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With Supply Of Electromechanical Systems

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1. PURPOSE

Regarding the management of wastes (hazardous-non-hazardous) that may occur during the construction phase;

- To carry out the necessary research and to determine the methods in order not to harm natural resources and the environment,
- Determining the necessary methods for minimizing waste production,
- Identification and control of implementation of international standards to be complied with during the project (IFC, EBRD, etc.)
- Identification and control of the implementation of the legal regulations and borders of the country to be complied with during the project
- To define the duties and responsibilities of the personnel who will take part in the project,
- It has been prepared to ensure that the necessary equipment, needs and roadmap are determined.

2. SCOPE

This plan covers all environmental activities and results that may arise from project activities. In addition, the targets planned to be achieved in the execution of the prepared plan;

- To minimize the type and amount of waste arising from construction activities and office area as much as possible,
- To determine the type and amount of waste that may occur or may occur,
- To define in detail the appropriate storage, transportation, recycling and disposal methods for each waste at the planning stage,
- Establishing a system for monitoring, documentation, reporting, transportation, recycling and disposal of all identified wastes.

3. REFERENCES

The regulations and standards applied in the project are presented below:

- Turkish laws and national standards in force
- Other international regulations committed to comply with the project

Waste storage, transportation and disposal processes during the construction phases of the project will be carried out in accordance with Turkish regulations. The Turkish regulations to be applied in waste management during the construction phase of the project are given below:

- Waste Management Regulation (Official Gazette dated 02.04.2015 and numbered 29314)
- Packaging Waste Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 27.12.2017 and numbered 30283)
- Waste Oil Management Regulation (Official Gazette dated 21.12.2019 and numbered 30985)
- Regulation on Control of Waste Batteries and Accumulators (Official Gazette dated 31.08.2004 and numbered 25569)
- Regulation on Control of Excavated Soil, Construction and Demolition Wastes (Official Gazette dated 18.03.2004 and numbered 25406)
- Regulation on Control of Waste Vegetable Oils (Official Gazette dated 06.06.2015 and numbered 29378)



- Water Pollution Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687)
- Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation (Official Gazette dated 08.01.2006 and numbered 26047)
- Environmental Permit and License Regulation (Official Gazette dated 10.09.2014 and numbered 29115)
- Communiqué on the Transportation of Wastes on the Road (Official Gazette dated 25.03.2015 and numbered 29301)
- Regulation on the Control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Official Gazette dated 22.05.2012 and numbered 28300)
- Communiqué on Recovery of Some Non-Hazardous Wastes (Official Gazette dated 17.06.2011 and numbered 27967)
- İSKİ Wastewater Discharge into Sewerage Regulation (Board Decision dated 02.01.2013 and numbered 2013/6)
- Zero Waste Regulation (Official Gazette dated 12.07.2019 and numbered 30829)
- Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption (Official Gazette dated 17.02.2005 and numbered 25730)
- Regulation on Evaluation and Management of Environmental Noise (Official Gazette No. 27601 and 04.06.2010)
- Regulation on Control of End-of-Life Tires (Official Gazette numbered 25.11.2006 and 26357)
- Regulation on Control of Soil Pollution and Point Source Contaminated Sites (Official Gazette No. 27605) on 08.06.2010
- "IFC Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- EBRD Performance Requirement 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- EBRD Sub-sectoral Environmental and Social Guidelines: Building and Construction Activities
- EU Council Directive 2008/50/EC

4. ABBREVIATIONS & DESCRIPTIONS

REC: REC Uluslararası İnşaat

HSE: Occupational Health, Safety and Environment

MOTAT : Mobile Hazardous Waste Transport

Environment: The environment in which the organization carries out its activities. Environment; air, water, soil, natural resources, flora and fauna, people and their interaction with each other.

Waste They are harmful or harmless substances that are intended to be disposed of by the manufacturer and that must be disposed of or evaluated in terms of environmental protection.

Hazardous Wastes, According to the Hazardous Waste Control Regulation, they are wastes that have properties harmful to human health and the environment and that must be collected, transported, stored and disposed separately from other wastes.

Medical waste: They are pathological and non-pathological, infected, chemical and pharmaceutical wastes, sharps-piercing materials and compressed containers originating from the units.

Emission By burning fuel and the like;

With synthesis, decomposition, evaporation and similar processes;



Air pollutants emitted from a facility to the atmosphere as a result of agglomeration, separation, transport and other mechanical processes.

Recoverable Waste: These are solid and liquid wastes that are included in domestic and industrial wastes and that can be brought into the economy after chemical / physical processes in the relevant recycling facilities. (Paper, cardboard, plastic, metal, glass, fuel oil, waste oil etc.)

5. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1. Project Management:

It is responsible for providing the necessary resources for implementation by ensuring that this plan is implemented at the project site.

5.2. HSE Chief

It is responsible for the preparation of the Waste Management Plan before the project, its development, updating, implementation and coordination during the project.

- He will ensure that adequate training, including the rules in this plan, is given to all field personnel and SubRECs by the personnel assigned to it.

Working in coordination with the department heads in the design and determination of the locations of the waste storage areas, ensuring the labeling of the waste storage areas in accordance with the regulation,

- It will provide the necessary tools and programs to the project management to transport the wastes from the waste storage areas to the disposal facilities that comply with the standards (licensed) outside the site. It will coordinate the regular dispatch of waste from the field by signing agreements with disposal companies in line with regulations.
 - Administrative support during the determination and preparation of storage areas in accordance with the regulations in accordance with the project capacity,
 - Monitoring and follow up of waste water,
- Following up the complaints left to the complaint mechanism regarding environmental issues, presenting them to the management,
- Will develop the necessary monitoring and reporting forms. The document will specify control procedures.
 - By employing an environmental engineer in the organizational chart, he will train the personnel about the procedures, supervise them, help them do their duties when necessary and work together.
 - It will carry out the necessary inspections for all waste material removed from the site to reach the designated treatment plant, solid waste site or waste incineration facility.

5.3. HSE Supervisor (Environmental Engineer)

Responsible for controlling the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan throughout the project. Responsible for revising the document in case of changes in regulations and project conditions. Any disruptions that may occur in the execution of the plan during the project will be immediately reported to the HSE Manager.



5.4. Headquarter E&S Manager:

Responsible for managing infrastructure and superstructure projects regarding environmental and social governance issues and member of the Executive E&S Committee on behalf of the REC.

5.5. SubRECs and Employees

- Understanding the rules specified in the plan and ensuring full compliance throughout the project,
- Complying with the instructions and recommendations given by the HSE unit regarding waste management requirements,
- From the separation of wastes at the source,
- Disposal of the wastes separated at the source to the relevant waste area in the waste area determined by the REC,
- Depending on the type of waste in accordance with the REC instructions, from dispatch and transportation,
- In case of any malfunction or accident, immediately informing the HSE Unit,
- Participation in environmental trainings to be organized,
- The project is responsible for implementation in accordance with international standards and regulations.

5.6. PIU (Project Implementation Unit)

- **PIU Department Manager (Environmental and Feasibility / Environmental Engineer)** will be responsible for supervising the implementation of all environmental and biodiversity measures, as specified within the disclosure package of the Project, and regular reporting to AYGM PIU.
- **PIU Department Manager (Superstructure / Civil Engineer)** will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of all health, safety and social measures, as specified within the disclosure package of the Project, and regular reporting to AYGM PIU.
- **PIU Physics Engineer** who is responsible for supervising health and safety for the Project.

5.7. Executive Environmental and Social Management Committee

- **Executive E&S Committee Project Manager (Department Head / Branch Manager /Head of Department)** will be ultimately responsible for overseeing the activities undertaken by the AYGM/TCDD specialists (listed below), overseeing the implementation of mitigation measures and management procedures specified within the disclosure package of the Project, and overseeing the preparation and implementation of a CESMP, which will be based on this ESMP.



- **Executive E&S Committee Environmental, Health and Safety, and Social (EHSS) Manager (Specialist / Engineer)** will be responsible for overseeing all matters that relate to environment, health, safety and social aspects of the Project. Also, s/he will be appointed to be responsible for supporting the implementation of the SEP, by conducting regular consultation with affected communities on any concern regarding the Project. CLOs will also have responsibility for disseminating the Project disclosure package as described in the SEP. They will also conduct regular inspections of records relating to grievances received and their resolution. S/He will report regularly to AYGM PIU.

Further technical staff may be required during the course of the Project, who will be assigned internally by the AYGM, either by means of permanent or temporary basis until the completion of relevant tasks under the Project whilst they undertake their current responsibilities

6. GENERAL RULES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Mitigation measures of hazardous waste generated during construction activities:

- Hazardous waste generated during construction will be recorded, and disposed properly according to Waste Management Regulation (Official Gazette 29314, date 02/04/2015) and relevant additional regulations and standards. The registry and safety data sheets regarding these hazardous materials/wastes will be kept by the REC.
- Hazardous waste will be collected and disposed by a licensed waste REC.
- During site arrangement, the potential wastewater sources from camp/site and facilities, and quarries will be defined. Depending on the availability of the waste treatment facilities, these sources can be connected to local sewerage system, which should be ended with proper wastewater treatment facility that the effluent meet the national and international standards.
- In case of additional camp-site or operation that will generate wastewater, its connection to the wastewater network of the nearby municipalities will be ensured.
- In case of a discharge, all wastewater discharges (all domestic) from all construction components must comply with the relevant legal requirements.

Mitigation measures for disposal of waste:

- Where waste generation cannot be avoided, the REC will reduce the generation of waste, and recover and reuse waste in a manner that is safe for human health and the environment. Where waste cannot be recovered or reused, the REC will treat, destroy, or dispose of it in an environmentally sound manner that includes the appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of the waste material. If the generated waste is considered hazardous, the client will adopt GIIP alternatives for its environmentally sound disposal while adhering to the limitations applicable to its transboundary movement.
- For organic waste, composting will also be considered for disposal, and later use of it as a soil conditioner and/or fertilizer.
- The REC will establish a waste segregation mechanism and will realize its proper functioning throughout the required facilities
- Although there will not be any use of asbestos containing material, in case of any site preparation work, if asbestos-containing waste is encountered, its disposal will be managed



according to the Waste Management Regulation and The Regulation on Health and Safety Measures in working with Asbestos (Official Gazette 28539, dated 25/01/2013)

- Onsite disposal of waste oils and solvents (especially direct disposal to soil surfaces) will be avoided.

Mitigation measures for disposal of excavated waste soil:

- Waste Management Plan and Spoil Management Plan will include best management practices for excavated waste soils.
- Excavated soils will be reused as much as possible and, where applicable, alternative uses of surplus residues will be investigated.
 - The final destination will be outlined, and especially the case where it will be used for the future construction case will be defined.
- Temporary storage of the excavated soil will be outlined for both pre-disposal and reuse cases, where possible.
- Where both reuse and disposal are impossible, relevant municipalities will be consulted for managing the excavated surplus soil.
- Excavated soil stockpiles will be designed and managed to minimize degradation, dust generation, material lose and damage.
- To control erosion, upstream runoff will be diverted and managed, and in any case of water erosion, downstream runoff will be treated to hold the sediments.
- Fertile (vegetative) topsoil will be properly and separately managed to keep its fertility for future agricultural valorization.
- There are some proposed final disposal / dump sites for excess materials/excavated soil of which all relevant permits must be checked prior to the use.
- Access roads to disposal/dump sites need to be considered in a way to minimise the potential impacts on local communities due to traffic and it should be covered within the Traffic Management Plan for Construction.

Soil waste areas will be designed in accordance with the mitigation measures within the national EIA and any permit conditions (outside the alignment expropriation boundaries) by REC and PIU.

Soil waste areas will be executed according to design specifications, method statements and reinstatement plans.

6.1 Classification of Waste

The resulting wastes will be classified according to Turkish regulations. The wastes generated during the construction phase are given below:

1. Medical Wastes – Medical wastes originate from first aid activities during the construction phase,
2. Hazardous Wastes – Wastes contaminated with hazardous materials (including flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic or radioactive materials),
3. Non-Hazardous Wastes – Uncontaminated metal and wood scrap materials,



4. Packaging Waste – Packaging materials such as glass, metal packaging, paper and cardboard,
5. Solid Waste – Solid materials, household waste and food waste,
6. Special Wastes – Waste mineral oils, waste vegetable oils, waste batteries and accumulators, end-of-life vehicles, end-of-life tires, waste electrical and electronic equipment,
7. Excavation and Debris Wastes – Wastes from excavation and debris,
8. Contaminated Excavated Soil – Materials contaminated as a result of field activities,
9. Domestic Wastewater – Domestic sewage.

6.2 Implementation

The waste management strategy of the project will be determined according to the waste management hierarchy, which aims to keep the amount of waste to be sent for final disposal at a minimum level. This hierarchy consists of the following, in order of priority:

- Prevention – prevention of waste generation
- Reduction – Minimizing waste generation by eliminating or reducing as much as possible the volume or toxicity of waste generated using alternative materials, processes or procedures
- Reuse – Reusing waste materials
- Recycle or recover – converting waste into usable materials and recovering the energy content of waste
- Treatment – Treating waste before final disposal if it is impossible to implement previous options
- Storage – Safely storing waste in accordance with necessary techniques before final disposal
- Disposal – Disposing of waste at the final location / facilities in an environmentally friendly manner

The following correct management practices should be followed in the REC waste management process:

- Only licensed companies will be used for waste disposal,
- The following activities will generally reduce the amount and toxicity of waste generated:
 1. Only buy the amount of material that can actually be used in a given time period so that inventory is not spoiled and waste is not created.
 2. Use a 'first in, first out' inventory method to minimize disruption to the inventory.



3. To minimize packaging waste, purchase materials unpackaged or in reusable/returnable containers or purchase empty waste containers.
 4. Take precautions to prevent or minimize leaks and drips. Leaks and drips generate waste and can cause hazardous situations or damage the environment.
 5. Use non-hazardous or less dangerous alternative materials.
- Reuse materials whenever possible. This not only reduces the consumption of raw materials, but also eliminates the need for waste disposal.
 - Do not mix wastes of different classes. Separate at source separately.
 - Waste containers will be provided according to their intended use as specified in the regulation. Marking will be made with labels showing the content of hazardous or non-hazardous wastes contained in the container.
 - Approved (licensed) waste SubRECs will be identified for the project. Hazardous waste carriers will be licensed. All copies of waste transfer documents will be archived at the project site.
 - Accumulation of waste materials on site and in areas not designated as waste management collection areas will not be allowed.
 - Appropriate waste containers will be placed wherever necessary in the field. Waste bins will be emptied into larger containers and temporary storage areas will be created and transportation will be made to the main area at specified periods. If necessary, direct waste can be sent from the temporary storage areas. Waste containers shall be closable and lockable when necessary to prevent unauthorized use.
 - Ensure that all types of waste (wood, steel, plastic and paper) are collected separately at source so that hazardous, non-hazardous and recyclable materials are not mixed for disposal and treatment.
 - Waste containers will be protected with enclosures when there is a risk of leakage including rain water.
 - All personnel involved in the handling and transportation of waste should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, overalls and dust masks (when necessary).
 - REC policy should be implemented within the framework of social responsibility and ethics to ensure safety and protect the environment.

- Turkish regulations will be complied with in waste transportation and disposal. Where and when necessary, REC will obtain necessary permits and licenses from local authorities before initiating waste management practices. REC will follow internationally accepted standards and use common sense according to certain regulatory requirements.

6.3 Waste generation

The characteristics of the wastes expected to be generated during the construction works and the recommended management and disposal methods are given in the table below.

Waste Class	Waste Type	Waste Code	Characteristics	Related regulation/law	Recommended Management	Disposal Method
Domestic waste.	Solid Wastes	20 03 01	Non-hazardous domestic waste from the campsite	Waste Management Regulation (Official Gazette dated 02.04.2015 and numbered 29314)	Sealed containers	
	Domestic wastewater	20 03 01	Waste water will be generated from the workers at the camp site and during construction.	Water Pollution Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 31.12.2004 and numbered 25687))	Direct discharge to the nearest municipal wastewater collection line / Septic tank / Wastewater treatment Plant	
Excavation Wastes	Uncontaminated excavation material	17 05 04	Uncontaminated natural soil material as a result of foundation excavation and leveling	Excavation Soil, Construction and Demolition Waste Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 18.03.2004 and numbered 25406)	Careful temporary stacking at the construction site against dust formation and surface lift.	
Packaging Waste	Recycled metal and glass waste	15 01 04 (metal) 15 01 07 (glass)	Wastes from packaging of products transported to the site and containing certain plastic material and textile waste. Non-hazardous metal waste will be disposed of separately for reuse and recycling.	Packaging Waste Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 27.12.2017 and numbered 30283) *Communiqué on Recovery of Some Non-Hazardous Wastes (Official Gazette dated 17.06.2011 and numbered 27967)	Sealed containers	
	Waste oils	13 01 ... 13 02 ... The code will be determined	Hazardous substances – resulting from the use and maintenance of	Waste Oil Management Regulation (Official Gazette dated	Waste oils will be separated and stored according to the waste oil category.	

Waste Class	Waste Type	Waste Code	Characteristics	Related regulation/law	Recommended Management	Disposal Method
Special Waste		according to the type of waste oil.	construction equipment	21.12.2019 and numbered 30985)		
	Waste Batteries Waste Accumulators	20 01 33* 16 06 01*	Wastes from construction equipment used on site	Waste Batteries and Accumulators Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 31.08.2004 and numbered 25569)	It will be stored in special containers and areas in accordance with the regulations. Waste batteries will be sent to TAP and waste accumulators will be sent to dealers.	
Hazardous Wastes	Pharmaceutical waste, liquid fuel, chemicals, antifreeze, vehicle/engine filters, oily cloth, old filters, dirty soil, etc.		Hazardous substances mainly arise during the maintenance of vehicles.	Waste Management Regulation (Official Gazette dated 02.04.2015 and numbered 29314)	Hazardous wastes will be separated and stored according to the waste code. Wastes will be temporarily stored in the designated area and will be labeled with special signs. These areas will be closed and sealed areas, separate from other wastes generated on site for a maximum of six months. The surface of these areas will be impermeable and designed to trap hazardous waste drops and leaks.	
	Excavation material - contaminated Insulation Waste	17 05 03* 17 06 03*	Contaminated natural soil material from foundation excavation and ground leveling	Waste Management Regulation (Official Gazette dated 02.04.2015 and numbered 29314)	Careful temporary stacking at the construction site to avoid dust formation, surface removal and contamination of the surface soil. It is necessary to remove the material directly from the site by truck without temporary storage.	
Medical Waste	Infectious waste, pathological waste, cutting waste	18 01 ...* 18 02 ...*	Wastes from the infirmary during construction	Medical Waste Control Regulation (Official Gazette dated 25.01.2017 and numbered 29959)	It will be stored in special containers and areas in accordance with the regulations. Medical waste will be collected by designated AMM trucks.	

6.4 Waste Collection, Separation and Labeling

It is obligatory to comply with all traffic regulation and warning signs used within the scope of the Highway Traffic Law and related regulations and in order to carry out the works safely. In the Traffic



Management Plan, the necessary arrangement and warning signs should be specified for the work areas and the areas where there will be interaction with third parties.

6.4.1 Waste Collection

Hazardous wastes, non-hazardous wastes, special wastes, packaging wastes, waste oils will be collected separately and stored in different containers (see Annex III). A sufficient number of containers / barrels will be available on site. Waste containers will be in the following color code:

Red	Medical Waste
Blue	Paper Waste
Green	Glass Waste
Yellow	Plastic Waste

All work areas, offices, dormitories and additional facilities will have designated waste bins / collection points so that field personnel can dispose of waste when necessary. All waste bins will be distributed to easily visible and accessible places and will be re-determined according to the changing working conditions in the field. All waste bins/collection points will be located on hard surface floors whenever possible.

All waste will be collected in buckets and regularly removed from the site by the licensed supplier. All solid wastes will be stored in temporary waste storage areas. Waste materials will remain in these areas according to Turkish environmental regulations until they are required to be disposed of from the site. Removal of waste from the site will generally depend on the storage capacity allocated for each type of waste (waste will be removed from the site when the capacity of the storage container and/or the storage area approaches maximum). This will ensure that the waste bins / collection points do not exceed their maximum storage capacity so that it is always possible for continued waste disposal.

REC will provide adequate resources for proper waste collection management on site.

Adequate number and type of waste bins / collection points (and recycling bins) will be available on site. All waste bins / collection points will be identified and labeled according to the specific type and category of waste (wood, metal, plastic / paper, general construction waste, etc.). This will allow easy separation of waste in all work areas where waste is generated.

6.4.2 Waste Separation

Waste materials should be separated where they are generated. Different categories and different coded wastes should not be mixed with each other. When any type of waste is mixed with another, this mixture should be classified according to the most hazardous waste type available. Wastes will be separated according to legal conditions in order to ensure recycling, to minimize the pollution of non-hazardous wastes with hazardous wastes, to minimize the risk of chemical reactions and to apply correct management so that all waste branches reach the determined end point.



The majority of waste separation is expected to take place at each waste collection site (as described above). Waste bins will be clearly marked and labeled to ensure that non-hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes do not accidentally mix.

In order to reduce the amount of waste sent to the landfill as much as possible, all construction waste will be separated as recyclable (such as wood, scrap metal, plastic, paper, etc.) and non-recyclable waste.

Food waste will be separated separately in the kitchen area. All domestic waste will be collected separately from construction waste.

6.4.3 Labeling

All waste containers will be labeled with a label showing the waste class name and 6 digit waste code in accordance with the 'Waste Management Regulation'. Waste labels given in Annex II will be used in the waste containers in the storage area and filled with the necessary information. The hazardous waste container label will contain the following information: amount of waste, date of storage, 'hazardous waste' phrase and source of waste. The expression 'waste mineral oil' will be placed on the waste mineral oil containers.

Waste bins / storage containers containing unknown materials that do not carry the appropriate label will be treated as hazardous waste until these materials are identified and proven to be non-hazardous. All waste bins / storage containers containing material considered hazardous will be labeled 'UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE - DO NOT USE'. All non-hazardous waste bins / storage containers will always be permanently and clearly labeled.

6.5 Transport and Disposal of Waste

Wastes will be transported and disposed of from the site according to the following principles and conditions:

- In accordance with Turkish environmental regulations and Turkish road transport conditions.
- With SubRECs and vehicles licensed by the Turkish environmental authorities.
- A waste transportation system has been established to prevent possible accidents during the transportation of wastes from their sources to the temporary storage area.
- With labeled waste containers.
- Using the MOTAT (Mobile Hazardous Waste Transport) system (in case of hazardous waste), the vehicle driver will be able to enter the vehicle from his tablet after loading with the TKN (Transport Control Number) that comes out of the system as a result of the sender's request, and can be tracked in this way until the facility where he will unload. After discharging the waste after discharging, the waste sending request made by the sender over MOTAT will be approved by the facility receiving the waste, and thus the final chain of the waste delivery system will be completed.
- Necessary permits for the disposal of the excavated soil material during the construction phase will be obtained from the regional environmental authorities. A suitable disposal facility and/or alternative options should be determined prior to the excavation process.



- Excavation wastes will be disposed of in accordance with the Regulation on Control of Excavated Soil, Construction and Demolition Wastes. Contaminated soil will be disposed of in accordance with the Regulation on Soil Pollution Control and Point Contaminated Areas.
- Domestic wastewater will be discharged to the municipal infrastructure and necessary permits and protocols will be provided for connection to the municipal sewerage system.
- As explained above, all wastes will be stored in designated waste storage areas. Waste materials will remain in this area until they need to be removed from the site.
- Removal of waste from the site will generally depend on the storage capacity allocated for each type of waste (waste will be removed from the site when the capacity of the storage container and/or the storage area approaches maximum).
- Where applicable, non-hazardous wastes will be treated and/or reused for construction and replacement purposes to minimize the need for off-site removal. If reuse is not possible, these wastes will only be disposed of in the landfill, treatment plant or waste incineration area in appropriate facilities.
- The removal and subsequent disposal of waste from the site needs to be monitored and recorded (see waste registration form in Annex I).
- Non-hazardous wastes will be removed from the field by licensed suppliers. "Non-Hazardous Waste Acceptance Form" etc. by the facility that accepts the sent non-hazardous wastes. they will present the documents to the sender that will indicate the acceptance and amount of the waste.
- Waste will be removed from the field when the hazardous waste storage containers reach their maximum capacity. For example, this can be done regularly in waste oil and waste batteries.
- Hazardous wastes such as waste oil and waste batteries will only be transported to licensed disposal facilities when their storage capacity is about to reach the maximum level.
- Hazardous wastes will be securely packaged and labeled before they are removed from the site in order to ensure that the wastes are safely transported to the licensed unloading site without harming those who carry these wastes and the environment.
- Periodic inspections will be made at waste recycling / disposal facilities to ensure that correct disposal procedures are applied.

6.6 Waste Management Training

It will be ensured that all field personnel and Sub-RECs receive adequate training and instruction on waste management requirements relevant to their work so that they adhere to this plan throughout their employment. A general explanation of the principles and conditions regarding waste management will be given to all project personnel throughout this training.

In addition, the field personnel who regularly work with hazardous materials and hazardous waste materials, as well as the personnel implementing this plan, will receive detailed additional training on special transportation, separation, storage, response to spills and disposal, as well as compliance with Turkish regulations and international standards.



6.7 Verification and Monitoring

REC will document all waste generation, loading operations, recycling and disposal operations, including the date the waste is generated, type of waste, temporary storage method, transportation method and disposal/recycling method/location.

All information regarding waste generation and disposal will be recorded monthly, specifying the amount and type. Waste that is reused on the same site where it was produced does not need to be registered or formally transferred. In all other cases, waste management activities will be monitored and the transfer of waste to third parties will be documented. Records of the generated waste from the date of production to its final journey will be kept throughout the construction period.

All waste-related activities will be monitored to:

- To confirm that all the loaded waste reaches the designated storage, treatment, recycling or disposal facility,
- To act in accordance with Turkish environmental regulations,
- To provide the necessary data for the annual 'waste declaration' to submit to the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (via MOTAT).

Key success indicators (KPIs) of this procedure will be monitored, verified and evaluated by the relevant parties in accordance with their responsibilities set forth in the E&S Governance document, within the scope of the MAOG-RECU-GB-GNL-IS-PRG-0007-0 HSE Monitoring, Assurance and Verification Procedure.

6.8 Waste Transfer Certificate

All transferred non-hazardous waste loads will be documented with a numbered Waste Transfer Document containing the following information:

- Waste type and amount
- Waste Code
- Transfer Date
- Carrier License Plate Number
- Disposal place and method
- Waste producer and carrier responsible person information

The Waste Transfer Document will be used by the waste management personnel for all non-hazardous waste shipments and in addition, the MOTAT system will be used over the electronic environment information system for hazardous wastes, special wastes and medical wastes. The Non-Hazardous Waste Acceptance Form to be filled by the final destination site will be sent to the REC to prove that the sent wastes are safely received for recycling and/or disposal.



6.9 Mobile Hazardous Waste Handling System (MOTAT)

Hazardous wastes, special wastes (waste mineral oils, waste vegetable oils, waste batteries and accumulators, waste electrical and electronic equipment, end-of-life vehicles, end-of-life tires, contaminated wastes, hazardous insulation material wastes and medical wastes) must be transported to licensed 3rd party facilities via MOTAT. The MOTAT system consists of 3 parts. Waste transportation request is carried out through the common system established through the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, including the shipments that are expected to be accepted and the transportations that have been accepted. Both the waste generator and the final disposal facility can follow the process of sending the wastes and the acceptance approval of the wastes through this system.

In addition, the stages of the MOTAT system are shown below (Annex III).

7. APPENDICES

- APPENDIX - 1 Waste Inventory Form
- APPENDIX - 2 Waste Labeling
- APPENDIX - 3 Motat System
- APPENDIX - 4 Motat System Authorized List

Appendix 1 – Waste Inventory Form

Waste category	Waste source	Waste type	On-site storage	Disposal management
Excavation waste	Excess excavation materials	Excavated soil		It is taken by licensed transporters to send to the licensed facility.
Hazardous waste	Paint work	Paint cans		It is taken by licensed transporters to send to the licensed facility.
	General works	Silicon	Stored separately in hazardous waste storage area.	
	Coating materials	Welding Electrodes	Stored separately in hazardous waste storage area.	
	Welding operations	Insulation materials	Stored separately in hazardous waste storage area.	
	Internal and external floor insulation works	Waste cloth	Stored separately in hazardous waste	

			storage area.	
	Vehicle and forklift use	Batteries	Stored separately in hazardous waste storage area.	
Waste Oils	Changing vehicle engine oils	Waste oil	Collected in red colored drums in hazardous waste landfill	It is taken by licensed transporters to send to the licensed facility.
Packaging waste	Cement bags	Paper cardboard	Separate collection	Taken by the municipality
Construction waste (uncontaminated)	General field studies	Concrete waste	Separate collection	Taken by the municipality
Wastewater	Concrete factory	Wastes from washing concrete mixer	A purification unit is required.	
Electronic waste	Connection equipment	Cables	Special container located in hazardous waste storage area	It is taken by licensed transporters to send to the licensed facility.
Solid waste	Organic waste	Domestic wastes	Waste container	Taken by the municipality

APPENDIX - 2 Waste Labeling

Major waste labels are given below. Examples may be reproduced according to the application.

1. Medical Waste Label



2. Domestic Waste Label



DOMESTIC WASTE ONLY ✓

Waste Food / Used Hand Towels / Flowers

3. Recyclable Waste Label (please include additional material name such as glass, metal, etc.)



Hazardous Waste Label





APPENDIX - 3 Motat System

Devam Eden Taşımlar Listesi

Kullanıcı Adı : Çıkış

Anasayfa

- Atık Beyan Sistemi (TABS)
- Atık Gönderim İşlemleri
- Taşıma Talebi Ekleme
- Tıbbi Atık Taşıma Talebi Ekleme
- Bekleyen Taşımlar
- Bekleyen Tıbbi Atık Taşımları
- Yoldaki Taşımlar**
- Yoldaki Taşımlar-Düzeltilme(AIT Değişikliği)
- Kabul Bekleyen Taşımlar
- Kabul Bekleyen Taşımlar - Düzeltilme Talebi
- Kabulu Yapılmış Taşımlar
- Kabulu Yapılmış Taşımlar - Ambalaj Miktarı Düzeltilme
- Kombine Taşımlar
- Ömrünü Tamamlamış Lastik / 50 kg altı Tehlikeli Atık / Fotoğraf End. Atıkları
- Raporlar
- Duyurular
- Sıkça Sorulan Sorular

Yükleme Numarası **Atık** **Plaka** **Yükleme Zamanı**

Yükleme Noktası **Atık** **Yükleyici** **Plaka** **Alıcı** **Yükleme Zamanı**

Yüklemeyecek bir kayıt bulunamadı!

Yükleme sonrası araç şoförü tarafından sisteme girilen atık buradan takip edilebilir

Detay

v 111.0.3055

Boşaltılmış Taşımlar Listesi (BON Girilip Atık Kabulü Bekleyen Taşımlar)

Kullanıcı Adı : Çıkış

Anasayfa

- Atık Beyan Sistemi (TABS)
- Atık Gönderim İşlemleri
- Taşıma Talebi Ekleme
- Tıbbi Atık Taşıma Talebi Ekleme
- Bekleyen Taşımlar
- Bekleyen Tıbbi Atık Taşımları
- Yoldaki Taşımlar
- Yoldaki Taşımlar-Düzeltilme(AIT Değişikliği)
- Kabul Bekleyen Taşımlar**
- Kabul Bekleyen Taşımlar - Düzeltilme Talebi
- Kabulu Yapılmış Taşımlar
- Kabulu Yapılmış Taşımlar - Ambalaj Miktarı Düzeltilme
- Kombine Taşımlar
- Ömrünü Tamamlamış Lastik / 50 kg altı Tehlikeli Atık / Fotoğraf End. Atıkları
- Raporlar
- Duyurular
- Sıkça Sorulan Sorular
- Yardım Dokümanları
- Tesis Ayarları
- İletişim

Yükleme Numarası **Yükleme Noktası** **Boşaltılma Zamanı** **Atık** **Üretilen Miktar (kg)** **Taşıyıcı** **Plaka** **Alıcı** **Boşaltılma Zamanı**

Boşaltılacak bir kayıt bulunamadı!

Tesise boşaltılmış atığın nihai bertaraf tesisi tarafından kabulünün gerçekleşip gerçekleşmediğinin takibi yapılmaktadır.

Detay

v 111.0.3055