except for medical wastes, hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes can be temporarily stored up to 6 months and one year, respectively.</p> <p>Waste generators producing a thousand (1,000) kilograms or more hazardous waste per month shall be obligated to obtain temporary storage permit from PDoEU for their temporary storage areas/containers for hazardous wastes. Permit for temporary storage area/container is granted indefinitely. In case of any changes to the temporary storage area conditions, temporary storage permit should be renewed.</p> <p>"Hazardous Substances and Hazardous Waste Financial Liability Insurance" shall be taken out for hazardous waste temporary storage areas / containers in line with the provisions of Article 16, regardless of the quantity of hazardous waste temporarily stored.</p>	
Regulation on Control of Excavated Soil, Construction and Demolition Wastes	The Regulation defines the management of excavated soils and wastes from works of demolition or construction activities.	Waste transportation and acceptance certificate Proper

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
(Official Gazette Date/Number: 18.03.2004/25406; last amended on 26.03.2010)	<p>Article 9. Obligations of Excavation Soil and Construction/Demolition Waste Generators: Excavation soil and construction/demolition waste producers shall: (i) Ensure the minimization and management of the adverse effects of wastes on the environment and human health in accordance with the provisions of this regulation (ii) Obtain the necessary permits and approvals during the stages of generation of waste, transportation and storage (iii) Collect the wastes separately, recycle and store during their operations. Wastes should not contain any hazardous, dangerous and foreign matters (iv) Obtain "Waste Transportation and Acceptance Certificate" for waste transportation and storage before the commencement of operation (if the amount of waste exceeds 2 tons) (v) Not dispose the wastes anywhere except for recycling and landfill sites permitted by the Municipality or local administrative authority (vi) Meet all the expenses required for the management of wastes (vii) Compensate and remediate the pollution as a result of an accident that may happen during waste generation, transportation and landfilling.</p> <p>Article 14. Precautions to be taken during excavation work: Excavators are required to take the precautions to reduce dust emissions, noise and visual impacts and enclose the activity area. The amount of soil to be generated during the excavation procedure shall be planned to be equal to filling volumes and the usage of excavation soil primarily in the activity area shall be ensured. Operators who have at least 2,000 square meters area of land apart from the construction site, can store the excavation soil in this area temporarily for reuse.</p> <p>Article 22. Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal: Asbestos, paint, fluorescent, mercury, acid and similar hazardous wastes that are present in construction/demolition wastes shall be collected separately from other wastes and disposed in accordance with the provisions of the Waste Management Regulation.</p> <p>Article 23. Waste Transportation and Acceptance Certificate: The generators of excavation soil and construction/demolition wastes are responsible of transporting/having them transported to appropriately permitted landfill sites with transportation vehicles having the necessary transportation permissions. Generators of excavation soil and construction/demolition waste above 2 tons shall apply to municipalities if within the municipal boundaries, to related district municipalities if within the metropolitan municipality boundaries, to the greatest local administrative authority if outside the municipal boundaries and obtain a "Waste Transportation and Acceptance Certificate".</p>	management of the excavation and construction wastes in line with Article 9.
<p>Medical Waste Control Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 25.01.2017/29959)</p>	<p>Includes the principles regarding the collection of the medical wastes generated from operational activities of health institutions indicated in the Annex-1, and the temporary storage, transportation within the health facility and disposal of medical wastes as the signs indicated in the Annex-2 of the regulation.</p> <p>Article 4. Definitions Medical Wastes: Medical wastes mean the infectious, pathological and sharps wastes. Hazardous Wastes: Wastes defined in the Waste Management Regulation.</p> <p>Article 5. General principles: (i) Direct or indirect disposal of the medical wastes to the receiving environment is prohibited (ii) Medical wastes shall not be mixed with hazardous and domestic wastes (iii)</p>	<p>Ensure medical waste generation and relevant practices are covered under Waste Management Plan</p> <p>Personnel issues (periodical trainings and medical checks,</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>Separate collection, transportation and disposal of the medical wastes at source is essential (iv) Medical waste producers, transporters and disposers are responsible for the hazards arising from environmental pollution and deterioration (v) Medical waste producers are obliged to cover expenses for waste disposal (vi) Works within the scope of the medical waste management shall be carried out by the relevant trained personnel. The personnel shall be regularly trained and medically checked.</p> <p>Medical facilities are defined as the persons, institutions and organisations that generate medical waste as a result of their activities and are listed in Annex-1 of the Regulation. Obligations of medical facilities are given under Article 9 of this Regulation. Separation of medical wastes from other types of wastes is essential. Medical wastes should be collected in special bags and boxes defined in the Regulation. Works within the scope of the medical waste management shall be carried out by the relevant trained personnel. The personnel shall be regularly trained and medically checked at least once every six months. Medical facilities which daily generate more than 50 kilograms of medical wastes are obligated to establish a temporary medical waste storage facility. Medical facilities which daily generate up to 50 kilograms of medical wastes are obligated to have a temporary medical waste container. Medical facilities which daily generate up to 1 kilogram of medical wastes are obligated to deliver its medical wastes to the nearest or most suitable temporary waste storage facility/container or to medical waste collection vehicle. Medical facilities are obligated to regularly record information on the amount of the medical waste generated.</p> <p>According to Article 22, medical facilities are also obligated to prepare and implement a medical waste management plan covering the information relevant to separate collection, transportation and temporary storage of the medical wastes and measures to be taken in case of an incident. Medical waste management plans can be integrated into a waste management plan. Medical facilities are obligated to update their medical waste management plan every year. Provisions related with medical waste management plan are given in details in Article 22 of this Regulation. Medical facilities are obligated to regularly record the information regarding the amounts of the medical wastes and fill out waste declaration form for the preceding year by the end of March each year through web based system of MoEU and to keep an approved copy of the waste declaration form for five years.</p> <p>The provisions related with separation, collection, transportation and temporary storage of medical wastes are given in Section 3 of this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>personal protective equipment etc.)</i></p>
<p>Communiqué on Recycling of Certain Non-hazardous Wastes (Official Gazette Date/Number: 17.06.2011/27967; Last amended on 11.03.2015)</p>	<p>This Communiqué regulates minimization, collection, separation, temporary storage, recycling, and reuse of the certain non-hazardous wastes, constitution of recycling facilities etc. The Communiqué covers certain non-hazardous wastes listed in Annex-4 of Regulation on General Principles of Waste Management. Non-hazardous wastes listed in Annex-2 of this communiqué are out of scope.</p> <p>General principles regarding management of non-hazardous wastes are given in Article 5 of this Communiqué. Pursuant to Article 5, recycling of non-hazardous wastes in unlicensed facilities is forbidden.</p>	<p>Ensure covering non-hazardous waste generation and management practices in Waste Management Plan</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>Pursuant to Article 8, a 3-year "Waste Management Plan" concerning non-Hazardous waste shall be prepared and approval from the Provincial Environmental Directorate shall be received. Annual non-hazardous waste declaration forms shall be submitted for the preceding year by the end of March, through the web-based system of MoEU and the records/prints maintained at least 5 years.</p> <p>According to the Article 10, non-hazardous waste can be temporarily stored within the facility for maximum one year provided that all required measures are taken (drainage system, screen, collection systems etc.).</p>	Ensure including non-hazardous wastes in Waste Declaration Form
<p>Waste Oil Management Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 21.12.2019/30985)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Regulation on Management of Waste Oil is to provide standards for temporary storage, collection, transportation, refining, energy recovery and disposal of waste oils and to protection of environment and human health and ensure efficient use of natural resources. In Annex-1 of the regulation, waste oils are categorized into two as A and B, and waste oils in the same category can be collected together.</p> <p>Article 8 - Waste oil producers are liable to take all the necessary measures to minimize waste oil generation; not to mix waste oils with other category waste oils, water, solvent, toxic, hazardous and/or other goods/wastes; to temporarily store them separately depending on their categories and establish a storage area complied with Article 13 of Waste Management Regulation; to use easy to fill and empty tanks or barrels with "waste oil" phrase on them and take measures to prevent overflow, spill, infiltration and similar situations in the equipment used; to deliver waste oils to authorized organizations; to fill, approve and print the Waste Declaration Form annually using online platform prepared by MoEU by the end of March of the succeeding year and keep a copy for 5 years.</p>	<p>Appropriate storage of waste oils</p> <p>Analysis of waste oils to determine their types</p> <p>Recording the information of waste oils</p> <p>Ensure including waste oils in Waste Declaration Form</p>
<p>Packaging Waste Control Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 27.12.201726.06.2021/3028331523)</p>	<p>The regulation governs collection, recycling, and disposal of packaging waste.</p> <p>Producers of packaging wastes are liable to collect packaging waste separately and comply with packaging waste management plan of the municipality they are affiliated with; to deliver to the municipal collection system or waste collection centers as determined by the municipalities. Also, the packaging wastes, which are separately collected at their sources, can be delivered to licensed packaging waste processing plants. Industrial facilities are obligated to submit waste declaration form with regards to the packaging wastes to the MoEU in line with the Article 9 of "Regulation on Waste Management" and keep a copy of such records.</p>	<p>Ensure including packaging waste in Waste Declaration Form</p> <p>If packaged products will be sold, fulfill the collection and recycling quotas.</p>
<p>Regulation on Control of Waste Batteries and Accumulators (Official Gazette Date/Number: 31.08.2004/25569; last amended on 23.12.2014)</p>	<p>The purpose of the regulation is to control the disposal of batteries and accumulators. The regulation defines the labelling and marking, reducing the amount of hazardous materials in manufacturing process and collection, transportation and disposal of waste batteries separate from other domestic wastes.</p> <p>The facilities are required to dispose of the batteries and accumulators by certified collectors and disposal facilities.</p> <p>The general provisions regarding management of waste batteries and accumulators are given in Article 5 of this Regulation.</p>	Ensure disposing of the batteries and accumulators via certified collectors and disposal facilities

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
Regulation on Control of End of Life Tires (Official Gazette Date/Number: 25.11.2006/26357; last amended on 11.03.2015)	Article 5. The principles related to end-of-life tire management include the following; (i) End-of-life tire producer, after replacing the vehicle tires, shall give the tires to an authorized hauler or the tire distribution and sale companies (ii) End-of-life tires shall be given to the authorized haulers free of charge. Unauthorized institutions or individuals are prohibited from transportation.	Ensure disposing of the end of life tires via certified collectors and disposal facilities
Regulation on Control of Waste Vegetable Oils (Official Gazette Date/Number: 06.06.2015/29378)	This Regulation provides legal and technical principles for temporary storage, collection, transportation, recovery and disposal of waste vegetable oil. General principles on vegetable waste oil management are presented in Article 5 of this Regulation. As per Article 5, waste vegetable oils should be collected separately than other waste types in proper containers, sent to the licensed recycling or waste vegetable oil interim storage facilities. In case waste vegetable oils are generated by institutions providing catering services within another institution or organisation, the company providing catering services is considered as the waste vegetable oil generator. Institutions, organisations or enterprises generating waste vegetable oil are liable to make an annual contract with licensed recycling facilities for collection or with interim storage facilities. Pursuant to Article 10, generators of waste vegetable oil are obligated to submit waste vegetable oil amount of the preceding year by the end of March each year through web-based system of MoEU. The provisions on the transportation of vegetable oils and temporary storage are provided in Article 13 and Article 14, respectively. According to Article 13, transportation of waste vegetable oils shall be carried out by licenced haulers.	Ensure including waste vegetable oil in Waste Declaration Form Dispose and transport waste vegetable oils by licenced haulers
Regulation on Control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Official Gazette Date/Number: 22.5.2012/28300)	This regulation sets out the legal and technical procedures regarding the limitation of use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic wastes in order to protect the human health and environment from the production and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment; identification of the applications exempted from this classification, controlling the import of electrical and electronic equipment; reduction of the electrical and electronic waste generation and methods and targets related with reuse and recycling to reduce the amount of waste to be disposed of. The liabilities of the producers, consumers, distributors and processing facilities are given in Article 9, 10, 11 and 12 of this regulation. Article 11. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment consumers are obliged to store wastes separated from other domestic wastes and are responsible for the transportation of those wastes to the collection points designated by distributors, municipalities, producers and processing facilities.	Ensure including the equipment in Waste Declaration Form
Regulation on Reception of Wastes from Ships and Waste Control	This Regulation defines procedures and principals regarding the waste reception facilities required to be established by the responsible and waste reception vessels to protect marine environment and prevent	Notification to relevant waste reception facility and port authority

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
(Official Gazette date/no: 26.12.2004/25682; last amended on 17.10.2017)	<p>disposal of wastes and cargo wastes generated from vessels operating marine areas that are under the jurisdiction of Turkey.</p> <p>According to Article 5, for the purpose of preventing marine pollution, it is forbidden to directly and/or indirectly discharge vessel generated wastes into the sea environment in a manner that harms the environment. Private and legal persons responsible for the transferring of the vessel generated wastes to waste reception facilities and waste reception vessels, temporary storage and disposal of those wastes shall take the required measures to avoid causing any negative impacts on environment and human health.</p> <p>As per Article 6, it is mandatory for the obligated parties to receive waste from vessels, to individually or jointly establish waste reception facilities with adequate capacity and technical equipment to serve for the reception of vessel-generated wastes. On the condition that the obligated parties to receive waste from vessels are in charge, waste reception facilities can be operated by third parties as well. The obligated parties to receive waste from vessels are also obliged to obtain Temporary Operation Permit and Environmental Licence Certificate from Ministry. The liabilities of the obligated parties to receive waste from vessels are further described in Article 6. Article 8 deals with waste reception vessels.</p> <p>Article 7. If it is considered by the management of Ports that the implementation of the provisions of this Regulation is not possible or unnecessary for their activities, exemption request can be made through written application to the Ministry. The difficulty of the implementation of the provisions of this Regulation, alternative applications to be proposed for the compliance of the provisions of MARPOL 73/78 as well as other information to be requested by the Ministry can be provided in this written application. If the application of the management of port is found suitable by the Ministry after the necessary assessment concerning the physical properties of Port, traffic, type and amount of waste to be generated by the ships are made, exemption certificate is given to the Port management. If the Metropolitan Municipality is providing waste reception services; application shall be made by the Ministry to obtain exemption certificate after the waste reception agreement is made with Metropolitan Municipality by port operators that are operating in the jurisdiction. If there is a change in the conditions of the exemption of the ports that have already obtained exemption certificate, a report explaining the change in the condition shall be submitted to the Ministry.</p> <p>According to Article 10, vessels (except for those transiting through within Turkey's maritime jurisdiction) shall be obliged to deliver wastes which are generated from their activities and defined within the scope of this Regulation to waste reception facilities or waste reception vessels that are established and operated pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation. While docking at a port, the master of the vessel shall notify the waste reception responsible and port authority on the type and amount of waste on board, whether they will deliver that waste to the waste reception facility or they will deliver wastes to the other port. The method and systems of communication in this respect shall be determined by the Ministry and Under Secretariat.</p> <p>The provisions for environmental licencing of waste reception facilities and vessels are given in Article 12 and Article 13 of this Regulation, respectively.</p>	

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	Article 18 of the Regulation defines the liabilities associated with the transferring of the vessel generated wastes from vessels to waste reception facilities or waste reception vessels.	
Circular (2020/19) on Reception of Wastes from Ships (Date: 08.07.2020)	<p>There are series of mitigation measures undertaken within the scope of the struggle against Covid-19. There are a number of limitations proposed against reception of wastes from ships that are implemented in line with the agreement on Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) according to the Circular 2020/14.</p> <p>It is stated that the controlled normalization process has been started considering the positive developments (i.e. decrease in spread of viruses, transmission, decrease in the rate of increase in cases). Therefore, it is stated that the Circular 2020/14 is repealed with this Circular.</p> <p>Reception of wastes from ships to be performed in line with Regulation on Reception of Wastes from Ships and Waste Control are performed regardless of practical regulations including measures and hygienic conditions as disclosed by International Maritime Organization (IMO), Ministry of Health Scientific Committee and its related administrations. On the other hand, wastes (masks and gloves) from ships shall be managed in line with Circular 2020/12 on Covid-19 Measures in the Management of Personal Hygiene Material Wastes such as Disposable Mask, Gloves.</p>	Ensure proper waste management
Circular (2020/20) on Implementation of Marine Wastes (date: 08.07.2020)	<p>The purpose of this Circular is to regulate principles and procedures regarding Maritime Waste Implementations (DAU) covering Monitoring Wastes from Ships and Blue Card System to be used during notification process for wastes and cargo wastes and management of wastes generated from normal operations of ships in Turkey's maritime jurisdiction.</p> <p>The responsibilities of vessel agents and vessels are provided in Article 6 of this regulation.</p> <p>Vessels, that are subject to blue card system, are obliged to register the vessels through coastal facilities to the blue card system. Vessels, that are within the scope of the blue card system and travelling within the Turkish maritime territories for the first time, are obliged to make registration to the blue card system through coastal facilities together with navigation permit.</p> <p>Article 10. vessels shall have waste transfer form for the wastes to be sent to the waste reception facilities or waste reception vessels.</p> <p>Article 11. Administrative sanction (pursuant to the relevant provisions of Environmental Law) will be charged to those, that are not documented whether they undertake waste transfer in line with the procedures and principals defined in Regulation on Reception of Wastes from Ships and Waste Control and in this Circular.</p> <p>Vessels, that do not contain waste collection tank in line with Technical Regulation of Vessels, are not examined for waste collection tank.</p>	Ensure proper waste management (for the parties who is responsible for the vessel activities).
Regulation on Notifications in accordance with SOLAS and MARPOL Agreements	'The Regulation covers procedures and principles related to the reporting, communication and notification within the context of the international SOLAS and MARPOL Conventions. The Regulation also aims to contribute to prevention of marine pollution from ships and ensuring safety of life and property by meeting the	Notifications to be provided by the ships/vessels

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
(Official Gazette date/no: 11.08.2006/26256)	<p>national responsibilities. This Regulation has been prepared in parallel with the provisions of International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS-1974/1988) and International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL-1973/1978).</p> <p>According to Article 2, unless stated otherwise, this Regulation applies to i) Authorised institutions by General Directorate of Maritime and authorised ship inspection officers; ii) Turkish flagged ships regardless of where they are; and iii) Foreign flagged ships in Turkish inland waters, territorial waters, ports and exclusive economic zone. This Regulation does not apply to State ships.</p> <p>In compliance with SOLAS and MARPOL, the principles stated in Annex - 1 (Mandatory Notification Table within the Framework of SOLAS) and Annex - 2 (Mandatory Notification Table within the Framework of MARPOL) are applied about the mandatory reports, bodies responsible for reporting, the aim of the reports, the units to be sent the reports and the forms to be used. The notification principles and procedures for ships are contained in Article 6. A list of focal points to be contacted in Turkey regarding the notification activities are listed under Annex-3 of this Regulation.</p>	
<p>Zero Waste Regulation (Official Gazette date/no: 12.07.2019/30829)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Regulation is to define general procedures and principles for the establishment, widespread implementation, improvement, monitoring, financing, recording and documentation of zero waste management system which aims to protect the environment and human health and all resources in line with the effective management of raw materials and natural resources and sustainable development principles.</p> <p>This Regulation covers the principles for establishment and monitoring of zero waste management system and preparation of zero waste certificate for local administrations, other places defined in Annex-1 of this Regulation and those who wish to establish a zero waste management system on a voluntary basis. In Annex-1 of this Regulation, deadline for establishment of zero waste management system is defined as 31 December 2020 for the industrial facilities that fall under Annex-1 of the EIA Regulation. Wastes generated in the places where zero waste management system is established and included in the Annex-4 of Waste Management Regulation are within the scope of this system. However, process wastes (except for the wastes similar in content to or structurally similar to domestic wastes) generated as a result of the activities of industrial facilities shall not be evaluated within the scope of the zero waste certificate defined in this Regulation until the relevant criteria are defined by the Ministry. A Zero Waste Certificate is defined as the document which will be given to the parties who establish zero waste management system. The validity period of the zero waste certificate is five (5) years.</p> <p>General principles are given in details in Article 5 of this Regulation. According to Article 5, it is essential to take necessary precautions in a way that do not pose a risk to the environment and human health during collection and temporary storage of wastes according to their characterisation in line with the explanations in Annex-5 of this Regulation. Zero Waste Information System shall be used for the activities within the scope of the zero waste management system and submission of information and documents requested for these</p>	<p>Establish Zero Waste Management System</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	activities. It is essential to establish, operate, develop and monitor zero waste management system in line with the criteria defined in this Regulation.	
<p>Communiqué on Road Transportation of Wastes (Official Gazette date/no: 20.03.2015/29301)</p>	<p>The aim of this Communiqué is to determine the principles regarding road transportation of wastes listed under Annex-4 of the Waste Management Regulation. This Communiqué covers the waste codes marked as (*) in the Annex-4 of the Waste Management Regulation and principles regarding the road transportation of the wastes specified in the Annex-1 of this Communiqué.</p> <p>This Communiqué defines "waste" as any type of substances generated as a result of any activity and disposed to the environment or any type of substances listed in the Annex-1 of the Waste Management Regulation. The general provisions of this Communiqué are given in Article 5. According to the Article 5 of this Communiqué, waste generators, licenced waste transportation companies and vehicles, waste management companies which hold temporary operation permit or environmental permit and licence the parties involved in road carriage of dangerous goods activities shall be obligated to comply with the provisions of Regulation on Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR). Wastes shall be transported by vehicles that hold ADR Certificate of Conformity / Vehicle Certificate of Conformity. Vehicles to be used for the transportation of wastes and natural and legal persons to which these vehicles are affiliated shall obtain a waste transportation license from the relevant PDoEU. Any type of wastes or material/goods other than the type of wastes specified in the licence document shall not be transported by licenced vehicles. Online Mobile Waste Tracking System (MoTAT) shall be used during transportation of wastes.</p> <p>There is no obligation to use licensed vehicles for transportation of wastes, that are covered within the scope of this Communiqué (except for medical wastes), of an amount up to 50 kilograms at one shift. However, official records with regards to such transportations shall be kept. Appropriate packaging and labelling shall be made in accordance with the international accepted standards required by the waste management facilities which already have temporary operation permit or environmental permit and license. As per Article 5, medical wastes shall not be transported together with the other type of wastes. Medical waste transportation vehicles shall not be used for the transportation of any other type of wastes.</p> <p>The obligations of waste generators are given in details in Article 8 of this Communiqué. Waste generators shall be obligated to register to the Ministry's online system. Waste generators shall carry out waste transportation activities via companies/vehicles who hold valid (in-date) waste transportation licenses and shall notify Provincial Directorate in case of identification of such vehicles operating without a valid licence. In the event that wastes are not accepted by a waste management facility, waste generator shall direct the waste hauler to another waste management company or shall ensure that such wastes are brought back by the hauler and processed in a proper waste management facility.</p>	Waste transportations through MoTAT

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE		
<p>Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (Official Gazette Date/ Number: 30.11.2022/32029)</p>	<p>The regulation establishes standards for acceptable levels of noise and vibration during the day and at night in different environments (residential, commercial, industrial, etc), limits on increases in noise levels and standards for construction sites. The regulation also covers principles and criteria for buildings exposed to vibration.</p> <p>The environmental noise levels from each facility and establishment shall not exceed the limit values defined in Table-1 of Annex-2 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Environmental noise levels from activities at construction sites of planned industrial activities shall not exceed the limits given in Table 1 of Annex-2. Construction activities can be carried out between 10:00 and 22:00. Working hours of the projects that are identified as public benefit including urban main roads, construction activities that would interrupt traffic during the daytime will be defined by the consent of Provincial Environmental Council.</p> <p>Vibration levels at very sensitive and sensitive areas, which will be created by activities such as driving piles during construction and by heavy construction machines, shall not exceed the levels given in Table-5 of Annex-2.</p> <p>In the buildings used as resident or office, vibrations caused by machinery and equipment such as electric motors, pumps and fans shall not exceed the limit values defined in Table-4 of Annex-2 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Facilities listed in Annex-1/ Annex-2 of the "Regulation on Permits and Licenses to be obtained pursuant to the Environmental Law" which are subject to an integrated Environmental Permit, with the exception of those indicated with * are required to prepare an Acoustic Report for noise evaluation pursuant to this regulation.</p>	<p>Acoustic Report Environmental noise level assessment report (if requested by relevant authority) Noise permit (within the scope of the "Environmental Permit")</p>
<p>Regulation on Environmental Noise Generation due to Equipment Used in Open Space (Official Gazette date/no: 30.12.2006/26392; last amended on 06.06.2017)</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to determine the principles and procedures regarding the application of noise emission standards regarding the noise generated by outdoor equipment, collection of technical documents and information, compliance assessment procedures and marking to protect human health and contribute to maintaining the internal market. Article 5 of this Regulation sets out provisions related to: equipment (grader, crushing plant, generators etc.) subject to noise limits (i.e. permissible sound power level); and, equipment subject to noise marking. This Regulation has been prepared in parallel with the Directive 2000/14/EC and Directive 2005/88/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>According to Article 6, basic noise emission standards are defined in Section A and Section B of the Annex-3 of this Regulation for each type of equipment.</p> <p>According to Article 9, equipment placed on the market or put into service within the scope of this Regulation shall bear the CE marking of conformity. Further details regarding CE marking are provided in Article 9 and Annex IV.</p>	<p>Proper management of construction and operation equipment in compliance with Annex-3</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		
<p>Regulation on Road Transportation of Dangerous Goods (by Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure) (Official Gazette Date/Number: 18.06.2022 /31870)</p>	<p>The regulation defines the transportation conditions for dangerous goods (packaging and signing, vehicle properties etc.) by road and responsibilities, rights, provisions and working conditions of the senders, receivers, filling parties, loaders, unloaders, packaging parties, transporters and drivers. This regulation is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).</p> <p>In carriage of dangerous goods on road, it shall be mandatory to use packages described in Section 5 of ADR and tested by the Ministry or by an organisation authorised by the authority of a country which is a party to ADR and UN certificated.</p> <p>Under the regulation, entities that transport dangerous goods are required to hold one of the authority certificates C1, C2, K1, K2, K3, L1, L2, M1, M2, N1, N2, P1, or P2.</p> <p>Administrative sanctions for establishments, that are operating as senders, recipients, fillers, loaders, unloaders, packers, and carriers and having a Dangerous Goods Operations Certificate and required to employ a Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor or receive services from a Dangerous Goods Safety Consultant. Training requirements of dangerous Goods Safety Advisors, exams, duties, authorizations and responsibilities as well as Dangerous Goods Safety Consultant duties, authorizations and responsibilities are determined by the Ministry.</p> <p>Documents required to be kept in vehicles carrying dangerous goods are listed under Section 3 of the Regulation.</p> <p>Regulation identifies responsibilities in Section 4 for each party that are involved in the transportation of dangerous goods.</p> <p>Article 22. The responsibilities of the recipient are a) not to postpone the acceptance of the cargo unless there is a condition preventing the delivery of the cargo; b) in cases where dangerous goods are transported through container and a violation concerning the provisions of the ADR is identified; to deliver the cargo to the transporter once the violation is resolved; c) not to give permission to start fire, open lighting and smoking as well as the presence of material and clothes that have ignition potential in the close vicinity of the vehicles during unloading; and d) to comply with the provisions of the Section 5.4.1. of the ADR.</p> <p>Article 23. The responsibilities of the unloader are to a) compare the information regarding cargos that are in the transportation unit such as packaging, container, tank and tanker etc. as well as the information in the transportation document before unloading and identify the exact cargo to the unloaded; b) control if there is a damage in the packaging, tank, vehicle or container before and during unloading that can pose danger for the unloading process and suspend unloading process if an adverse condition is identified until necessary measures are taken; c) ensure the removal of dangerous materials spread to the outer surface of tanks, vehicle or container right after unloading of vehicle, tank or container and safely closure of valves and</p>	<p>Transportation Authority Certificate <i>(relevant hauler should hold this permit)</i></p> <p>The activities shall be conducted in line with Article 14 and 15.</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>control/filling caps; d) ensure cleaning and disinfection of vehicles or containers that are used during transportation of dangerous goods; e) remove the hazard caution signed placed within the scope of ADR, from container when the container is completely emptied and cleaned following the transportation of dangerous goods; f) not to give permission regarding starting fire, open lighting and smoking as well as the presence of material and clothes that have ignition potential in the close vicinity of the vehicles during unloading; and g) to comply with the provisions of the Section 5.4.1. of the ADR.</p> <p>In case unloading process is undertaken by transporter or 3rd party within the scope of an agreement, transporter or 3rd party shall be obligated to obtain Dangerous Goods Operations Certificate and comply with the provisions given in this article.</p> <p>The special cases which may subject to exemption and/or special permit from Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure to become exempted from the provisions of the Regulation and ADR are given in Article 25.</p> <p>Together with the provisions of ADR, special rules with regards to use of bridges and sub-sea tunnels in the region of Turkish Straits and tunnels on the roads given in Article 26 of the Regulation shall be adhered in carriage of dangerous goods.</p>	
<p>Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (Official Gazette date/number: 23.06.2017/30105; last amended on 29.11.2019) (Turkish Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, abbreviated as KKDİK, is regarded as the Turkish counterpart of the EU REACH Regulation.)</p>	<p>Provides guidelines for registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction of chemicals inventory to ensure a high level of protection of human health and environment, encourage alternative methods for assessing the harm of substances, increase competition and innovation.</p> <p>As per Article 6, substances on their own, in mixtures or in articles shall not be manufactured or placed on the market unless they have been registered in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Regulation where this is required. As per Article 66, the registrations need to be finalised by 31.12.2023.</p> <p>According to Article 7, where this Regulation provides otherwise, any manufacturer or importer of a substance, either on its own or in one or more mixture(s), in quantities of one tonne or more per year shall apply for a registration to the MoEU through Chemical Registry System.</p> <p>As per Article 11, the registration dossiers (depending on the tonnage band) need to be reviewed by a Chemical Evaluation Safety certified expert according to Annex-18 of this Regulation and/or as per Article 15, a Chemical Safety Report needs to be prepared by a certified Chemical Safety Expert for a substance manufactured or imported by more than 10 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>As per Article 57, a substance on its own, in a mixture, or in an article, for which Annex-17 contains a restriction shall not be manufactured, placed on the market or used unless it complies with the conditions of that restriction.</p> <p>Article 46 lays down the general provisions that will be applicable for the authorisation of substances that will be implemented for the substances in the authorisation list that will be made available in Annex-14 of the Regulation. The authorisation list has not been disclosed by the MoEU.</p>	<p>Appropriate management and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for purchased and manufactured chemicals and chemical materials</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	According to Provisional Article 1, all registrants need to submit the pre-SIEF (Substance Information Exchange Forum) until 31.12.2020 with the requirements listed below to the MoEU through the Chemical Registry System available online at the web page; i) substance identity as per Annex-6 of this Regulation; and ii) role in the supply chain. The chemicals listed under Annex-14 of the regulation are subject to permission.	
Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (Official Gazette Date/Number: 11.12.2013/ 28848)	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to ensure high level of protection of human health and the environment as well as the free movement of substances, mixtures and some articles placed on the market by defining administrative and technical rules and principles for classification of substances and mixtures and the rules on labelling and packaging for hazardous substances and mixtures.</p> <p>This regulation shall apply to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Classification of substances and mixtures placed on the market, labelling and packaging of hazardous substances and mixtures b) manufacturers, importers and downstream users to classify substances and mixtures placed on the market, c) suppliers to label and package substances and mixtures placed on the market d) manufacturers, producers of articles and importers to classify those substances not placed on the market that are subject to Sections 1,3,4 and 5 of Annex 8 of this regulation, except substances that are included in the headings 1,2, and 3 of the Annex-1 of the Regulation on Inventory and Control of Chemicals (Official Gazette date/number: 26.12.2008/27092) . e) establishing a list of substances with their harmonized classifications and labelling elements in Part 3 of Annex-6. f) notification of classification and labelling of hazardous substances. g) establishing a classification and labelling of inventory of substances which is made up of all notifications, submissions and harmonized classifications and labelling elements referred to in sub sections d and e. <p>This regulation shall not apply for the following substances and mixtures which are final and intended for the final user:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Medicinal products in the scope of the Regulation on packaging and labelling of medicinal products for human use (Official Gazette date/number: 12.08.2005/25904). b) products in the scope of the Regulation on veterinary medicinal products (Official Gazette date/number: 24.12.2011/28512) or in the scope of the Regulation on non-medicinal veterinary health products (Official Gazette date/number: 12.12.2011/28145). c) products in the scope of the Regulation on cosmetics (Official Gazette date/number: 23.05.2005/ 25823). 	Ensure proper management of Substances and the Mixtures

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>d) products in the scope of the Regulation on Invasive Active Medical Devices (Official Gazette date/number:12.03.2002/24693).</p> <p>e) products in the scope of the Regulation on Turkish food codex (Official Gazette date/number:29.12.2011/28157).</p> <p>f) products in the scope of the Regulation placing on the market and use of animal feeding stuff (Official Gazette date/number:27.12.2011/28155).</p> <p>This regulation shall not apply for the following:</p> <p>a) substances and mixtures in the scope of the Regulation on safe transportation of radioactive substances (Official Gazette date/number:08.07.2005/25869).</p> <p>b) substances and mixtures which are subject to customs supervision, provided that they do not undergo any treatment or processing, and which are in temporary storage or in a free zone or free warehouse with a view to re-exportation or in transit</p> <p>c) non-isolated intermediates</p> <p>d) substances and mixtures for scientific research and development provided they are used under controlled conditions in accordance with workplace and environmental legislation in Turkey.</p> <p>e) waste defined in the Regulation on general principals of waste management (Official Gazette date/number:05.07.2008/26927).</p> <p>f) the transport of dangerous goods by air, sea, road, rail or inland waterways where article 35 applies</p> <p>g) relevant institutions may allow for exemptions from this Regulation in specific cases for certain substances or mixtures where necessary in the interests of defence.</p> <p>Article 5. a) substance or a mixture fulfilling the criteria related to physical hazards, health hazards or environmental hazards laid down in parts 2, 5 of Annex-1 is hazardous and shall be classified in relation to the respective hazard classes provided for the Annex. b) where in Annex-1, hazard classes are differentiated on the basis of the route of exposure or the nature of the effects, the substance or mixture shall be classified in accordance with such differentiation.</p> <p>Article 9. where new tests are carried out for the purposes of the Regulation tests on animals within the meaning of the Regulation on protection of test animals used in experimental and other scientific purposes (Official Gazette date/number: 12.12.2011/28141) shall be undertaken only where no other alternatives which provide adequate reliability and quality of data are possible. Tests on non-human primates shall be prohibited for the purposes of this Regulation. Tests on humans shall not be performed for the purposes of this regulation. Data obtained from other sources such as clinical studies can however be used for the purposes of this regulation.</p>	

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	Article 13. where a substance contains another substance itself classified as hazardous whether in the form of an identified impurity, additive or individual constituent, this shall be taken into account for the purposes of classification, if the concentration identified impurity, additive or individual constituent is equal to or greater than applicable limit value in accordance with the Annex-1.	
<p>Regulation on the Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Substances and Mixtures (Official Gazette Date/Number: 13.12.2014/ 29204) As of 21.12.2023, this Regulation will be repealed by Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals.</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to set technical principles and procedures regarding the preparation and distribution of safety data sheets (SDS) in order to efficiently control and monitor the potential impacts of hazardous substances and mixtures as presented to the market on human health and environment.</p> <p>Article 5. A SDS must be prepared under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the substance/mixture is classified as hazardous according to Regulation on the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Substances and Mixtures Regulation (Turkish CLP Regulation); • If there is a substance in the mixture with an occupational exposure limit recognised in the regulations; and • If the substance/mixture is determined as Persistent, Bio-accumulative, Toxic (PBT) or as very Persistent or very Bio-accumulative (vPvB). <p>The SDS is prepared in Turkish language in line with the format provided in Annex-1, Section 2. The SDS is prepared and signed off only by certified SDS authors. The SDSs of the products are uploaded to the special software in the Authority's web page by the supplier.</p>	<p>Ensure the SDS are in compliance with this regulation</p> <p>Ensure the SDS of the substances and mixtures placed on the market (including those imported) are written in Turkish and are accessible.</p>
<p>Regulation on the Persistent Organic Pollutants (Official Gazette Date/Number: 14.11.2018/30595)</p>	<p>The aim of this Regulation is to protect human health and the environment from negative impacts of persistent organic pollutants (POPs). This Regulation has been prepared within the framework of harmonisation with the legislation of the European Union, taking into account the Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30/09/2016 on persistent organic pollutants. In the Regulation, POP is defined as substance with the characteristics defined in Annex D of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</p> <p>Article 5. The production, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex 1 of the Regulation, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be prohibited. The production, placing on the market and use of substances listed in Annex 2 of the Regulation, whether on their own, in preparations or as constituents of articles, shall be restricted in accordance with the conditions set out in that Annex. Exemptions from control measures are listed under Article 6 of the Regulation.</p>	<p>Ensure proper management of the organic pollutants listed in annexes of the regulation</p> <p>Ensure proper management of their wastes according to annexes of the regulation</p>

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<p>Regulation on Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases (Official Gazette Date/No: 29.06.2022/ 31881)</p>	<p>This Regulation covers stationary equipment or appliances that work with or contain three kilograms or more of fluorinated greenhouse gases. Fluorinated greenhouse gases are composed of hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride listed in Annex-1 or mixtures containing any of those substances. According to Article 6 of the Regulation, the release of fluorinated greenhouse gases into atmosphere is prohibited.</p> <p>Explanations and obligations regarding the annual quota for hydrofluorocarbon importers are presented in Section 3, Article 10. The quota for importers of hydrofluorocarbons in bulk will be effective from 2024.</p> <p>'Operator' means the natural or legal person exercising actual power over the technical functioning and having the right to use of the products or equipment covered by this Regulation. The equipment or appliance which contains fluorinated greenhouse gases should be labelled in line with the provisions of the Section 5, Article 12 of the Regulation. The leak checks of the product or equipment shall be carried out with the frequencies defined in Article 13 of the Regulation. According to Article 14 of the Regulation, operators shall be registered to the central database upon establishment of the database and shall report the data until the end of the March of the following year via FARAVET (Annual Reports Database). Obligations of the equipment operator are covered under Article 19 of the Regulation in details. The operator shall be obligated to submit the information about the product or equipment, acquired after this Regulation came into force, within 30 working days upon installation or filling of fluorinated greenhouse gases to the equipment or product to the EKOMVET (Equipment Operators Central Database).</p> <p>Installation, servicing, maintenance, repair or decommissioning of the equipment shall be carried out by certified persons in accordance with the Regulation. Release to the market of containers, products and/or equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases, pure or mixed, which are not labeled in accordance with Article 12, is prohibited.</p>	<p>Proper equipment usage</p>
NATURE CONSERVATION and BIODIVERSITY		
<p>Forest Law No. 6831 (Official Gazette Date and Number: 08.09.1956/9402; last amended on 11.09.2014)</p>	<p>The law regulates the protection of forests. In accordance with article 17 of the Law, forest areas can be used by real persons and legal entities for installations which are for the public benefit after obtaining a permit from the Ministry, and the period of the permit cannot exceed 49 years.</p>	<p>Preparation of land use plan</p>
<p>Regulation on Wildlife Protection and Wildlife Development Areas (Official Gazette Date/Number: 08.11.2004/25637)</p>	<p>This regulation regulates the procedures and provisions regarding the establishment, management and monitoring of the Wildlife Protection and Wildlife Development Areas and governing the activities on those areas to protect hunting and wild animals and their habitats within the scope of the Law on Terrestrial Hunting (Law No:4915).</p>	<p>Terrestrial Hunting shall be forbidden for the employees.</p>

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Law on Terrestrial Hunting (Law No:4915) (Official Gazette Date/Number: 11.07.2003/25165)	The purpose of this Law is to provide a cooperation between public and private juridical legal entities for the sustainable management of hunting and wildlife animals through protecting and developing their habitats, controlling, organizing hunting activities and also regulating hunting sources in terms of better national economy.	Terrestrial Hunting shall be forbidden for the employees.
Law on Olive Improvement and Grafting of Wild Species (No. 3573) (Official Gazette date/no: 7.2.1939/4126)	<p>Article 2. State-owned wild olive groves and pistachio that are located outside the boundaries of the forest areas, carob, all kinds of gum and shrubs as well as macquis that are suitable for growing olives and not covered within the scope of the Law No. 2924 Supporting The Development Of Forest Villagers (17.10.1983) are identified and mapped by the Ministry.</p> <p>Article 3. The parcellation of areas, that are determined in line with Article 2 of this Law, are made up of at least 25 decares by taking into account the local conditions and in line with the provisions defined by the Ministry. Those, who wants to cultivate olives with wild olive, pistachio, carob, terebinth, wild gum, Palestinian gum as well as olive groves in shrub and macquis areas after conducting necessary cleaning, shall make necessary application to the authority. Commitment document is requested from the applicants who will be selected in accordance with priority and principals to be determined by the Ministry. Olive trees will be provided by the Ministry to those who will make planting.</p> <p>The deeds are transferred to those, who use the immovable in line with its purpose of use, for five years. The immovables that are transferred with this way, cannot be used for any other purposes other than the ones defined above. These immovables cannot be divided including inheritance and the surface area of the immovables cannot be reduced in any circumstances. Otherwise, the right is taken back by the Treasury. Necessary commentary is given to immovable.</p> <p>Article 20. Olive groves cannot be reduced; however, in case the olive grove areas within the municipal boundaries are considered within the scope of zoning premises, the areas for the structures, including infrastructure and social facilities, cannot exceed 10% of the surface area of olive grove. The dismantling of the olive trees in these fields is subject to permission of the Ministry. The opinion of the research institutes affiliated to the Ministry and the Chamber of Agriculture are obtained. Olive trees cannot be cut and removed in these cases.</p>	Preparation of land use plan
Law no 2873 on National Parks (Official Gazette date/no: 09.08.1983/18132)	The purpose of this Law is to regulate the provisions related with the selection and determination, protection by preserving the characteristics and functions, development and management of national parks, natural parks, natural monuments and natural protection sites.	
Regulation on Protection of Wetlands (Official Gazette date/no: 04.04.2014/28962; last amended on 23.10.2019)	The purpose of this Regulation is to determine the provisions related with the protection, management and development of wetlands within the terrestrial borders of Turkey and continental shelf as well as cooperation and coordination between authorities and organizations.	

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CULTURAL HERITAGE		
<p>Law on Preservation of the Cultural and Natural Assets No. 2863 (Official Gazette Date/Number: 23.07.1983/18113; last amended on 10.12.2018)</p>	<p>The law defines the movable and immovable cultural and natural assets to be protected, arranges the related actions to be taken, determines the establishment and duties of the organization that will take implementation decisions.</p> <p>Article 3. Definitions: Cultural Assets: All movable and immovable assets on the surface, underground or underwater regarding science, culture, religion and fine arts that belong to prehistoric and historic area or which have scientific or cultural genuine qualifications that belong to prehistoric and historic areas. Natural Assets: Valuables from geological, prehistoric and historic era, on surface, underground or under water, of which the preservation is essential due to their unique features and beauty.</p> <p>Article 4 defines the Notification Liability: Any individual who finds movable or immovable cultural and natural assets, who are aware of, or acknowledge that cultural and natural assets exist within their land they own or utilize should notify, at the latest within three days, the nearest museum management or headmen in villages or public officials in other locations.</p>	<p>Contact museum directorate in case of a chance find during construction/operation</p> <p>Prepare and implement Chance Finding Procedure</p>
<p>Regulation on Research, Drilling and Excavation of Cultural and Natural Assets (Official Gazette date/no: 10.08.1984/18485)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine permission to conduct investigation, drilling and excavation to reveal movable and immovable cultural and natural assets which are subject to the Law on Preservation of the Cultural and Natural Assets No. 2863, preservation conditions of the encountered assets, conducting research on the assets, determining provisions related with duties, authorization, responsibilities and rights as well as costs.</p> <p>Article 5. Turkish citizens and foreigners, those who want to conduct drilling and excavation shall have the following requirements; i) expertise on associated scientific background related with the formation of the location and culture shall be certified, ii) being a faculty member of a university or a member of an authorized scientific institution related with this subject, iii) having sufficient experience on scientific drilling and excavation, iv) having publications on the associated scientific background, v) ensuring that no obstacles for drilling and excavation works, vi) official recommendation from the institutions that they are affiliated with, vii) written commitment on financial support to be provided by the institutions that they are affiliated with.</p> <p>Article 6. Those who want to conduct drilling and excavation shall submit a letter including the location of the excavation, excavation program and details of the members to be involved in the excavation work.</p> <p>The drilling and excavation works shall be undertaken in line with the provisions provided in Article 9 of this Regulation.</p> <p>Article 10. Research committee to be assigned for surface investigations shall only conduct investigation within the permitted site premises. Movable cultural assets, which are found during the surface investigation shall be submitted to the museum together with the inventory list.</p>	

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ENERGY CONSUMPTION		
<p>Regulation for the Monitoring of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Official Gazette date/no:17.05.2014/29003; last amended on 31.05.2017)</p>	<p>This Regulation sets out the principles and procedures regarding the monitoring, verification and reporting of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions originating from the activities listed in Annex-1.</p> <p>Facilities with thermal power equal to or higher than 20 MW (except for hazardous or domestic waste incineration facilities) are subject to the Regulation. Principles and procedures regarding the monitoring, verification and reporting of the greenhouse gas emissions is given under Section 2 of the Regulation.</p> <p>According to the Article 6 and Article 7 of the Regulation, operators of the facilities which fall under Annex-1 of the Regulation shall monitor the GHG arising from their facilities according to the principles set forth in the Regulation and shall prepare a GHG monitoring plan for this purpose. The operators of such facilities shall submit their monitoring plan to MoEU for approval and registration at least six months prior to the start of monitoring. Furthermore, as per the Regulation, the operators of such facilities shall submit an annual GHG emission report prepared in accordance with the monitoring plan to the MoEU by the end of April (i.e. 30th April) for the GHG emissions observed in the previous calendar year (i.e. in between 1st January-31st December). Greenhouse gas emissions are reported in accordance with the principles set out in Annex-3. As per Article 8, it is mandatory to verify the emission report with regards to GHG emissions arising from the activities listed in Annex-1 of the Regulation before submission to the MoEU. Verification of GHG emission reports shall be carried out by the verification bodies.</p> <p>According to Article 12, operators of the facilities which fall under Annex-1 of the Regulation are obliged to inform the MoEU about any changes to the submitted information and documentation to MoEU and any potential changes which might have an impact on their activities within the scope of Annex-1 and their greenhouse gas emission monitoring plan within 60 days at the latest. Based on these changes, the MoEU may request revision of the greenhouse gas emission monitoring plan and/or greenhouse gas emission report. As per Article 12, unless otherwise set forth in the Regulation or required by the laws, the information and documents submitted to the verification body and the MoEU shall not be disclosed to third parties without the written consent of the operator. The works and procedures within the scope of this Regulation shall be carried out through the electronic system established by MoEU.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emission monitoring plan</p>

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<p>Communiqué on Monitoring and Reporting of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>(Official Gazette date/no: 22.07.2014/29068)</p>	<p>This Communiqué details the principles and procedures regarding the monitoring of the Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and related activity data within the scope of the Regulation on Monitoring of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. General principles are given under Section 2 of this Communiqué.</p> <p>General and technical principles regarding the monitoring plan are given in Section 3 of this Communiqué. Minimum scope of the monitoring plan is given in Annex-1 of this Communiqué. Procedures and principles regarding monitoring of GHG emissions are given in Section 4 of this Communiqué. Categories of the facilities shall be determined according to Article 17 of this Communiqué.</p>	<p>Greenhouse gas emission monitoring plan</p>
OCCUPATIONAL and COMMUNITY HEALTH & SAFETY		
<p>Labor Law No. 4857</p> <p>(Official Gazette Date/Number: 10.6.2003/25134; last amended on 28.07.2020)</p>	<p>The purpose of this law is to regulate the working conditions and work-related rights and obligations of employers and employees working under an employment contract.</p> <p>Article 3. Declaring the establishment: The employer who sets up or takes over an establishment covered by this Act, who completely or partly changes the nature of his business, or who permanently closes down an establishment due to the completion of work or for any other reason must, within one month, notify the Regional Directorate of Ministry of Labour Social Security of the name and surname or trade mark and address as well as the names, surnames and addresses of employer representatives, if there are any.</p> <p>Article 10. Employment which, owing to its nature, lasts only up to 30 days is transient; and employment which requires a longer period is continuous.</p> <p>Article 63. In general terms, working duration is at most forty-five hours a week.</p> <p>Article 69. Night hours and night work: Night work for employees must not exceed seven and a half hours.</p> <p>Article 73. Children and young employees under the age of eighteen must not be employed in industrial work during the night.</p>	<p>Workplace notification</p>
<p>Occupational Health and Safety Law</p> <p>(Official Gazette Date/Number: 30.06.2012/28339; Last amended on 28.07.2020)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Law is to regulate the employer and the employees' duties, powers, responsibilities, rights and obligations to provide the occupational health and safety at work and improve the current health and safety conditions.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 2, this law shall be applied on all public and private sector jobs and businesses, all workers including the employers with employer representatives of these businesses, apprentices and trainees regardless of the fields of activity.</p> <p>According to Article 4, the employer is obliged to provide work related health and safety. The employer's obligations are; (i) Prevention of occupational risks, taking all necessary measures including education and providing information, making organization, providing the necessary tools and equipment, adapting the health</p>	<p>Onsite doctor Health and Safety specialist Health and Safety Unit (if required) Risk Assessment Emergency Action Plan</p>

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	<p>and safety measures into the changing conditions and making efforts to improve the current situation (ii) Monitoring and inspecting the occupational health and safety measures in the workplace and help to recover incompatibilities (iii) Performing the risk assessment or getting performed (iv) Considering the employee's eligibility in terms of health and safety while tasking (v) Taking necessary measures to prevent workers to enter in the vital and special danger areas other than the workers who have adequate information and instruction.</p> <p>Article 6 states the employer's responsibilities on providing occupational health and safety services (occupational health and safety expert, onsite doctor etc.) to prevent occupational risks and the works to protect against these risks.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 8, Health and Safety experts shall have at least (A) class certificate for very dangerous works, (B) class certificate for dangerous works and (C) class certificate for low dangerous works. If full time on-site doctor and health and safety expert are required to be employed, employer establishes an onsite health and safety unit.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 10, employer shall conduct a risk assessment.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 11, emergency action plans are prepared, emergency teams are established and emergency practices are conducted.</p> <p>Article 14. The employer keeps records of all work-related accidents, makes the necessary inspections and prepares related reports. Notifies occupational accidents, occupational diseases to the Social Security Institution within three days after being reported by the occupational physician and health service providers.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 15, employer shall medically check employees before they start working, in case of any work change, etc.</p> <p>Article 17. The employer is obligated to provide occupational health and safety training to the workers. This training shall be given especially before starting the work, after workplace or job changings, work equipment changings or application of any new technology. The training shall be repeated in accordance with changings and emerging risks and when necessary shall be renewed by regular intervals.</p> <p>Article 20. Employer delegates one or more employee representatives (if he/she cannot be determined by election of other workers) considering the total numbers of the workers.</p> <p>Article 22 states that occupational health and safety board is required to be established for the workplaces having 50 and more worker and active along six months and more.</p> <p>Article 25 states the issues related to situations that require the work to be suspended.</p> <p>Article 26 lays down the penalties and actions to be applied in case of non-fulfillment of employer's obligations.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 29, for the workplaces which may cause major industrial accidents, employers prepare a major incident prevention policy or safety report.</p>	<p>Safety Report Major incident prevention policy</p>

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<p>Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessment Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 29.12.2012/28512)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine the procedures and principles of the risk assessment in terms of occupational health and safety.</p> <p>Article 5. The employer performs the risk assessment for the purpose of providing, maintaining and developing health and safety of work environment and the workers. Performing risk assessment shall not eliminate the employer's obligation to ensure the occupational health and safety at work.</p> <p>Article 10 lays down steps that shall be applied for risk control; (i) Planning (ii) Deciding on risk control measures (iii) Implementation of risk control measures (iv) Monitoring applications.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 11, risk assessment is required to be documented.</p> <p>Article 12. Performed risk assessments shall be renewed regularly according to the hazard class; every two years for very dangerous workplaces, every four years for dangerous workplaces, every six years for less dangerous workplaces. Apart from this, under certain conditions (process changes, accidents etc.) risk assessment shall be updated or renewed.</p>	<p>Risk assessment</p>
<p>Regulation on the Provisions of Occupational Health and Safety Training of Employees (Official Gazette Date/Number: 15.05.2013/28648; last amended on 24.05.2018)</p>	<p>The regulation sets the principles for health and safety trainings to be given at workplaces to employees by the employers. This regulation is applicable to those workplaces that are within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p> <p>Article 5. Liabilities of the Employer are programming trainings to inform employees about occupational health and safety, providing required materials for trainings, recording trainings, preparing a training document to give to participants at the end of the program.</p> <p>Article 6. Employer shall provide occupational health and safety trainings for employees as soon as possible after starting to work and trainings shall include the subjects in Annex-1 at least. Recruitment trainings should be qualified to ensure that the employee is protected against dangers and risks in the period from basic trainings to realization. Recruitment training is organized for at least two hours for each employee. The time spent in these trainings is not counted as the basic training period. Trainings related to the risks that may arise due to situations such as work place or job change, work equipment change, new technology application are also provided.</p> <p>Article 10. Employer ensures and approves the preparation of annual, two-year or three-year training programs for the very-dangerous, dangerous and low-dangerous work places respectively.</p> <p>Article 11. Durations of the trainings for each employee are minimum eight hours for low-dangerous works, twelve hours for dangerous works, and sixteen hours for very-dangerous works. Topics of trainings are given in Annex-1.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 13, occupational health and safety specialist and on-site doctor assigned in workplaces, other authorized institutions and organizations and common health and safety units can provide occupational</p>	<p>Employee training</p>

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	<p>health and safety trainings. It is required that trainers' area of expertise should be in accordance with the subjects in Annex-1.</p> <p>Article 15. The trainings are recorded and kept in the workers' personal files. Documents pertaining to basic trainings are prepared in accordance with the sample in Annex-2.</p>	
<p>Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety Services (Official Gazette Date/Number: 29.12.2012/28512; last amended on 28.02.2020)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to regulate the principles related to the establishment of “workplace health and safety units” and certification of “common health and safety units” and set out the duties and responsibilities of these units.</p> <p>This regulation is applicable to those workplaces that are within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5 of the regulation, The employer appoints one or more on-site doctor, occupational health and safety specialist and other health care personnel among the workers who meet the qualifications set out in this Regulation in order to determine and monitor the implementation of the occupational health and safety measures to be taken at workplace, prevention of occupational accidents and occupational diseases and in order to ensure the first aid and emergency treatment of the workers with protective health and safety services. The employer is responsible (i) to assign one or more than one workplace doctor, occupational health and safety specialist and other health personnel. This service can be externally supplied from Common Health and Safety Units (CHSU) in case of absence of qualified personnel in the workplace (ii) to establish a Workplace Occupational Health and Safety Unit (WHSU) for the workplaces in which full time on-site doctor and occupational health and safety specialist are required. For the workplaces in which full time doctor is employed, other health personnel is not obligatory (iii) The employer is responsible that the workplace doctor, the occupational health and safety specialist, and the units from which services are obtained have valid authorization certificates in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Law. In facilities such as public institution, mining, construction, metal, textile, health, transportation, trade, production, maintenance, repair, installation, energy, chemical, agriculture, husbandry, furniture, silviculture, food, printing, waste management, water supply, cleaning, disinfection where more than one occupational health and safety specialist assigned, at least one certification belong to full time occupational health and safety specialist is sufficient.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 7, employer maintains (i) any records relevant to health and safety activities (ii) within the personal health files at least 15 years after release date (iii) each page of the “approved notebook” is approved by relevant Provincial Directorate of Labor and Employment Agency or notaries (Approved notebook is a unique notebook for each workplace which is used by on-site doctor and occupational health and safety specialist to note detections, advices and other required issues). Approved notebook is required to be submitted to relevant authorities whenever it is requested.</p>	<p>Occupational health and safety specialist On-site doctor and other health personnel Workplace occupational health and safety unit</p> <p>Hold an approved Notebook</p>

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	<p>Pursuant to Article 10, WHSU is composed of at least one on-site doctor and one occupational health and safety specialist who is appropriate for the hazard class of the workplaces. Any other health personnel can be employed at this unit.</p> <p>Article 10 and Article 11 state requirements and relevant conditions to be provided in workplaces (Annex-1 states minimum first aid equipment requirements) in case of establishment of a WHSU, or employment of on-site doctor and occupational health and safety specialist or obtaining service from CHSU. First aid and emergency response room; instruments listed in Annex-1 and transportation vehicle are not stipulated to be made available in WHSUs that are agreed with health care provider authorized by The Ministry of Health.</p>	
<p>Communiqué on Danger Class Lists Related to Occupational Health and Safety (Official Gazette Date/Number: 26.12.2012/28509; Last amended on 08.03.2020)</p>	<p>The communiqué classifies the works in three categories including low-dangerous works, dangerous works and very-dangerous works (Annex-1).</p> <p><i>According to the Annex-1 of the regulation danger class of the main Project components are classified as below:</i></p> <p><i>20.16.03. Production of polymers in primary form (including proteins that are hardened with polymers such as ethylene, propylene, styrene, vinyl chloride, vinyl acetate, vinyl esters, acrylic etc., chemical derivatives of natural rubber): "Very dangerous"</i></p> <p><i>41.20.01-Construction of non-residential buildings ((factory and atelier for industrial productions, school, hotel, hospital, shopping mall, restaurant, sport complex, mosque, parking garage etc.): "Very dangerous"</i></p> <p><i>41.21.01- Construction of long-distance pipelines for fluids (transportation of petroleum products and gas as well as terrestrial and marine (sea bottom) long-distance pipelines regarding transportation of water and other products)</i></p> <p><i>42.91.01. Construction of port and coastal structures and their related hydromechanical structures (waterways, ports and marinas, coastal adjustments, jetties and piers, breakwaters, canals etc.): "Very dangerous"</i></p> <p><i>43.12.01- Site and ground preparation, site cleaning as well as excavation and earthmoving works (preparation of agricultural lands, blasting and removal of rocks, drainage of construction and agricultural lands etc., excavation, earthmoving and filling works etc.) (excluding mining works)</i></p>	<p>The Project is classified "very dangerous"</p>
<p>Regulation on Duties, Authority, Responsibilities and Trainings of Occupational Health and Safety Specialists</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to set out the principles related to the qualifications, trainings, certification, duties, authority and responsibilities of the occupational safety specialists.</p> <p>This regulation is applicable to those workplaces and educational institutions that are within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p> <p>Article 7. An occupational safety specialist shall have a valid occupational safety specialist certificate. Occupational safety specialists who have (i) C class certificate can work in low dangerous works, (ii) B class</p>	<p>Occupational health and safety specialist (working duration is determined considering the specification of the project components such as numbers of</p>

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(Official Gazette Date/Number: 29.12.2012/28512; last amended on 16.04.2020)	<p>certificate can work in low dangerous and dangerous works, and (iii) A class certificate can work in workplaces with all danger class.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 12, the working duration of the occupational safety specialists at workplaces under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low dangerous class: At least 10 minutes per worker in a month • Dangerous class: At least 20 minutes per worker in a month • Very dangerous class: At least 40 minutes per worker in a month • Low dangerous class and having 1000 and more workers: One full time specialist per 1000 workers. If the numbers of the workers are greater than the multiple of 1000, additional numbers of occupational health and safety specialists are appointed considering the remaining number of workers. • Dangerous class and having 500 and more workers: One full time specialist per 500 workers. If the numbers of the workers are greater than the multiple of 500, additional numbers of occupational health and safety specialists are appointed considering the remaining number of workers. • Very dangerous class and having 250 and more workers: One full time specialist per 250 workers. If the numbers of the workers are greater than the multiple of 250, additional numbers of occupational health and safety specialists are appointed considering the remaining number of workers. <p><i>According to the Communiqué on Danger Class Lists Related to Occupational Health and Safety, the Project and its components are classified as very dangerous (see above).</i></p>	<i>workers, danger class etc.)</i>
<p>Regulation on the Occupational Health and Safety Committees (Official Gazette Date/Number: 18.01.2013/28532)</p>	<p>The regulation determines workplaces in which health and safety committees are to be established, and the working methods and the tasks, authorities, working procedures and principles of these boards.</p> <p>The Regulation covers the workplaces and activities within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law, with minimum 50 workers that work permanently and with permanent jobs that last more than 6 months.</p>	Occupational Health and Safety Committee
<p>Regulation on the Health and Safety Measures to be taken in Workplace Buildings and Additions (Official Gazette Date/Number: 17.07.2013/28710)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine minimum health and safety conditions in the workplace buildings and additions. The regulation covers all workplaces within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5, employers are obliged to apply minimum conditions stated in Annex-1 of the regulation which fall under the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - structural design; - electrical infrastructure; - emergency exits; - fire-fighting; 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ventilation; - ambient temperature; - illumination levels; - design and material selection for roofs, ceilings, floors, walls, windows, doors, entrance, access ways, stairs, belt conveyors and escalators, loading areas and ramps, size and volume of the workplace, resting areas, canteens, dressing rooms, showers, lavatories and toilets; - wastewater drains; - first aid rooms; - conditions for disabled staff and pregnant women; - open areas; and - lodging buildings. 	
<p>Regulation on Health and Safety at Construction Works (Official Gazette Date/Number: 05.10.2013/28786; last amended on 31.12.2018)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine the minimum health and safety requirements to be taken in construction works.</p> <p>Article 4. Definitions</p> <p>Project responsible: Natural or legal entity assigned by employer and responsible to preparation, application and control of the application on behalf of the employer.</p> <p>Health and safety coordinator: Natural or legal entity given responsibility by employer or project responsible in preparation or application of the project and working on the health and safety assignments stated in articles 10 and 11 of this regulation.</p> <p>Article 5 of the regulation sets the general obligations of the employer regarding the works (i.e. waste management, sub-contractor relations, material use and transport, health and safety rules in the construction areas, personal protective equipment use) in construction areas.</p> <p>Article 6. Project responsible and obligations of employers: Employers can assign one or more project responsible to fulfill provisions stated in this regulation instead of them.</p> <p>Article 8. Employment of health and safety coordinators, health and safety plan and declaration: (i) In cases where there is more than one employer or subcontractor at a construction area, the employer or the person responsible for the project must assign one or more coordinators for health and safety issues (ii) The employer or the responsible person must prepare a health and safety plan prior to commencement of construction works (iii) In cases defined below, the employer or the responsible person is liable to declare the information defined in Annex III, to the relevant Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security:</p> <p>If the construction works will last more than 30 days and there will be more than 20 permanent workers, If the size of the work requires more than 500 daily paid workers.</p>	<p>Health and Safety Coordinator <i>(if required)</i></p> <p>Health and Safety Plan</p> <p>Signboards</p>

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	<p>Signboards presenting the declared information must be placed in appropriate locations on the construction site and the information must be updated when required.</p> <p>Article 10 and 11 states duties of the coordinators in site preparation and construction phases, respectively.</p> <p>Pursuant to article 12, workers will be informed on health and safety measures taken at the construction area.</p> <p>Annex-IV of the regulation defines the necessary measures for health and safety at the construction site by taking into account the minimum requirements.</p>	
<p>Regulation on the Tasks, Authority, Responsibility and Education of On-Site Doctor and Other Health Personnel (Official Gazette Date/Number: 20.07.2013/28713; last amended on 16.04.2020)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to set out the principles related to the qualifications, education, certification, duties, authority and responsibilities of the workplace doctors and also authorization of public health centers.</p> <p>Article 7. An on-site doctor shall have a valid certificate.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 12, the working duration of the on-site doctor at workplaces under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low dangerous class: At least 5 minutes per worker in a month • Dangerous class: At least 10 minutes per worker in a month • Very dangerous class: At least 15 minutes per worker in a month • Low dangerous class and having 2000 and more workers: One full time on-site doctor per 2000 workers. If the numbers of the workers are greater than the multiple of 2000, additional numbers of on-site doctors are appointed considering the remaining number of workers. • Dangerous class and having 1000 and more workers: One full time on-site doctor per 1000 workers. If the numbers of the workers are greater than the multiple of 1000, additional numbers of on-site doctor are appointed considering the remaining number of workers. • Very dangerous class and having 750 and more workers: One full time on-site doctor per 750 workers. If the numbers of the workers are greater than the multiple of 750, additional numbers of on-site doctor are appointed considering the remaining number of workers. <p><i>According to the Communiqué on Danger Class Lists Related to Occupational Health and Safety, the Project and its components are classified as very dangerous (see above).</i></p>	<p>On-site doctor inline with the classification of workplace</p>
<p>Regulation on Health and Safety Requirements in the Use of Work Equipment (Official Gazette Date/Number:25.04.2013/28628; last amended on 24.04.2017)</p>	<p>The regulation sets out the minimum requirements to be met in terms of health and safety in the use of work equipment. All workplaces within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law are covered by the regulation.</p> <p>Article 5. General Liabilities of the Employer: (i) The employer shall take all the necessary measures to ensure that work equipment is appropriate to the work to be done and this equipment does not endanger the health and safety of workers (ii) While selecting the work equipment, by considering the specific working conditions and hazards regarding health and safety of workers the employer shall mind that the equipment will not pose</p>	<p>Proper management of work equipment selection process.</p>

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	<p>an additional hazard (iii) In cases where the work equipment is not free from danger, the employer shall take measures to reduce the risk to a minimum level.</p> <p>Article 6. The employer will ensure that the work equipment meet the minimum requirements defined in Annex 1 of the regulation and that they are at an appropriate safe level in accordance with the defined issues in Annex 2.</p> <p>Article 7. Control of the Work Equipment: In cases where the safety of the work equipment depends on its installation conditions, the equipment will be checked after its installation, before used for the first time and when its position is changed. Accordingly, a document will be prepared showing that the equipment is correctly installed and working safely. Periodical control of the equipment that may pose a hazard will be done by specialists. The results of the controls will be recorded and kept. The equipment to be controlled, control frequency and conditions, and the procedures and principles regarding the documents to be prepared as a result of these controls are given in Annex-3.</p> <p>Article 8 states that, work equipment having special risk shall only be used by assigned personnel and the repair, modification, control, maintenance, and commissioning shall only be made by specifically assigned people.</p> <p>Article 10. Informing Workers: The employer is responsible for informing the workers on work equipment and their use by giving them written instructions. Written instructions will consist of at least the following information: (i) the provisions of the use of work equipment, (2) the predictable abnormal conditions in the work equipment, (3) the results of the previous use experiences. Workers, even if they do not use the equipment, shall be informed about the hazards of the work equipment and hazards that arise upon modification of the work equipment. All the information and the written instructions shall be understandable by the relevant workers.</p> <p>Article 11. Training of the Workers: The workers who use the work equipment shall be trained on the risks that may be caused by the use of the work equipment and ways to avoid these risks. Workers who are responsible for repair, control and maintenance of work equipment shall be given an adequate special training.</p>	
<p>Regulation on Manual Handling (Official Gazette Date/Number: 24.07.2013/28717)</p>	<p>The regulation sets principles to determine the necessary measures at works where manual handling is performed, to protect the workers from the risks particularly from back injuries.</p> <p>According to Article 5 of the regulation, the employer is responsible for the following: (i) to take appropriate organizational measures, or use the appropriate means, in particular mechanical equipment, in order to avoid the need for the manual handling of loads by workers and (ii) where the need for the manual handling of loads by workers cannot be avoided, to take the appropriate measures and use the appropriate means or provide workers with such means by taking into account the provisions set out in Annex 1 (risk factors related to loads), in order to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of loads.</p>	<p>Appropriate training and PPE for the workers.</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>Pursuant to Article 7, the employer is responsible to consider if the worker is appropriate for the work in terms of health and safety by considering Annex-2 (Individual Risk Factors).</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 8, the employer shall inform workers and/or their representatives of measures to be implemented with regard to the protection of health and safety. The employer shall ensure that workers and/or their representatives receive general indications and, where possible, precise information on (i) the weight of a load and (ii) the centre of gravity of the heaviest side of eccentric loads. The employer shall provide information and training to workers on how to handle loads correctly and the risks they might be open to if the loads are not handled correctly. According to Article 9, the employer shall take the opinions of the workers and/or their representatives on this regulation and the annexes and ensure their participation.</p>	
<p>Regulation on Protection of Buildings from Fire (Official Gazette Date/Number: 19.12.2007/26735; last amended on 15.03.2018)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine procedures and principles to protect any building, workplace, facility etc. against fire. Temporary or permanent, official of private construction activities and their additional facilities are treated under this regulation. Pursuant to "Regulation on Opening and Operation Licenses of Workplaces", any company employing more than 30 employees is required to obtain a report which proves that the precautions taken against fire in the workplace are sufficient.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 14. Industrial structures are factories, in which any types of products are produced, and buildings in which processing, assembling, mixing, cleaning, washing, packaging, storage, distribution and maintenance are held. All kinds of factories, mills, laundries, textile production facilities, energy production plants, food processing facilities, loading and unloading facilities, dry cleaning facilities, mining facilities, refineries and similar facilities fall in this class of facilities.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 16, Storage facilities; buildings and structures that are used for storage of any kinds of goods, materials, products, vehicles or animals. Storage facilities are; a) warehouses: places where various goods, materials and substances are stored when it is required to be used (silos, tank farms, printing house warehouses, warehouses, entrepot, stables, barns, deposit storage areas, archives and similar places are included in this class of facilities; b) parking lots: places where motor vehicles and transportation vehicles are kept and stored. Indoor and outdoor parking lots, parking garages, auto galleries, closed taxi stops and similar places are included in this type of facilities. Sections that are smaller than 50 m² and to be used for storage purposes are regarded as part of the main building.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 114 (Notification and permit obligation), notifications shall be made regarding explosive and flammable storage units. In case of exceeding quantities stated in the Article and Annex-11, permits must be received from the Fire Authority.</p>	<p>Fire Safety Report</p>
<p>Regulation on the Emergency Cases in Workplaces (Official Gazette Date/Number: 18.06.2013/28681)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine procedures and principles regarding the preparation of emergency response plans, prevention, protection, evacuation, fire-fighting, first aid, employers to be assigned to these areas and similar issues.</p> <p>The regulation covers the workplaces within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p>	<p>Preparation of an Emergency Response Plan</p>

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	<p>As per Article 5, employers shall prepare emergency plans and conduct drills. Procedures for the preparation of emergency plans are provided in the third section of the Regulation. Employees' obligations are given in details under Article 6.</p> <p>Principles relevant to the documentation of emergency plan are given in Article 12. As per Article 12, the plot plan prepared within the scope of the emergency response plan shall be placed in the building in a place where it can be easily seen by all employees at any time. The plot plan shows the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locations of emergency equipment (including firefighting equipment); - Locations of first aid equipment; - Evacuation plan showing emergency routes, assembly points and alarm systems (if any); - Name, responsibility and contact details of the assigned personnel of search, rescue and evacuation and fire-fighting teams; and - Contact details of necessary external assistance (ambulance, rescue, fire brigade etc.) services. <p>As per Article 11, the employer, based on danger class of the workplace, assigns at least one employee (per team) to establish search rescue and evacuation and fire-fighting teams per 30 employees of 'very dangerous workplaces', per 40 employees of 'dangerous workplaces' and per 50 employees of 'low dangerous workplaces'. The selected employees must have adequate qualifications and training. If the number of employees exceeds the figures provided above, an additional employee shall be added to emergency teams based on the danger class of the workplace (i.e., addition staff per 30, 40 and 50 employees of very dangerous, dangerous and low dangerous workplaces, respectively).</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 16, internal emergency plans to be prepared in workplaces where safety reports are prepared in line with the Article 29 of the Occupational Health and Safety Law are followed during the preparation of emergency plan specified in this Regulation.</p>	
<p>Regulation on the Use of Personal Protective Equipment in Workplaces (Official Gazette Date/Number: 02.07.2013/28695)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine the principles regarding the properties, supply and use of personal protective equipment in cases when risks are not prevented or minimized sufficiently with collective protection based on technical measures or working methods. This regulation is applicable to those workplaces that are within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p> <p>Article 8. The employer shall supply the necessary personal protective equipment defined in Annex II to the workers when it is not possible to prevent or restrict risks by collective protection methods in works and relevant workplaces defined in Annex III.</p> <p>Article 9. The employer shall inform the workers and/or their representatives on the necessary measures to be taken with respect to health and safety in the use of personal protective equipment.</p> <p>Article 10. The employer shall take the opinions of workers and/or their representatives and ensure their participation about the issues stated in this regulation.</p>	<p>Ensure to supply necessary PPE Training for PPE usage</p>

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Regulation on Safety and Health Signs (Official Gazette Date/Number: 11.09.2013/28762)	<p>The regulation sets out the rules for the implementation of health and safety signs in workplaces.</p> <p>Article 5. The employer must supply and properly use the health and safety signs when risks can not be prevented or restricted by working methods, work organization and collective protective measures.</p> <p>Article 6. The employer shall inform workers and/or their representatives on health and safety signs and provide written instructions about the meaning of the signs and the required action of the sign.</p>	Proper management of HS signs
First Aid Regulation (Official Gazette Date/Number: 29.07.2015/29429)	<p>The regulation sets forth the principles related to first-aid.</p> <p>Pursuant to article 19 of the regulation, the number of first aider shall be appointed for workplaces within the scope of occupational health and safety as below;</p> <p>Less dangerous work place; one first-aider per 20 employees, Dangerous workplace; one first-aider per 15 employees, Very dangerous workplace; one first-aider per 10 employees.</p> <p>Article 23. First-aider shall hold first-aid certificate/authorization certificate that has a validity of three years. At the end of the validity period, the first-aider needs to have a revision training.</p>	Appointment of first aiders
Regulation on the Protection of the Workers against Risks Relevant to Noise (Official Gazette Date/Number: 28.07.2013/28721)	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine the necessary measures to protect the workers from health and safety risks, especially from risks associated with hearing due to exposure to noise.</p> <p>Article 5. Exposure limit values and exposure effective values for noise are set out. The personal exposure action values and limits are as follows;</p> <p>Min. exposure action values (LEX, 8h) = 80 dB(A) or (Ppeak) = 112 Pa [135 dB(C) re. 20 µPa] Max. exposure action values (LEX, 8h) = 85dB(A) or (Ppeak) = 140 Pa [137 dB(C) re. 20 µPa] Exposure limit values (LEX, 8h) = 87dB(A) or (Ppeak) = 200 Pa [140 dB(C) re. 20 µPa]</p> <p>Article 6 and Article 7. Exposure determination and risk assessment: The employer shall assess and, if necessary, measure the levels of noise to which workers are exposed.</p> <p>Article 8. Prevention and reducing exposure: Risks associated with the exposure to noise shall be prevented at source or reduced to a minimum level.</p> <p>Article 9. Personal protection: If the risks associated with noise cannot be prevented, ear-protectors that exactly fit the worker will be given and these protectors will be used by the workers.</p> <p>Article 11. The employer is responsible for informing workers about these risks associated with noise and measures for their prevention and training them on the appropriate use of ear protectors.</p> <p>Article 13. Medical Surveillance: Workers will be subject to medical surveillance when it is confirmed by the risk assessment that there is health risk.</p>	<p>Proper HS noise measurement</p> <p>Provide earplug to the workers where necessary</p> <p>Training for the workers</p>

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<p>Regulation on the Protection of the Workers against Vibration Risks (Official Gazette Date/Number: 22.08.2013/28743)</p>	<p>The purpose of this regulation is to determine the necessary measures to protect the workers from health and safety risks due to exposure to mechanical vibration.</p> <p>Article 5. Exposure limit values and exposure effective values for hand-arm and for whole body vibration are set.</p> <p>Article 6 and 7. Exposure Determination and Risk Assessment: The employer shall assess and, if necessary, measure the levels of mechanical vibrations to which workers are exposed. Risks associated with the exposure to mechanical vibration shall be prevented at source or reduced to a minimum level.</p> <p>Article 10. The employer is responsible for informing workers about these risks and measures for their prevention.</p> <p>Article 12. Workers will be subject to medical surveillance when it is confirmed by the risk assessment that there is health risk. To prevent the health problems due to exposure to mechanical vibration and for the purpose of early diagnosis, necessary protective measures will be taken by taking into account the medical surveillance results.</p>	<p>Measurement of levels of mechanical vibrations where necessary</p> <p>Apply necessary protective measures</p> <p>Perform medical surveillances of employee and keep records</p>
<p>Regulation on Control of Dust Emissions (Official Gazette Date/Number: 05.11.2013/28812)</p>	<p>The provisions of this Regulation apply to workplaces, under the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Law, where employees may be exposed to dust from the work they have been performed.</p> <p>According to Article 5, the employer is responsible for taking necessary precautions to prevent and protect employees from dust exposure. Preventing dust exposure is also a responsibility of the employer. To this end, the employer is responsible to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use substances that are not dangerous or less dangerous to workers' health instead of hazardous substances that may cause dust formation; - Make proper business organisation and take collective protective measures in order to prevent the risk at its source; - Apply appropriate engineering methods to prevent dust outflow; - Supply sufficient fresh air for workers; - Provide appropriate personal protection equipment to employees in cases where the control measures taken are not sufficient; - Control, audit and monitor efficiency and continuity of the control measures taken; and - Ensure disposal of waste generated in the workplace according to the relevant regulations of Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation. <p>As per Article 6, an employer is responsible to perform a risk assessment in line with the relevant provisions of "Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessment". Occupational exposure limit values are defined in Annex-1 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>Ensure that occupational exposure limit values defined in Annex-1 are met</p> <p>Perform dust measurements</p> <p>Perform health surveillances of employee and keep records</p> <p>Ensure that necessary trainings are given to employees</p> <p>Ensure that necessary PPEs are provided to workers</p>

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	<p>The provisions related with dust measurements are given in Article 8. In workplaces where there is exposure of dust, the employer shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct dust level measurements within defined periods according to the result of risk analysis; - Renew those measurements when conditions of dust exposure are changed; - Ensure that measurement results are evaluated by taking into consideration occupational exposure limit values are defined in Annex-1 of this Regulation; and - Ensure that those measurements are conducted by laboratories which had been accredited or pre-accredited by General Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety. <p>Provisions for medical surveillance of the employees of the workplaces covered under this Regulation is provided in Article 10. Medical surveillance of the employees shall be repeated in the periods to be determined by the workplace doctor by taking into account the results of risk assessment, dust measurements and nature of the dust. Article 11 sets principles for the assessment of pleurography. Article 12 defines the actions to be taken by the employer upon receiving the assessment results according to International Labour Organisation (ILO) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconiosis. According to Article 13, the employer is obliged to maintain the working conditions specified in the report issued by the authorised health institution in case of diagnosis of an occupational disease.</p> <p>According to Article 14, the employer shall keep the records of employees personal health files and the work done by employees in the workplace, working times and dust exposure measurement results for each employee at least for fifteen years from the date of termination of the employment, if a specific provision is not contained in the relevant legislation in this regard.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 15, the employer shall inform and train workers and their representatives regarding the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Results of the risk assessment; - Information on the nature of the dust at the workplace, health and safety risks arising from dust, occupational exposure limit values and relevant legislations; - The measures to be taken in order to provide self-protection of the employees and protection of other employees from dangers; - Proper use and maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). 	
<p>Regulation on Occupational Training of the Employee to Work in Dangerous and Very Dangerous Class Workplace</p>	<p>The aim of this Regulation is to regulate provisions and principals of vocational training of employees who are employed in dangerous and very dangerous class workplaces defined in Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 dated 20.06.2012.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5 of the Regulation, vocational education is obligatory for employees before employment for works listed in Annex-1. Annex-1 includes jobs related to production, storage and supply operations of all</p>	<p>Ensure that vocational education certificates/diplomas are provided by workers for specific</p>

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(Official Gazette date/no:13.07.2013/28706; last amended on 11.05.2017)	<p>kinds of gas such as natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, air gas, biogas and acetylene gas and production, loading, unloading and transportation operations of chemical substances that are harmful for human health (e.g. No: 31, 35, 37, 40 and 54).</p> <p>As per Article 6, employees working at 'dangerous' or 'very dangerous worksites' must have at least one of the documents (i.e., certificates, diploma, etc.) as listed in the Regulation.</p>	works listed in Annex 1 and the records are kept
<p>Regulation on Machinery Safety (Official Gazette date/no: 03.03.2009/27158; (last amended on 01.01.2017)</p>	<p>This Regulation lays down minimum mandatory provisions relating to the design and construction of certain machinery and equipment to ensure a high level of protection of the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, of domestic animals and property and, where applicable, of the environment. This Regulation also lays down minimum mandatory provisions for the conformity assessment procedures to be followed and minimum criteria's to be considered in assignment of approved entities which will perform conformity assessment. This Regulation applies to the following products; machinery, interchangeable equipment, safety components, lifting accessories, chains, ropes and webbing, removable mechanical transmission devices and partly completed machinery.</p> <p>As per the provisions of this Regulation, before placing machinery on the market and/or putting it into service, the manufacturer or his authorised representative shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure that the technical file referred to in Annex VII, part A is available; - affix the CE marking in accordance with Article 16; - draw up the EC declaration of conformity; and - provide, in particular, the necessary information, such as instructions. <p>Based on the referred responsibilities of the manufacturer or his authorised representative referred above, the user should request the following documents from the manufacturer or his authorised representative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EC declaration of conformity; - Instructions (usage, maintenance etc.); and - CE marking. 	<p>Ensure that all machineries and equipment have;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EC declaration of conformity - Instructions (usage, maintenance etc.) - CE marking.
<p>Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances (No. 5312) (Official Gazette date/no: 11.03.2005/25752)</p>	<p>According to Article 2, this Law covers authorisations, duties and responsibilities of i) ministries, governmental institutions and organisations; ii) coastal facilities engaging in the activities that may cause contamination from oil and other harmful substances; and iii) vessels of 500 gross tonnage or more which are already in or requesting to enter to the application area for any reason and are carrying oil and other harmful substances. Navy vessels and auxiliary navy vessels and vessels of any state or operated by the state and used for non-commercial activities are out of the scope of this Law.</p> <p>Areas of enforcement: For purposes of enforcement of this law; area of maritime jurisdiction of Turkey consisting of inland waters, territorial waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone and, also, open sea areas beyond territorial waters, this latter, however, only in case of emergency situations as envisaged under</p>	<p>Ensure required notifications made to the relevant authorities</p> <p>Ensure that Project vessels within the scope of this Law hold documents of financial liability insurance</p>

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	<p>this Law and as confined to purposes of emergency response to such incidences and compensation for damages thereof, and furthermore depending on the decision to be made by the Under secretariat by obtaining opinion of the Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other relevant public institutions.</p> <p>Under Article 5 of this Law, liable parties of vessels and coastal facilities subject to this Law shall be obligated to take all required measures relating to assuring safety of navigation, life, property, and environment as stipulated by the international law. Those parties shall also be obligated to take all required measures to prevent occurrence of an incident, if an incident does occur then to reduce, remove and limit the damages.</p> <p>Vessels with foreign flags carrying oil and/or other noxious substances are subject to this law, that fail to show internationally recognised documents to prove their compliance with navigation, life, property, and environment safety standards as set by international conventions signed by Turkey will not be allowed to enter Turkish inland waters or territorial waters to access Turkish inland waters or call at a place of anchorage or port outside the inland waters.</p> <p>In addition, vessels will not be allowed to enter if there is clear evidence of failure to comply with these standards. Exceptions are made in cases of force majeure (for example, life rescue services). Vessels carrying Turkish flag and not in compliance with the standards under this Law shall be moored and declared unseaworthy until the standards are complied with.</p> <p>The provisions related to pollution are given in Article 15 of this Law.</p>	Emergency responses contained in Article 15 of this Law to be followed in case of pollution
<p>Implementation Regulation on Law Pertaining to Principles of Emergency Response and Compensation for Damages in Pollution of Marine Environment by Oil and Other Harmful Substances</p> <p>(Official Gazette date/no: 21.10.2006/26326; last amended on 17.10.2017)</p>	<p>Article 4 of this Regulation defines the principles and provisions that need to be fulfilled for the implementation of the Regulation. Preparation of national, regional, coastal facility and vessel emergency response plans is mandatory. Vessels and coastal facilities shall be obligated to have emergency response plans and all required equipment and personnel for the implementation of such plans. Notification obligations of vessels are stated in Article 5 of this Regulation.</p> <p>According to Article 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (1) Captains of vessels that are located or navigating in the application area shall immediately notify any event and pollution incident caused by oil and other harmful substances to the Under secretariat, national emergency response centre, any regional emergency response centre or the contact points specified in National Emergency Response Plan by the most appropriate means of communication; - (2) Vessels under the Law shall immediately notify all events and pollution incidents caused by oil and other harmful substances and occurred on the vessel to Under secretariat, any regional emergency response centre or the contact points specified in National Emergency Response Plan by the most appropriate means of communication; - (3) Those employed in coastal facilities shall notify the relevant authorities on any pollution incidents occurred at the facility or observed at the sea pursuant to the first clause of this Article; and 	Ensure necessary training of personnel Emergency response plan

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	<p>- (4) Pollution notification obligations shall also apply to all pilots of commercial or State aircrafts and maritime pilots on board, if any pollution incidents are observed at the sea and coastal facilities.</p> <p>- In relation to pollution incidents; notifications in the first, second and third clauses shall be received in accordance with the format in Annex - 3B of this Regulation.</p> <p>As per Article 10, response to a Tier 1 incident is carried out according to the organisation and response principles set forth in the coastal facility and vessel emergency response plan. The operator of a coastal facility is responsible for the implementation of an emergency response plan while the operator of a vessel is responsible for the implementation of a vessel emergency response plan.</p> <p>As per Article 13, vessels or coastal facilities, involved to a Tier 2 and Tier 3 incident or in a close proximity to the area of where such incidents are occurred, shall be obligated to respond to the incident with their own personnel and equipment within the scope of the duties assigned to them in national and regional emergency response plans.</p> <p>According to Article 28, it is obligatory for personnel, to be actively involved in response and management of the response, to receive the training in the Circular on Procedures and Principles of Training Seminars and Exercise Programs related with being Prepared and Response to Contamination by Oil and Other Hazardous Substances.</p> <p>According to the Article 35, coastal facilities and coastal terminals that are dealing with bulk loading and unloading of oil and other harmful substances shall have at least the equipment and systems provided in Annex-I A of this regulation.</p> <p>Article 36. Buoys that are connected from a single point or marine terminals which are handling loading and unloading operations and discharges through stationary marine buoys shall also at least contain the equipment and response systems provided in Annex-I A of this regulation.</p>	
<p>Regulation on Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents and Mitigation of Resulting Impacts (Official Gazette Date/No: 02.03.2019/30702)</p>	<p>This Regulation defines procedures and principles related to necessary precautions to ensure high level, effective and continuous protection with the purpose of prevention of major industrial accidents and minimisation of damages from possible accidents to humans and environment in the establishment where dangerous substances are present. This regulation has been prepared within the framework of the harmonisation with the legislation of the European Union by taking into account 2012/18/EU numbered dated 4/7/2012 dated Council Directive.</p> <p>This Regulation applies to upper and lower tier establishments where dangerous substances are and likely to be present in quantities equal to or in excess of the thresholds in the Section 1 and Section 2 of the Annex-1 or where dangerous substances may be generated during loss of control of an industrial chemical process in quantities equal to or in excess of the thresholds in the Section 1 and Section 2 of the Annex-1. Exceptional situations in which the provisions of this Regulation do not apply are given in Article 3 of this Regulation.</p>	<p>A major accident scenario document A response sheet (update the card, where necessary)</p> <p>A major industrial accident prevention policy (for lower tier); a safety report and internal emergency response plan (for upper tier)</p>

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	<p>General obligations of the operator are given in Article 6. As per Article 6, the operator is obliged to take all measures necessary, regarding safety requirements given in Annex-3 and relevant regulation, to prevent major accidents and to limit their consequences for human being and the environment. Against likelihood of a major industrial accident, the operator shall prepare a response sheet, according to the format given in the Annex-7 of the Regulation, including information on the response method and protective equipment for each dangerous substance included in the scenarios. This sheet shall be submitted to Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Health, relevant Municipality and/or Metropolitan Fire Department.</p> <p>In case of any changes to the information given in the submitted sheet, the operator shall prepare a revised card reflecting the current situation and submit it to the relevant institutions and organisations within a month following the change. Receiving services from experts and expert institutions do not remove the responsibilities of the operator.</p> <p>As per Article 7, the operator is obliged to determine the category of the site in line with the explanations/notes provided in Annex-1 of the Regulation. The operator of the lower or upper tier establishments shall made a complete and accurate notification to the MoEU through online system of the Ministry before the operation. The operator shall be obligated to renew the notification within thirty days in the cases of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any significant changes in the quantity of the dangerous substance which may affect the tier of the facility; - any change in the nature of the dangerous substance; - any change in physical form of the dangerous substance and/or any change in the processes employing the dangerous substance which may affect the tier of the facility; - any change in establishment information; and - termination, transfer of the operations of the establishment and leaving out of the scope of the Regulation. <p>For the establishments within the scope of the Regulation (i.e., either lower or upper tier), a major industrial accident prevention policy (for lower tier); a safety report and internal emergency response plan (for upper tier) needs to be prepared and submitted to the authority. As per Article 8, both lower tier and upper tier facilities need to prepare a major accident scenario document. Provisions related to major accident scenario document, major industrial accident prevention policy, safety report and internal emergency response plan are given in detail in Article 8, Article 10, Article 11 and 13, respectively. As per Article 11, new establishments (defined as an establishment that will be operational after 01.07.2019) shall prepare the safety report and submit it to the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family for review. As per Article 13, new establishments shall prepare internal emergency response plan before the operation. Provisions related to the updates of major accident scenario document, major industrial accident prevention policy and safety report are given in Article 12 of the Regulation. Provisions related to update and implementation of internal emergency response plan are given in Article 14 and Article 15 of the Regulation, respectively. The procedures</p>	

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	<p>need to be followed by the operator in case of a major industrial accident are given in Article 17 of the Regulation.</p> <p>Provisions related to public disclosure the operator of the upper or lower tier establishment is given in Article 16.</p>	
<p>Regulation on the Protection from Sabotage (Official Gazette date/no: 28.12.1988/20033)</p>	<p>This Regulation sets out the measures to be taken (and the method of implementation) against any kind of internal or external sabotage. Sabotage can include acts in relation to the national economy, involving weapons or vehicles that might affect the security and economy of the country and community life, as well as acts against industrial, commercial and agricultural institutions and organisations and related plants, workplaces, dams, power plants, power transmission lines, refineries, oil and gas pipelines, coal, oil and mining sites, historical and national buildings, radio, television and transmitting stations, all kinds of transport and communication facilities and educational facilities, archaeological sites, museums, libraries, touristic places and so forth.</p> <p>According to Article 6, Ministries and organizations that are responsible to prevent and undertake measures against sabotages shall prepare Protection Plan in line with this Regulation and properties of the facilities. Sample of the Plan and the information to be included in the Plan are provided in the annex of this Regulation.</p> <p>According to this Regulation (Article 16), if the facility is state owned, the head administrative chief is responsible for the protection of the facility. If it is privately owned, the owner is responsible. If it is owned by an legal entity, the administrative authority of the entity is responsible for the protection of the facility.</p>	<p>Undertake correspondence with related authority and then ensure that a Protection Plan against sabotage is in place for the Project.</p>
<p>Regulation on Working Duration Related to Labor Law (Official Gazette Date/Number: 06.04.2004/25425; last amended on 25.08.2017)</p>	<p>Regulates the principles for the implementation of working duration.</p> <p>Article 4. The maximum working duration is 45 hours a week. The daily working duration cannot exceed 11 hours in any case.</p> <p>Article 9. The employer should document the working durations of workers by appropriate means.</p>	<p>Ensure that proper management of working hours and keep the records</p>
<p>Regulation on Excess Work and Work in Excess Periods on Labour Law (Official Gazette Date/Number: 06.04.2004/25425; last amended on 25.08.2017)</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to set out the principles for works that are above the weekly working period set out in Labor Law.</p> <p>Excess work is defined as those works that exceed 45 hours per week.</p> <p>Work in excess periods is defined as those works that are lower than 45 hours per week according to a contract and when the work exceeds this working period set in the contract and becomes 45 hours per week.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 4, the wage for each hour of the excess work is paid by increasing the hourly wage of normal working condition by 50%. The wage for each hour of the work in excess periods is paid by increasing the hourly wage of normal working condition by 25%.</p>	<p>Ensure that proper management of working hours and keep the records</p>

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	Pursuant to Article 5, the total time for excess work for a worker should not exceed 275 hours per year. In calculating the working periods for excess work and work in excess periods, periods that are less than half an hour is calculated as half an hour and periods that exceed half an hour are calculated as one hour.	
<p>Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety in Temporary or Fixed Term Employment (Official Gazette Date/Number: 23.08.2013/28744)</p>	<p>The aim of this regulation is to ensure that workers with an employment relationship governed by a fixed-duration contract or on a temporary employment are afforded the same level of protection as that of other workers.</p> <p>This regulation is applicable to workers working under (i) an employment contract for a “fixed duration” that is made between the employer and the employee in written form, which has a specified term or which is based on objective conditions such as completion of a certain work and (ii) a temporary employment contract.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5, the employer shall provide protection to those workers specified above, the same conditions with regard to health and safety at work as other workers are afforded, and shall not treat the workers specified above differently particularly regarding access to personal protective equipment.</p> <p>According to Article 6, the employer shall provide information to workers specified above, beforehand of the work and any risks they may face. The information includes in particular occupational knowledge, skills and experience, medical surveillance required and additional specific risks that may arise due to the work.</p> <p>According to Article 7, the employer shall ensure that the workers receive sufficient training appropriate to the particular characteristics of their job, taking into account their qualification and experience.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 8, the employer shall ensure that the workers are subject to special medical surveillance for works that are dangerous with regard to health and safety. The special medical surveillance specified above continues if required, after the employment contract ends.</p>	<p>Ensure that an appropriate employment contract is available for each worker</p> <p>Ensure that necessary trainings are given to employees</p> <p>Ensure that the workers are subject to special medical surveillance</p>
<p>Regulation on Special Principles in Works Carried out by Employing Workers in Shifts (Official Gazette Date/Number: 07.04.2004/25426; last amended on 19.08.2017)</p>	<p>Principles on work durations, night work, week holidays and breaks in works with shifts are set out in the regulation.</p> <p>Article 3. The employer is liable to announce the start and end time of each shift, the names and surnames of workers who are working in shifts, their breaks and week holidays in a way that is easily seen and readable by the workers.</p> <p>Article 4. Shifts are arranged in a manner that there are at least 3 shifts in duration of 24 hours.</p> <p>Article 12. The employer is liable to keep the list of each shift workers with their names and surnames in order to submit it when requested by the Ministry.</p>	<p>Ensure that shifts are arranged and announced properly and keep the records</p>
<p>Regulation on the Minimum Wage (Official Gazette Date/Number: 01.08. 2004/25540; last amended on 19.04.2014)</p>	<p>The minimum wage amount is determined at least in two years by the authority and employers shall not be made a payment less than this amount</p> <p>According to the The Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance https://www.ailevecalisma.gov.tr/tr-tr/asqari-ucret/asgari-ucret-2020/ , the net minimum wage for employees are 2.324,71 TL/month for 2020.</p>	<p>Ensure that minimum wage rules are applied</p>

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<p>Regulation on Suspension of Work in Workplaces (Official Gazette Date/Number: 30.03.2013/28603; Last amended on 11.02.2016)</p>	<p>Regulation specifies the conditions that may lead to the suspension of works in workplaces and procedures and principles on permission to resumption. This regulation is applicable to those workplaces that are within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 7, in case of life-threatening situations, works shall be suspended totally or partly until situation is avoided. Works shall be suspended if risk evaluation is not conducted in very dangerous work places like mines, metal, construction works, facilities that works with dangerous chemicals or likely to have major industrial accidents.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 8, decision of suspension shall be put in force by local authority together with law enforcers within 24 hours.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 13, employer is obligated to pay wages of employees that can not work due to suspension of works or give any other job by considering their profession or conditions by paying pay same wage at least.</p>	<p>Ensure that works are suspended, in case of life-threatening situations in line with the regulation</p>
<p>Regulation on Health and Safety Measurements Related to Carcinogens and Mutagens at Work (Official Gazette Date/Number: 06.08.2013/28730)</p>	<p>The regulation is to be applied to workplaces where the workers may be at risk to be exposed to carcinogenic and mutagenic substances.</p> <p>Article 5: Risk assessment will be conducted in work places with Carcinogenic and Mutagenic Substances based on the form, exposure amount and duration. Appropriate mitigation measures will be taken.</p>	<p>Ensure that risk assessment is conducted</p>
<p>Regulation on Health and Safety Measures in Works with Chemical Substances (Official Gazette Date/Number: 12.08.2013/28733)</p>	<p>The aim of the regulation is to lay down minimum requirements to protect the health of workers from the dangers and adverse effects of chemical substances that are present, used or processes at workplaces, and to create a safe working environment.</p> <p>This regulation is applicable to all workplaces that are within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law and the works in which chemical substances are had, used or processed.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5, the employer shall take all measures in works with chemical substances to prevent workers from exposure to chemical substances, and if this is not possible to minimize the exposure and to protect the workers from the dangers of chemical substances. According to Article 6, the employer shall determine whether there are dangerous chemical substances at the workplace and if there are, shall undertake a risk assessment to determine negative impacts with regard to the health and safety of the workers. It is not allowed to work with chemical substances without undertaking a risk assessment and without taking the measures specified in this regulation.</p> <p>The regulation sets forth protective and preventative measures and measures for accidents and emergency cases in Articles 7 and 8, respectively.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 9, the employer shall inform and train the workers who are working with chemical substances on the results of the risk assessment, chemical substances that are present or can arise at the</p>	<p>Ensure that all measures are taken to protect the workers from the dangers of chemical substances where necessary</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>workplace and the health and safety risks of these substances, occupational diseases, the occupational exposure limit values and other legal regulations, measures that must be taken and the material safety data sheets.</p> <p>If the risk assessment identifies workers at risk, these workers will be subject to proper medical surveillance according to article 12. Annex-1 of the regulation defines vocational exposure limit values for certain substances.</p>	
<p>Regulation on the Protection of Workers from the Dangers of Explosive Environments (Official Gazette Date/Number: 30.04.2013/28633)</p>	<p>The regulation lays down the measures for the protection of health and safety of employees from the dangers of explosive environment that can be arise at workplaces. This regulation is applicable for the workplaces within the scope of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and having potential to cause explosive environment. However, workplaces for medical treatment for the patients and medical treatment applications are out of the scope of this regulation.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5, the employer is responsible to take technical and organizational measures for the prevention of explosions and protection from explosions by complying with the basic principles in in the order of priority as follows: (i) to prevent the occurrence of explosive environment, (ii) to prevent the ignition of the explosive environment in case it is not possible to prevent the occurrence of explosive environment due to the nature of the work, and(iii) to take measures to minimize the dangerous effects of explosion in order to provide health and safety to the workers. These measures shall be taken together with other measures, if required to prevent the spread of the explosion. These measures shall be reviewed regularly and also after significant changes in the workplace.</p> <p>According to Article 9, the employer shall categorize the areas that have explosion risks, according to the Annex-1 of the regulation, and implement the minimum requirements for protection of workers from dangers of explosive environments and equipment and protective system selection criteria to be followed, as set out in Annex-2 and Annex-3 of the regulation at these categorized areas. At areas where there is a risk of occurrence of explosive environment that can endanger the health and safety of the workers, the employer will place the sign given in Annex-4 of the regulation.</p> <p>According to Article 10, in carrying out the obligations laid down in Article 6 of this Regulation, the employer shall prepare the Explosion Protection Document. The explosion protection document shall demonstrate in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that the explosion risks have been determined and assessed; - that adequate measures will be taken to attain the aims of this Regulation; - those places which have been classified in accordance with Annex-1; 	<p>Explosion Protection Document</p> <p>For protection of workers from dangers of explosive environments, equipment and protective system selection criteria to be followed in line with Annex-2 and Annex-3</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those places where the minimum requirements set out in Annex-2 and Annex-3 will apply; - that the workplace and work equipment, including warning devices, are designed, operated and maintained with due regard for safety, - that in accordance with "Regulation on Health and Safety Requirements in the Use of Work Equipment", arrangements have been made for the safe use of work equipment. <p>The explosion protection document shall be drawn up prior to the commencement of work and be revised when the workplace, work equipment or organisation of the work undergoes significant changes, extensions or conversions. The employer is responsible for preparing an Explosion Protection Document, which includes the potential risks, classification, precautions and protection systems.</p>	
<p>Regulation on the Works in Which Workers Shall Work Maximum Seven and Half Hours or Less in a Day in Terms of Health Rules (Official Gazette Date/Number: 16.07.2013/28709)</p>	<p>Article 4 of the regulation defines the works in which workers shall work maximum seven hours. <i>Following works listed under this article are potentially relevant to the works within the scope of the project;</i> <i>Noisy works exceeding the highest level of effective noise exposure (8h=85 dB(A))</i></p> <p>Workers cannot be employed in any other work after the maximum daily working time specified in Article 4 and 5. Overtime is not allowed for these activities. The employers of the workplaces where one or more of the jobs listed in the Regulation are consistently conducted, are responsible for notifying the Provincial Directorate of Labour and Social Security about the types of the jobs, the time of the works, the number of the employees in the specified jobs and the places where the work is carried out before start of the work.</p>	<p>Ensure that the requirements of this regulation are followed when/where necessary</p>
<p>Regulation on the Procedures and Principles for the Employment of Children and Young Persons (Official Gazette date/no: 06.04.2004/25425; last amended on 12.05.2017)</p>	<p>This Regulation governs the working conditions and procedures for workers under 18 years old. "Young worker" - A person who completed 15 years of age but who has not completed 18 years; "Child worker" - A person who completed 14 years of age, but not 15; and completed primary school education.</p> <p>This Regulation sets out the duties of employers and the Stat regarding child and young workers and includes a list of works allowed for children and for young people. The Regulation also sets forth a list of work, which shall be forbidden, for children and young persons.</p> <p>This Regulation refers to the Article 71 of the Labour Law numbered 4857, and it includes the principles and methods for; prohibited works for child and young workers who are under the age of 18; allowable works for young workers who have completed 15 years of age but not 18; and for light works and working conditions for the children who have completed 14 years of age and primary school education. The works where the child or young workers can or cannot be used are indicated by the law.</p> <p>Provisions related to working conditions of young and child employees and responsibilities of employer and State are given in Section 2 and Section 3, respectively.</p>	<p>Ensure that working conditions of young workers are carefully monitored Child workers shall not be hired for the Project.</p>

Act, Regulation, Order (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope / key articles and relevance to the Project	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
<p>Public Health Law No. 1593, (Official Gazette Date/Number: 1489 /6.5.1930)</p>	<p>Public Health Law is a medical law which regulates the fundamental principles regarding several topics such as infectious diseases (i.e. malaria, tuberculosis), food hygiene, working conditions, water, quarantine implementation, non-sanitary enterprises. The Law focuses on improving health conditions and protection of public health against diseases and fight against dangerous factors. The Law emphasizes that Ministry of Health is responsible for undertaking governmental services and auditing services under other governmental organization's responsibility.</p>	<p>Ensure that worker camps are proper to avoid infectious diseases Provide healthy working and accommodation conditions for workers</p>

Table 2. Summary of Key Legislation in European Union that are relevant to the Project

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
GENERAL PROVISIONS AND PROGRAMMES		
<p>Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment</p> <p>(Official Journal/Date: L124/16.4.2014; Entry into force: 25.01.2014)</p>	<p>This Directive shall apply to the assessment of the environmental effects of those public and private projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.</p> <p>Member States shall adopt all measures necessary to ensure that, before development consent is given, projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location are made subject to a requirement for development consent and an assessment with regard to their effects on the environment. Those projects are defined in Article 4.</p> <p>Article 3. The environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in the light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) population and human health; (b) biodiversity, with particular attention to species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EC; (c) land, soil, water, air and climate; (d) material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape; (e) the interaction between the factors referred to in points (a) to (d). <p>Article 4. (i) Projects listed in Annex I shall be made subject to an assessment. (ii) For projects listed in Annex II, Member States shall determine whether the project shall be made subject to an assessment. Member States shall make that determination through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a case-by-case examination; or (b) thresholds or criteria set by the Member State. <p>Member States may decide to apply both procedures referred to in points (a) and (b).</p>	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment</p>
POLLUTION AND NUISANCES		
<p>Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council</p> <p>of 24 November 2010</p>	<p>This Directive brings together Directive 2008/1/EC (the 'IPPC Directive') and six other directives in a single directive on industrial emissions.</p> <p><u>Article 3. Definitions</u></p> <p>'Combustion plant' means any technical apparatus in which fuels are oxidized in order to use the heat thus generated.</p>	<p>Air emission limits are taken into consideration where applicable (<i>a summary of these limits and comparison with Turkish legislation are</i></p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
<p>on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (Official Journal/Date: L334/17.12.2010; Entry into force: 06.01.2011)</p>	<p>'gas turbine' means any rotating machine which converts thermal energy into mechanical work, consisting mainly of a compressor, a thermal device in which fuel is oxidized in order to heat the working fluid, and a turbine;</p> <p><u>Sectors of activity</u></p> <p>This Directive shall cover industrial activities with a major pollution potential, defined in Annex I to the Directive (energy industries, production and processing of metals, mineral industry, chemical industry, waste management, rearing of animals, etc.).</p> <p>The Directive shall contain special provisions for the following installations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •combustion plants (≥ 50 MW); •waste incineration or co-incineration plants; •certain installations and activities using organic solvents; •installations producing titanium dioxide. <p>This Directive shall not apply to research activities, development activities or the testing of new products and processes.</p> <p><u>Article 29. Aggregation rules</u></p> <p>1. Where the waste gases of two or more separate combustion plants are discharged through a common stack, the combination formed by such plants shall be considered as a single combustion plant and their capacities added for the purpose of calculating the total rated thermal input.</p> <p>2. Where two or more separate combustion plants which have been granted a permit for the first time on or after 1 July 1987, or the operators of which have submitted a complete application for a permit on or after that date, are installed in such a way that, taking technical and economic factors into account, their waste gases could in the judgement of the competent authority, be discharged through a common stack, the combination formed by such plants shall be considered as a single combustion plant and their capacities added for the purpose of calculating the total rated thermal input.</p> <p>3. For the purpose of calculating the total rated thermal input of a combination of combustion plants referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, individual combustion plants with a rated thermal input below 15 MW shall not be considered.</p> <p><u>Article 30. Emission limit values</u></p> <p>All permits for installations containing combustion plants which have been granted a permit before 7 January 2013, or the operators of which have submitted a complete application for a permit before that date, provided that such plants are put into operation no later than 7 January 2014, shall include condition ensuring that emissions into air from these plants do not exceed the emission limit values set out in Part 1 of Annex V.</p>	<p><i>given Table 3 and Table 4 below.)</i></p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>All permits for installations containing combustion plants which had been granted an exemption as referred to in Article 4(4) of Directive 2001/80/EC and which are in operation after 1 January 2016, shall include conditions ensuring that emissions into the air from these plants do not exceed the emission limit values set out in Part 2 of Annex V.</p> <p>Article 29 of this regulation covers that individual combustion plants with a rated thermal input below 15 MW shall not be considered while calculating the total rated thermal input of a combination of combustion plants. Since, each individual combustion unit has a capacity of less than 15 MW, the emission standards indicated in the Directive are not applicable to the Project components.</p>	
<p>Directive 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015</p> <p>Limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants</p> <p>(Official Journal/Date: L313/28.11.2015; Entry into force: 18.12.2015)</p>	<p>This Directive should apply to combustion plants, including a combination formed by two or more new medium combustion plants, with a total rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than 50 MW. Individual combustion plants with a rated thermal input less than 1 MW should not be considered for the purpose of calculating the total rated thermal input of a combination of combustion plants.</p> <p>For the purposes of controlling emissions into the air from medium combustion plants, emission limit values and requirements for monitoring are set out in this Directive.</p> <p>This Directive lays down rules to control emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and dust into the air from medium combustion plants, and thereby reduce emissions to air and the potential risks to human health and the environment from such emissions.</p> <p>This Directive also lays down rules to monitor emissions of carbon monoxide (CO).</p> <p><i>Annex II of the directive covers emission limit values for new medium combustion plants (as given in Table 4 below). The emission standards indicated in the Directive are applicable to the Project components.</i></p>	<p>Air emission limits are taken into consideration where applicable (<i>a summary of these limits and comparison with Turkish legislation are given Table 3 and Table 4 below.</i>)</p>
WATER PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT		
<p>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000</p> <p>establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy</p> <p>(Official Journal/Date: L327/22.12.2000; Entry into force: 22.12.2000; last amended on 20.11.2014)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: (i) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; (ii) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; (iii) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; (iv) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and (v) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts and thereby contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the provision of the sufficient supply of good quality surface water and groundwater as needed for sustainable, balanced and equitable water use, 	<p>Discharge limits are taken into consideration where applicable (<i>a summary of these limits and comparison with Turkish legislation are given Table 5 below.</i>)</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a significant reduction in pollution of groundwater, • the protection of territorial and marine waters, and • achieving the objectives of relevant international agreements, including those which aim to prevent and eliminate pollution of the marine environment, by Community action to cease or phase out discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances, with the ultimate aim of achieving concentrations in the marine environment near background values for naturally occurring substances and close to zero for man-made synthetic substances. <p><u>Article 3</u> (i) Member States shall identify the individual river basins lying within their national territory and, for the purposes of this Directive, shall assign them to individual river basin districts. Small river basins may be combined with larger river basins or joined with neighbouring small basins to form individual river basin districts where appropriate. Where ground waters do not fully follow a particular river basin, they shall be identified and assigned to the nearest or most appropriate river basin district. Coastal waters shall be identified and assigned to the nearest or most appropriate river basin district or districts. (ii) Member States shall ensure that the requirements of this Directive for the achievement of the environmental objectives established under Article 4, and in particular all programs of measures are coordinated for the whole of the river basin district. Article 4 states the procedures and requirements in making operational the programs of measures specified in the river basin management plans for surface waters, groundwater, protected areas.</p> <p><u>Article 13</u> Member States shall ensure that a river basin management plan is produced for each river basin district lying entirely within their territory.</p> <p><u>Article 10. The combined approach for point and diffuse sources</u> Member States shall ensure the establishment and/or implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the emission controls based on best available techniques, or (b) the relevant emission limit values, or (c) in the case of diffuse impacts the controls including, as appropriate, best environmental practices set out in: <p>Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment the Directives listed in Annex IX. <i>Council Directive 96/61/EC (The IPPC Directive) was repealed and Council Directive 2010/75/EU brings together Directive 2008/1/EC (the 'IPPC Directive') and six other directives in a single directive on industrial emissions.</i></p>	

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>any other relevant Community legislation at the latest 12 years after the date of entry into force of this Directive, unless otherwise specified in the legislation concerned. Where a quality objective or quality standard, whether established pursuant to this Directive, in the Directives listed in Annex IX, or pursuant to any other Community legislation, requires stricter conditions than those which would result from the application of paragraph 2, more stringent emission controls shall be set accordingly.</p> <p>ANNEX IX-EMISSION LIMIT VALUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STANDARDS</p> <p>The limit values and quality objectives established under the Directive 76/464/EEC* shall be considered emission limit values and environmental quality standards, respectively, for the purposes of this Directive. They are established in the following Directives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Mercury Discharges Directive (82/176/EEC); (ii) The Cadmium Discharges Directive (83/513/EEC); (iii) The Mercury Directive (84/156/EEC); (iv) The Hexachlorocyclohexane Discharges Directive (84/491/EEC); and (v) The Dangerous Substance Discharges Directive (86/280/EEC). <p><i>*Directive 76/464/EEC has been previously repealed by s 2006/11/EC and this Directive was then repealed by Directive 2000/60/EC.</i></p>	
<p>Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban wastewater treatment (Official Journal/Date: L135/30.05.1991; Entry into force: 19.06.1991; last amended on 01.01.2014)</p>	<p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and the treatment and discharge of wastewater from certain industrial sectors. Its aim is to protect the environment from any adverse effects caused by the discharge of such waters. Industrial wastewater entering collecting systems and the disposal of wastewater and sludge from urban wastewater treatment plants are subject to regulations and/or specific authorization by the competent authorities.</p> <p>The Directive establishes a timetable, which Member States must adhere to, for the provision of collection and treatment systems for urban wastewater in agglomerations corresponding to the categories laid down in the Directive.</p> <p>Annex II requires Member States to draw up lists of sensitive and less sensitive areas which receive the treated waters. These lists must be updated regularly.</p> <p>On 27 February 1998 the Commission issued Directive 98/15/EC amending Directive 91/271/EEC to clarify the requirements of the Directive in relation to discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants to sensitive areas which are subject to eutrophication.</p>	<p>Discharge limits are taken into consideration where applicable (<i>a summary of these limits and comparison with Turkish legislation are given Table 5 below.</i>)</p>
<p>Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December of 2006 on the protection of</p>	<p>The Groundwater Directive proposes specific measures to prevent and control groundwater pollution and to achieve good groundwater chemical status, in the context of the Water Framework Directive.</p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
<p>groundwater against pollution and deterioration (Official Journal/Date: L372/19 27.12.2006; last amended on 11.07.2014)</p>	<p>The groundwater quality standard is as referred in the Annex I of the directive; threshold values to be established by Member States in accordance with the procedure set out in Part A of Annex II for the pollutants.</p> <p>The report by the Commission provided for under Article 18(1) of Directive 2000/60/EC shall for groundwater include an evaluation of the functioning of this Directive in relation to other relevant environmental legislation, including consistency therewith.</p>	
MONITORING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION		
<p>Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Official Journal/Date: L152/11.06.2008; Entry into force: 11.06.2008; last amended on 18.09.2015)</p>	<p>This Directive lays down measures aimed at the following: (i) defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole; (ii) assessing the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria; (iii) obtaining information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long-term trends and improvements resulting from national and Community measures; (iv) ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; (v) maintaining air quality where it is good and improving it in other cases; (vi) promoting increased cooperation between the Member States in reducing air pollution.</p> <p><u>Article 2. Definitions</u> 'ambient air' shall mean outdoor air in the troposphere, excluding workplaces as defined by Directive 89/654/EEC (3) where provisions concerning health and safety at work apply and to which members of the public do not have regular access;</p> <p><u>Article 3. Responsibilities</u> Member States shall designate at the appropriate levels the competent authorities and bodies responsible for the following: (i) assessment of ambient air quality; (ii) approval of measurement systems (methods, equipment, networks and laboratories); (iii) ensuring the accuracy of measurements; (iv) analysis of assessment methods; (v) coordination on their territory if Community-wide quality assurance programmes are being organised by the Commission; (vi) cooperation with the other Member States and the Commission. Where relevant, the competent authorities and bodies shall comply with Section C of Annex I.</p> <p><u>Air quality assessment</u> This Directive establishes a system for the assessment of ambient air quality in relation to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2,5}), lead, benzene and carbon monoxide as well as ozone. Member States shall establish areas or zones (urban, suburban, rural, rural background) throughout their territory, and assess and manage the air quality. This Directive sets thresholds for assessment for each pollutant, criteria for the assessment method (in particular the siting of sampling points), reference methods for measurement, limit values for the protection</p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	of human health and the environment, the target and the obligation of reducing exposure for the population to PM _{2,5} , information thresholds and alert thresholds, critical levels for the protection of vegetation and the list of information to be included in action plans for improvement in air quality. Each Member State shall set up at least one measuring station and may, by agreement with adjoining Member States, set up one or several common measuring stations.	
<p>Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air (Official Journal/Date: L23/26.01.2005; Entry into force: 15.02.2005; last amended on 18.09.2015)</p>	<p>The objectives of this Directive shall be to: (i) establish a target value for the concentration of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene in ambient air so as to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects of arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons on human health and the environment as a whole; (ii) ensure, with respect to arsenic, cadmium, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, that ambient air quality is maintained where it is good and that it is improved in other cases; (iii) determine common methods and criteria for the assessment of concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air as well as of the deposition of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; (iv) ensure that adequate information on concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air as well as on the deposition of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are obtained and ensure that it is made available to the public.</p> <p>ANNEX I-Target values for arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene (See Table 3 of this Annex)</p>	<p>Emission limits are taken into consideration where applicable (a summary of these limits and comparison with Turkish legislation are given Table 3 below.)</p>
PREVENTION OF NOISE POLLUTION		
<p>Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (Official Journal/Date: L189/18.07.2002; Entry into force: 18.07.2002; last amended on 25.03.2020)</p>	<p>This Directive shall apply to environmental noise to which humans are exposed in particular in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive buildings and areas.</p> <p>This Directive shall not apply to noise that is caused by the exposed person himself, noise from domestic activities, noise created by neighbours, noise at workplaces or noise inside means of transport or due to military activities in military areas.</p> <p><u>Article 3. Definitions</u></p> <p>‘Environmental noise’ shall mean unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities, including noise emitted by means of transport, road traffic, rail traffic, air traffic, and from sites of industrial activity such as those defined in Annex I to Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control.</p> <p><i>Council Directive 96/61/EC (The IPPC Directive) was repealed and Council Directive 2010/75/EU brings together Directive 2008/1/EC (the ‘IPPC Directive’) and six other directives in a single directive on industrial emissions. Annex I of the directive covers Chemical industries “4.1.a. Chemical installations for the production of basic organic chemicals, such as: (a) simple hydrocarbons (linear or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or aromatic) ”.</i></p>	<p>Environmental noise limits are taken into consideration where applicable (a summary of these limits and comparison with Turkish legislation are given Table 6 below.)</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
CONSERVATION OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA		
<p>Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</p> <p>(Official Journal/Date: L206/22.7.1992; Entry into force: 10.6.1992; last amended on 01.07.2013)</p>	<p>The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.</p> <p>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.</p> <p>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p> <p><u>Article 3. Conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species</u></p> <p>A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be set up under the title Natura 2000. This network, composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, shall enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 network shall include the special protection areas classified by the Member States pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC.</p> <p>Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.</p> <p>Where they consider it necessary, Member States shall endeavour to improve the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 by maintaining, and where appropriate developing, features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, as referred to in Article 10.</p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>
<p>Council Directive 2009/147/EC of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds</p> <p>(Official Journal/Date: L20/26.1.2010; Entry into force: 26.1.2010; last amended on 26/06/2019).</p>	<p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation. It shall apply to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>Member States shall take the requisite measures to maintain the population of the species referred to in Article 1 at a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements, or to adapt the population of these species to that level.</p> <p>The species mentioned in Annex I shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution.</p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CLEAN TECHNOLOGY		
<p>Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Official Journal/Date: L312/22.11.2008; Entry into force: 12.12.2008; last amended on 05.07.2018)</p>	<p>This Directive establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management.</p> <p>It applies to waste other than: gaseous effluents; radioactive elements; decommissioned explosives; faecal matter; waste waters; animal by-products; carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered; elements resulting from mineral resources.</p> <p>The waste waters shall be excluded from the scope of this Directive to the extent that they are covered by other Community legislation.</p> <p><u>Waste hierarchy</u></p> <p>In order to better protect the environment, the Member States should take measures for the treatment of their waste in line with the following hierarchy which is listed in order of priority: prevention; preparing for reuse; recycling; other recovery, notably energy recovery; disposal.</p> <p>Member States can implement legislative measures with a view to reinforcing this waste treatment hierarchy. However, they should ensure that waste management does not endanger human health and is not harmful to the environment</p> <p><u>Waste management</u></p> <p>Any producer or holder of waste must carry out their treatment themselves or else must have treatment carried out by a broker, establishment or undertaking. Member States may cooperate, if necessary, to establish a network of waste disposal facilities. This network must allow for the independence of the European Union with regard to the treatment of waste.</p> <p>Dangerous waste must be stored and treated in conditions that ensure the protection of health and the environment. They must not, in any case be mixed with other dangerous waste and must be packaged or labelled in line with international or Community regulations.</p> <p><u>Permits and registrations</u></p> <p>Any establishment or undertaking intending to carry out waste treatment must obtain a permit from the competent authorities who determine notably the quantity and type of treated waste, the method used as well as monitoring and control operations.</p> <p>Any incineration or co-incineration method aimed at energy recovery must only be carried out if this recovery takes place with a high level of energy efficiency.</p> <p><u>Plans and programmes</u></p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	<p>The competent authorities must establish one or more management plans to cover the whole territory of the Member State concerned. These plans contain, notably, the type, quantity and source of waste, existing collection systems and location criteria.</p> <p>Prevention programmes must also be drawn up, with a view to breaking the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste.</p> <p>These programmes are to be communicated by Member States to the European Commission.</p>	
SOCIAL PROTECTION		
<p>Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information (Official Journal: L41, 14.02.2003; Entry into force: 14.02.2003)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to guarantee the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and to set out the basic terms and conditions of, and practical arrangements for, its exercise; and to ensure that, as a matter of course, environmental information is progressively made available and disseminated to the public in order to achieve the widest possible systematic availability and dissemination to the public of environmental information. To this end the use, in particular, of computer telecommunication and/or electronic technology, where available, shall be promoted.</p> <p>‘Environmental information’ shall mean any information in written, visual, aural, electronic or any other material form on: (a) the state of the elements of the environment, such as air and atmosphere, water, soil, land, landscape and natural sites including wetlands, coastal and marine areas, biological diversity and its components, including genetically modified organisms, and the interaction among these elements.</p> <p><u>Member States’ responsibilities</u></p> <p>Member States shall ensure that public authorities are required, in accordance with the provisions of this Directive, to make available environmental information held by or for them to any applicant at his request and without his having to state an interest.</p> <p>Member States shall ensure that public authorities inform the public adequately of the rights they enjoy as a result of this Directive and to an appropriate extent provide information, guidance and advice to this end.</p> <p>Member States shall ensure that environmental information progressively becomes available in electronic databases which are easily accessible to the public through public telecommunication networks.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, in the event of an imminent threat to human health or the environment, whether caused by human activities or due to natural causes, all information held by or for public authorities which could enable the public likely to be affected to take measures to prevent or mitigate harm arising from the threat is disseminated, immediately and without delay.</p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT AND PROCESS SAFETY		
<p>Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC</p>	<p>This Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents which involve dangerous substances, and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment, with a view to ensuring a high level of protection throughout the Union in a consistent and effective manner.</p> <p>'Dangerous substance' means a substance or mixture covered by Part 1 or listed in Part 2 of Annex I, including in the form of a raw material, product, by product, residue or intermediate. 'Mixture' means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.</p> <p>'Establishment' means the whole location under the control of an operator where dangerous substances are present in one or more installations, including common or related infrastructures or activities; establishments are either lower-tier establishments or upper-tier establishments;</p> <p>'Lower-tier establishment' means an establishment where dangerous substances are present in quantities equal to or in excess of the quantities listed in Column 2 of Part 1 or in Column 2 of Part 2 of Annex I, but less than the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, where applicable using the summation rule laid down in note 4 to Annex I; 3.</p> <p>'Upper-tier establishment' means an establishment where dangerous substances are present in quantities equal to or in excess of the quantities listed in Column 3 of Part 1 or in Column 3 of Part 2 of Annex I, where applicable using the summation rule laid down in note 4 to Annex I;</p> <p>Article 9. Member States shall ensure that operators of the establishments: (a) exchange suitable information to enable those establishments to take account of the nature and extent of the overall hazard of a major accident in their major-accident prevention policy (MAPP), safety management systems, safety reports and internal emergency plans, as appropriate; (b) cooperate in informing the public and neighbouring sites that fall outside the scope of this Directive, and in supplying information to the authority responsible for the preparation of external emergency plans.</p> <p>Article 14. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in Annex V is permanently available to the public, including electronically.</p> <p>For upper-tier establishments, Member States shall also ensure that: (a) all persons likely to be affected by a major accident receive regularly and in the most appropriate form, without having to request it, clear and intelligible information on safety measures and requisite behaviour in the event of a major accident; (b) the safety report is made available to the public upon request subject to Article 22(3); where Article 22(3) applies, an amended report, for instance in the form of a non-technical summary, which shall include at least general information on major-accident hazards and on potential effects on human health and the environment in the event of a major accident, shall be made available; (c) the inventory of dangerous substances is made available to the public upon request subject to Article 22(3).</p>	<p>The directive is taken into account where applicable</p>

Act, Regulation, Directive (date and ref)	Brief summary of scope and relevance to the Project Summary/Main Requirement	Relevant permit requirements or other actions
	Article 22 (3). Disclosure of the complete information referred to in points (b) and (c) of Article 14(2) held by the competent authority may be refused by that competent authority, without prejudice to paragraph 2 of this Article, if the operator has requested not to disclose certain parts of the safety report or the inventory of dangerous substances for the reasons provided for in Article 4 of Directive 2003/4/EC.	
TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS		
Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on the inland transport of dangerous goods	This Directive shall apply to the transport of dangerous goods by road, by rail or by inland waterway within or between Member States, including the activities of loading and unloading, the transfer to or from another mode of transport and the stops necessitated by the circumstances of the transport.	The directive is taken into account where applicable

Table 3. Comparison of Turkish and International Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality

Parameter	Averaging Period	TURKISH	EU	IFC
		Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: Annex-I Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: Table 2.2 of Annex 2 Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) [Settled dust (mg/m^2 day)] [Ar, Cd, Ni and Benzo (a) pyren (ng/m^3)] [Pb, Cd, Tl and their compounds in settled dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ day)]	Directive 2008/50/EC Directive 2004/107/EC Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	General EHS Guideline value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
SO ₂ -Sulphur Dioxide	10 minutes	-	-	500
	1 hour	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 470-350 (2015-2019) (to be decreased by 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 470-350 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019. The limit remains same after the year 2024).	350 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	-
	24 hours	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 225-125 (2015-2019) (to be decreased by 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 225-125 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019. The limit remains same after the year 2024)	125 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	125
	1 year	-	20 (<i>protection of vegetation</i>)	-
	Long-term limit value (annual mean)	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 60 (2015- 2024 and later)	-	-
	1 year and winter season (Oct 1-March 31)	20 (2015-2024 and later) (<i>Ecosystem protection</i>) (<i>limits are same in both regulations</i>)	20 (<i>protection of vegetation</i>)	-
NO ₂ - Nitrogen Dioxide	1 hour	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 290-200 (2015-2024) (to be decreased by 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 290-200 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2024, The limit remains same after the year 2024)	200 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	200
	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 56-40 (2015-2024) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 56-40 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019. The limit remains same after the year 2024)	40 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	40
NO _x	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 30 (<i>protection of vegetation</i>)	30 Calendar year (<i>protection of vegetation</i>)	-

Parameter	Averaging Period	TURKISH	EU	IFC
		Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: Annex-I Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: Table 2.2 of Annex 2 Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) [Settled dust (mg/m^2 day) [Ar, Cd, Ni and Benzo (a) pyren (ng/m^3) [Pb, Cd, Tl and their compounds in settled dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ day)]	Directive 2008/50/EC Directive 2004/107/EC Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	General EHS Guideline value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Thoracic particles <10 μm (PM10)	24 hours	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 90-50 (2015-2019) (to be decreased by 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 90-50 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019. The limit remains same after the year 2024).	50 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	50
	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 56-40 (2015-2019) (to be decreased by 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 56-40 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019. The limit remains same after the year 2024).	40 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	20
Fine particles <2.5 μm (PM2.5)	24 hours	-	25	25
	1 year	-	25 (2015) 20 (2020)	10
CO	8 hours	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 14,000-10,000 (2015-2017) (to be decreased by 2,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2017) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 14,000-10,000 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by 2,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2017. The limit remains same after the year 2017)	10 000 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	-
Benzene	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 10 for 2015 and 2016, 9-5 (2017-2021) (<i>protection of human health</i>)	5 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	-
HCl	24 hours	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 150 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
	1 year	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 60 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
HF	1 hour	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 30 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
	24 hours	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 5 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
H ₂ S	1 hour	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 100 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
	24 hours	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 20 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
	1 hour	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 280 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-

Parameter	Averaging Period	TURKISH	EU	IFC
		Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: Annex-I Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: Table 2.2 of Annex 2 Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) [Settled dust (mg/m^2 day)] [Ar, Cd, Ni and Benzo (a) pyren (ng/m^3)] [Pb, Cd, Tl and their compounds in settled dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ day)]	Directive 2008/50/EC Directive 2004/107/EC Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	General EHS Guideline value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Total Organic Compounds	24 hours	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 70 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
Settled dust	24 hours	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 390 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
	1 year	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 210 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
Pb (Lead) and its compounds in settled dust	1 year	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 250 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
Cd (Cadmium) and its compounds in settled dust	1 year	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 3.75 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
Tl (Thallium) and its compounds in settled dust	1 year	Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 5 (2015-2024 and later)	-	-
Pb-Lead	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 0.9-0.5 (2015-2019) (<i>protection of human health</i>) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation : 0.9-0.5 (2015-2024 and later) (to be decreased by $0.1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ each year until 2019. The limit remains same after the year 2019)	0.5 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	-
As-Arsenic	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 6 (Target by: 1.1.2020)	6	-
Cd-Cadmium	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 5 (Target by: 1.1.2020) Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: 0.02 (2015-2024 and later)	5	-

Parameter	Averaging Period	TURKISH	EU	IFC
		Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: Annex-I Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation: Table 2.2 of Annex 2 Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) [Settled dust (mg/m^2 day)] [Ar, Cd, Ni and Benzo (a) pyren (ng/m^3)] [Pb, Cd, Tl and their compounds in settled dust ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ day)]	Directive 2008/50/EC Directive 2004/107/EC Maximum Limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	General EHS Guideline value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Ni-Nickel	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 20 (Target by: 1.1.2020)	20	-
Benzo (a) Pyrene	1 year	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 1 (Target by: 1.1.2020)	1	-
Ozone	8 hour daily max. (average of last three years)	Air Quality Assessment and Management Regulation: 120 (Target value for the year 2022) (<i>protection of human health</i>)	120 (<i>protection of human health</i>)	100
	May to July	-	18000 (calculated from 1 h values) (<i>protection of vegetation</i>)	-

Table 4. International Guidelines for Process Emissions

Parameter	IFC	IFC
	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing (mg/Nm ³)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing (mg/Nm ³)
Particulate Matter (PM)	20	20
NOx	300	300
HCl	10	10
Sulfur Oxides	500	100
Benzene	-	5
1,2-Dichloroethane	-	5
Vinyl Chloride (VCM)	80 (g/t s-PVC); 500 (g/t e-PVC)	5
Acrylonitrile	5 (15 from dryers)	0.5 (incineration); 2 (scrubbing)
Ammonia	15	15
VOCs	20	20
Heavy Metals (total)	1.5	1.5
Hg	0.2	0.2 (mercury and compounds)
Formaldehyde	0.15	0.15
Ethylene	-	150
Ethylene Oxide	-	2
Hydrogen Cyanide	-	2
Hydrogen Sulfide	-	5
Nitrobenzene	-	5
Organic Sulfide and Mercaptans	-	2
Phenols, Cresols and Xylols (as Phenols)	-	10
Caprolactam	-	0.1
Dioxins/Furan	0.1 ng TEQ/Nm ³	0.1 ng TEQ/Nm ³

Table 5. Comparison of Turkish and International Environmental Standards for Stack Gas Emissions

Parameter	TURKISH		TURKISH	EU		IFC	
	Industrial Sourced Air Pollution Control Regulation: Section A “ 1 st Group Facilities; sub-section 1.3.3” of Annex 5 and Table 5.2 of Annex 5		Industrial Sourced Air Pollution Control Regulation: Section A “ 1 st Group Facilities; sub-section 2.7.1” of Annex 5	Directive 2015/2193		General EHS Guideline value	
	Emission limits for the combustion plants Calorific value between ≤50MW using natural gas (mg/Nm ³)	Emission limits for the combustion plants Calorific value between 50 - 300 MW using natural gas (mg/Nm ³)	Emission limits for Gas Engines*	Emission limit values for new medium combustion plants other than engines and gas turbines, using natural gas	Emission limit values for new engines and gas turbines	Small Combustion Facility Guideline: Gas Engine**	Small Combustion Facility Guideline: Gas Boiler
O ₂ content	3% volume of oxygen will be taken into consideration at stack gas	3% volume of oxygen will be taken into consideration at stack gas	5% volume of oxygen will be taken into consideration at stack gas	3% (Dry gas excess O ₂ Content)	15% (Dry gas excess O ₂ Content)	15% (Dry gas excess O ₂ Content)	3% (Dry gas excess O ₂ Content)
SO ₂	100	35	60	-	-	-	-
CO	100	100	1000 mg/Nm³ (for Calorific value ≤3 MW); 650 mg/Nm³ (for Calorific value ≥ 3 MW)	-	-	-	-
NO ₂	800	150	1000 mg/Nm³ (for Calorific value ≤3 MW); 500 mg/Nm³ (for Calorific value ≥ 3 MW)	100 mg/Nm ³	95 ***mg/Nm³ for engines and 50 mg/Nm³ for gas turbines	-	-
NO _x	-	-	-	-	-	200 mg/Nm ³ (Spark Ignition) 400 mg/Nm ³ (Dual Fuel) 1,600 mg/Nm ³ (Compression Ignition)	320 mg/Nm ³

Parameter	TURKISH		TURKISH	EU		IFC	
	Industrial Sourced Air Pollution Control Regulation: Section A “ 1 st Group Facilities; sub-section 1.3.3” of Annex 5 and Table 5.2 of Annex 5		Industrial Sourced Air Pollution Control Regulation: Section A “ 1 st Group Facilities; sub-section 2.7.1” of Annex 5	Directive 2015/2193		General EHS Guideline value	
	Emission limits for the combustion plants Calorific value between ≤50MW using natural gas (mg/Nm ³)	Emission limits for the combustion plants Calorific value between 50 - 300 MW using natural gas (mg/Nm ³)	Emission limits for Gas Engines*	Emission limit values for new medium combustion plants other than engines and gas turbines, using natural gas	Emission limit values for new engines and gas turbines	Small Combustion Facility Guideline: Gas Engine**	Small Combustion Facility Guideline: Gas Boiler
Dust	10	5	130	-	-	-	-
Particulate Matter	-			-	-	-	-
<p>Note:*Efficiency Criteria: Engines with high primary combustion efficiency (thermal efficiency expressing fuel consumption per power in engine shaft or mechanical efficiency of the engine) and cogeneration technologies of combined cycle that re-provide mechanical or electrical production from the heat of the engine exhaust and of high total efficiency will be supported and limit values will be increased in proportion to K coefficient calculated with the below formula.</p> <p><u>Gas turbines or combined cycle mechanical efficiency:</u> Motors having mechanical (heating) or combined cycle efficiency above 37% K=Turbine mechanical efficiency/37 New emission limit value=K* Current emission limit value</p> <p><u>Cogeneration efficiency</u> Cogeneration applications having mechanical and heat recycle efficiency above 63%. K=Power Plant Cogeneration efficiency/63 New emission limit value=K* Current emission limit value</p> <p>*** 190 mg/Nm3 for dual fuel engines in gas mode.</p>				-	-	** Guidelines values apply to facilities operating more than 500 hours per year with an annual capacity utilization factor of more than 30 percent.	-

Table 6. Comparison of Turkish and International Environmental Standards for Wastewater Discharges

Parameter	WASTEWATER DISCHARGE to RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT from INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES			WASTEWATER DISCHARGE to SURFACE WATER from TREATMENT FACILITIES		
	TURKISH			IFC		
	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment 2-hours composite sample	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment 24-hours composite sample	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 21.2: Discharge of domestic wastewater to receiving environment; Class II: Population between 2,000 - 10,000	General EHS Guideline value Discharge to surface water ² (mg/L)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing Table 2: Effluent Guidelines (mg/L)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Table 2: Effluent Guidelines (mg/L)
Temperature (°C)	-	-		-	3	3
pH	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0
Color (Pt-Co)	280	260				
Total Suspended solids	200	100	60 (2-hours composite sample) 30 (24-hours composite sample)	50	30	30
Oil and grease	20	10		10	10	10
Hydrocarbons	15	10				
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	300	250	160 (2-hours composite sample) 110 (24-hours composite sample)	125	150	150

Parameter	WASTEWATER DISCHARGE to RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT from INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES			WASTEWATER DISCHARGE to SURFACE WATER from TREATMENT FACILITIES		
	TURKISH			IFC		
	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment 2-hours composite sample	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment 24-hours composite sample	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 21.2: Discharge of domestic wastewater to receiving environment; Class II: Population between 2,000 - 10,000	General EHS Guideline value Discharge to surface water ² (mg/L)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing Table 2: Effluent Guidelines (mg/L)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Table 2: Effluent Guidelines (mg/L)
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	-	-	50 (2-hours composite sample) 45 (24-hours composite sample)	30	25	25
Sulfide					1	1
Total sulphur (S)	2	1	-	-		
Phenol	2	1	-	-	0.5	0.5
Benzene					0.05	0.05
Vinyl chloride					0.05	0.05
Adsorbable Organic Halogens					0.3	1
1,2 Dichloroethane (EDC)						1
Total Nitrogen (N)	-	-	-	10	10	10
NH ₄ -N	20	10	-			
Total Phosphorus (P)	-	-	-	2	2	2

Parameter	WASTEWATER DISCHARGE to RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT from INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES			WASTEWATER DISCHARGE to SURFACE WATER from TREATMENT FACILITIES		
	TURKISH			IFC		
	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment 2-hours composite sample	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 14.12: Discharge standards for wastewater generated from chemical industry to receiving environment 24-hours composite sample	Water Pollution Control Regulation (mg/L) Table 21.2: Discharge of domestic wastewater to receiving environment; Class II: Population between 2,000 - 10,000	General EHS Guideline value Discharge to surface water ² (mg/L)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing Table 2: Effluent Guidelines (mg/L)	Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Table 2: Effluent Guidelines (mg/L)
Total Cyanide (CN ⁻)	1	0.5	-	-		
Total Lead (Pb)	1	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
Total Cadmium (Cd)	0.15	0.10	-	-	0.1	0.1
Total Chromium (Cr)			-	-	0.5	0.5
Cr ⁺⁶	0.5	0.2	-		0.1	0.1
Total Mercury (Hg)	-	0.05	-	-	0.01	0.01
Total Copper (Cu)	1	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
Total Nickel (Ni)	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5
Total Zinc (Zn)	1	0.5	-	-	2	2
Total Coliform Bacteria (MPN/100) ³	-		-	400		
ZSF	6	4	-			

a) These parameters will not be measured in the evaluation of wastewaters.

b) For strong organic wastewaters that contain inert COD that is more than %2 and that have a total COD of above 5000 mg/L, BOD5 value is considered instead of the COD value.

Discharges of industrial wastewater, sanitary wastewater, wastewater from utility operations or storm water into public or private wastewater treatment systems should (i) Meet the pretreatment and monitoring requirements of the sewer treatment system into which it discharges (ii) Not interfere, directly or indirectly, with the operation and maintenance of the collection and treatment systems, or pose a risk to worker health and safety, or adversely impact characteristics of residuals from wastewater treatment operations (iii) Be discharged into municipal or centralized wastewater treatment systems that have adequate capacity to meet local regulatory requirements for treatment of wastewater generated from the project. Pretreatment of wastewater to meet regulatory requirements before

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discharge from the project site is required if the municipal or centralized wastewater treatment system receiving wastewater from the project does not have adequate capacity to maintain regulatory compliance (General EHS Guidelines (April 30, 2007)).

²*The indicative guideline values applicable to treated sanitary wastewater discharges to surface water in the absence of national or local standards for sanitary wastewater discharges.*

³*MPN=Most Probable Number*

Table 6. Comparison of Turkish and International Environmental Standards for Environmental Noise, Vibration and Internal Noise

Receptor (Environmental Noise)	TURKISH	EU	IFC
	Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise: Table 4 of Annex-7 Noise criteria for Industry Facilities	Directive 2002/49/EC	General EHS Guideline value
Sensitive areas especially educational, cultural and health areas and seaside resorts and camping sites	Ldaytime: 60 dBA, Levening: 55 dBA and Lnight: 50 dBA	-	-
The areas involving commercial areas and noise-sensitive areas (especially residences) together	Ldaytime: 65 dBA, Levening: 60 dBA and Lnight: 55 dBA	-	-
The areas involving commercial areas and noise-sensitive areas (especially workplaces) together	Ldaytime: 68 dBA, Levening: 63 dBA and Lnight: 58 dBA	-	-
-	Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise: Annex 7 Table-5 Environmental Noise Limit Values for Construction Sites	-	-
-	Ldaytime: 70 dBA (construction, demolition and repair of buildings)	-	-
Residential; institutional; educational	-	-	Ldaytime: 55 dBA and Lnighttime: 45 Dba (or a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dBA at the nearest receptor location off-site)
Industrial; commercial	-	-	Ldaytime: 70 dBA and Lnighttime: 70 dBA (or a maximum increase in background levels of 3 dBA at the nearest receptor location off-site)
Receptor (Vibration)	Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise: Annex 7 Table-7 Maximum ground vibration values allowed for driven pile and construction machines (peak value-mm/s)	Directive 2002/49/EC	General EHS Guideline value
Residential areas	Continuous :5 Discontinuous: 10	-	-
Commercial and Industrial areas	Continuous :15 Discontinuous: 30	-	-
Type of Area (Internal Noise/Noise Limits for Various Working Environments)	Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise: Annex7 Table-9 Noise limits for planned buildings	Directive 2002/49/EC	General EHS Guideline value

Receptor (Environmental Noise)	TURKISH	EU	IFC
	Regulation on the Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise: Table 4 of Annex-7 Noise criteria for Industry Facilities	Directive 2002/49/EC	General EHS Guideline value
Treatment institutions and organizations, dispensary, polyclinics, nurseries, nursing homes and similar	Closed Window: 35 Leq (dBA) Open Window: 45 Leq (dBA)	-	-
Treatment and resting rooms	Closed Window: 25 Leq (dBA) Open Window: 35 Leq (dBA)	-	-
Hospitals	-	-	Equivalent level $LA_{eq,8h}$ =30-35 dbA Maximum $LA_{max, fast}$ = 40 dBA