GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HATAY WATER AND WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION DRINKING WATER, SEWERAGE, AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT PROJECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING REPORT

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ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
EC	European Commission
EEC	European Economic Community
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
GAP	Southeastern Anatolia Project
MADAD	European Union's Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis
PID	Project Identification Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid

1. INTRODUCTION

Hatay is a metropolitan city placed on the south of Turkey and at the border of Syria. Hatay is one of the first arrival points for hundreds of thousands of Syrian who have taken refuge in Turkey due to fled five year war. The issue is important due to the closeness of the border and the fact that Syrian guest can remain their own communities, working and setting up business in Hatay and its district. Existing Infrastructure of Harbiye- Gümüşgöze (Defne Centre District of Hatay), Kırıkhan, Reyhanlı Yayladağ and Altınözü, has been planned for normal population growth; however, capacities are exceeded due to the population influx caused by the crises. For that reasons, the districts of the Hatay needs to build new infrastructure and upgrade existing ones.

A Project Identification Document (PID) has been prepared for infrastructure improvements to be financed under MADAD. The purpose of this Environmental Screening Report is to screen and define possible environmental impacts of the planned projects and also to determine whether an Environmental Impact Assessment Report is required or not.

2. PROJECT LOCATION

The Project includes drinking water networks for Harbiye-Gümüşgöze,Reyhanlı, Kırıkhan, and sewerage networks for Yayladağ, and wastewater treatment plant projects for Altınözü and Yayladağı. Drinking water, sewerage networks and wastewater treatment plant of all cities and its districts are insufficient for the present situation.

Figure 1: Location of Hatay on Turkey Map

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is comprised of construction of the drinking water, sewerage networks and wastewater treatment plant project of Hatay City. Existing Infrastructure project of Hatay city has been planned for normal population growth; however they are not enough due to Syrian guests cause over populations. For that reasons, Hatay City Centre needs to new infrastructure and upgrade of existing ones.

Component -1: Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network

Harbiye drinking water networks project is designed per capita water 120 lt/cap/day for the year of 2015 and 135 lt/cap/day for the year of 2050. Furthermore, the daily water consumption is also accepted as 120.00 lt/cap/day for Syrian guest. The network is planned to comprise of ductile iron of 150-500 mm diameter, and Polyethylene Pipes of 110-200 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 124,832 m and 5,000 house connections.

Component -2: Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network

The Reyhanlı project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-355 mm diameters. Length of the networks line will be 183,954 m and 8,650 house connection.

Component -3: Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network

The project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction of Kırkhan drinking water networks in compliance with the approved project. The main objective is construction of drinking water network and 3.4 km transmission line with different diameters

and 8,000 house connections. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-500 mm diameter. Length of the network pipelines will be 249,931 m.

Component -4: Altınözü WWTP

The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for Altınözü sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 12,500 people (1,000 m^3/day) at the 1st stage and for 14,500 people (1,160 m^3/day) at the 2nd stage. Considering the size of the treatment plant, all process units are designed as one stage to serve for both stages. Selected process complies with the treated water discharge standards of “Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation”. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–2 mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component -5: Yayladağ WWTP

The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for Yayladağ sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 14,100 people (1,000 m^3/day) at the 1st stage and for 17,200 people (1,080 m^3/day) at the 2nd stage. Considering the size of the treatment plant, all process units are designed as one stage to serve for both stages. Selected process complies with treated water discharge standards of “Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation”. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component -6: Yayladağ Sewerage Network

Yayladağ sewerage network is designed by considering flow rates of 35.8 l/sec for year 2050. Private production of wastewater is also considered for total wastewater productions such as hospital, industry, university, military area. The network is planned to comprise of steam cured concrete pipes of 200-400 mm diameter, with integrated joints. Length of the networks line will be 35,604 m and 1,000 house connection.

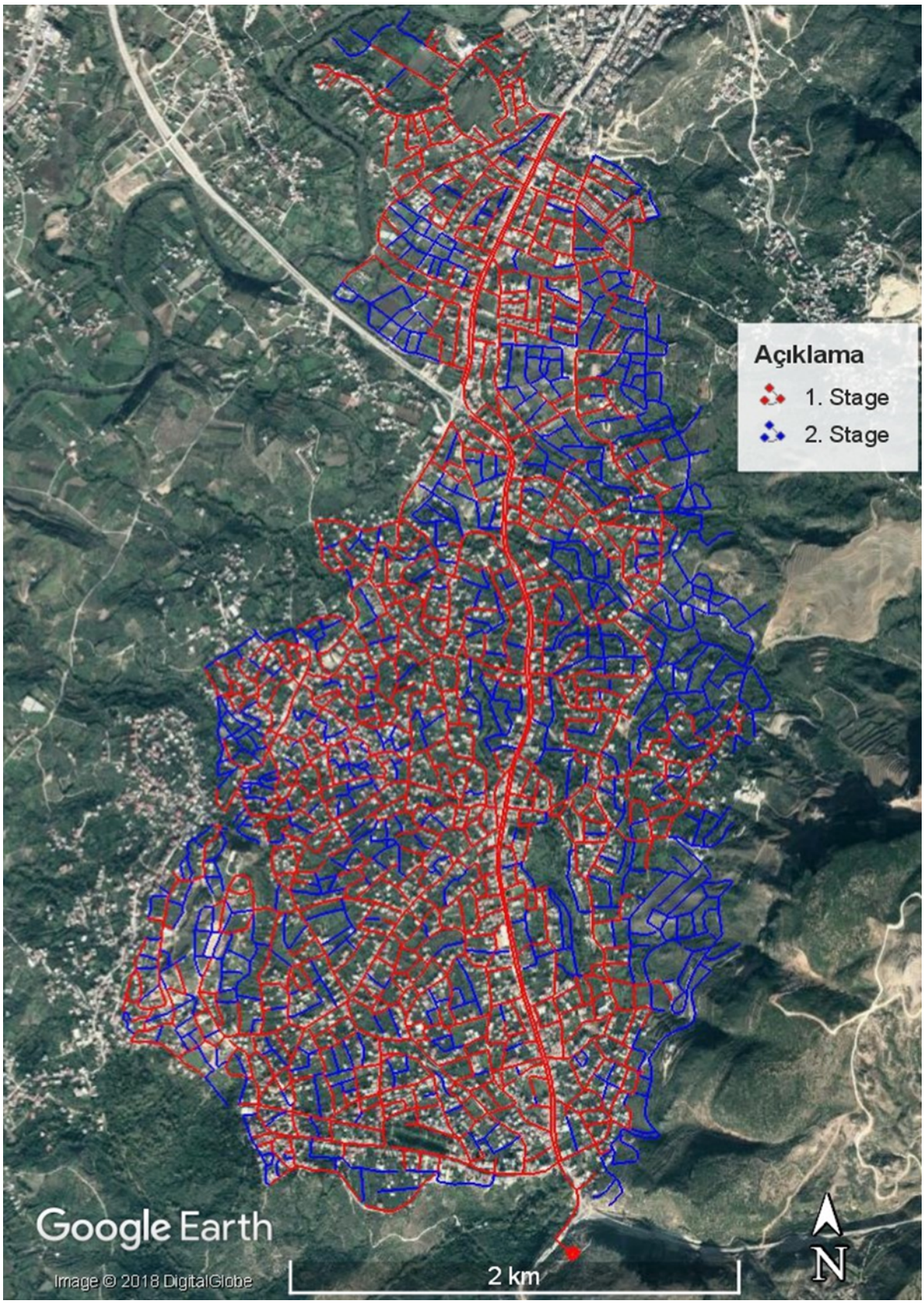


Figure 1: Harbiye Proposed Water Supply Network Pipes

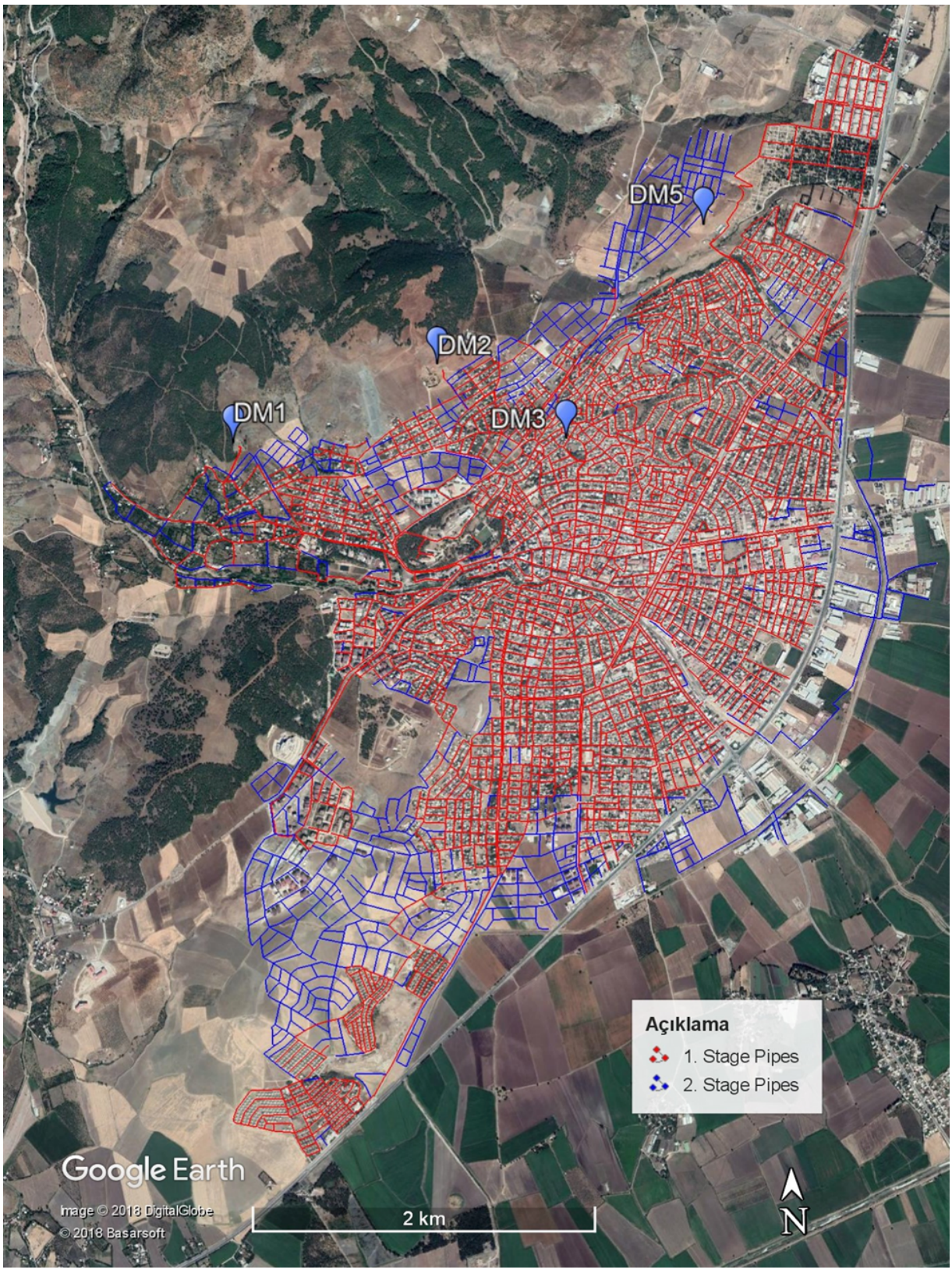


Figure 2: Kırıkhan Proposed Water Supply Network Pipes

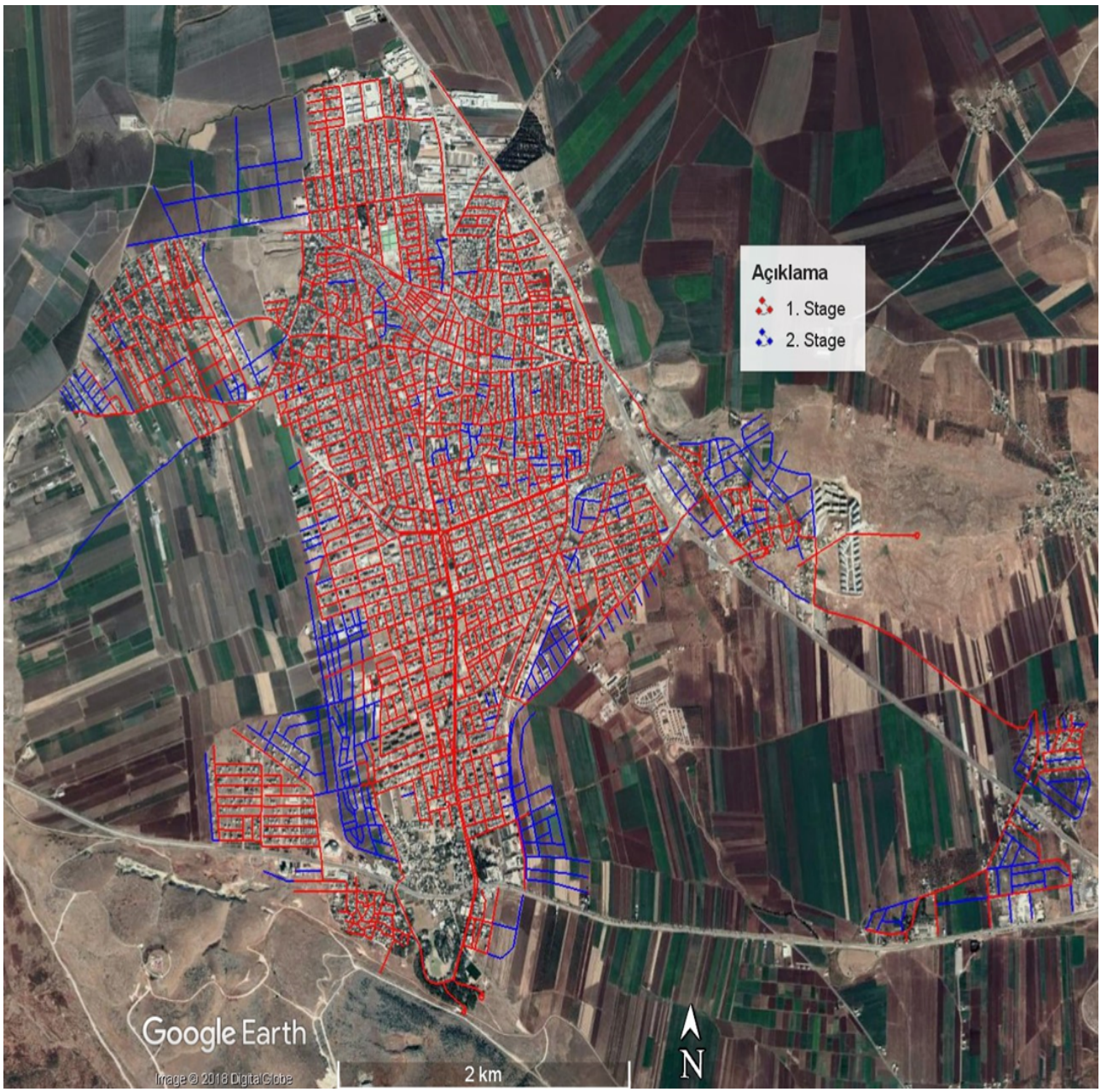


Figure 3: Reyhanlı Proposed Water Supply Network Pipes

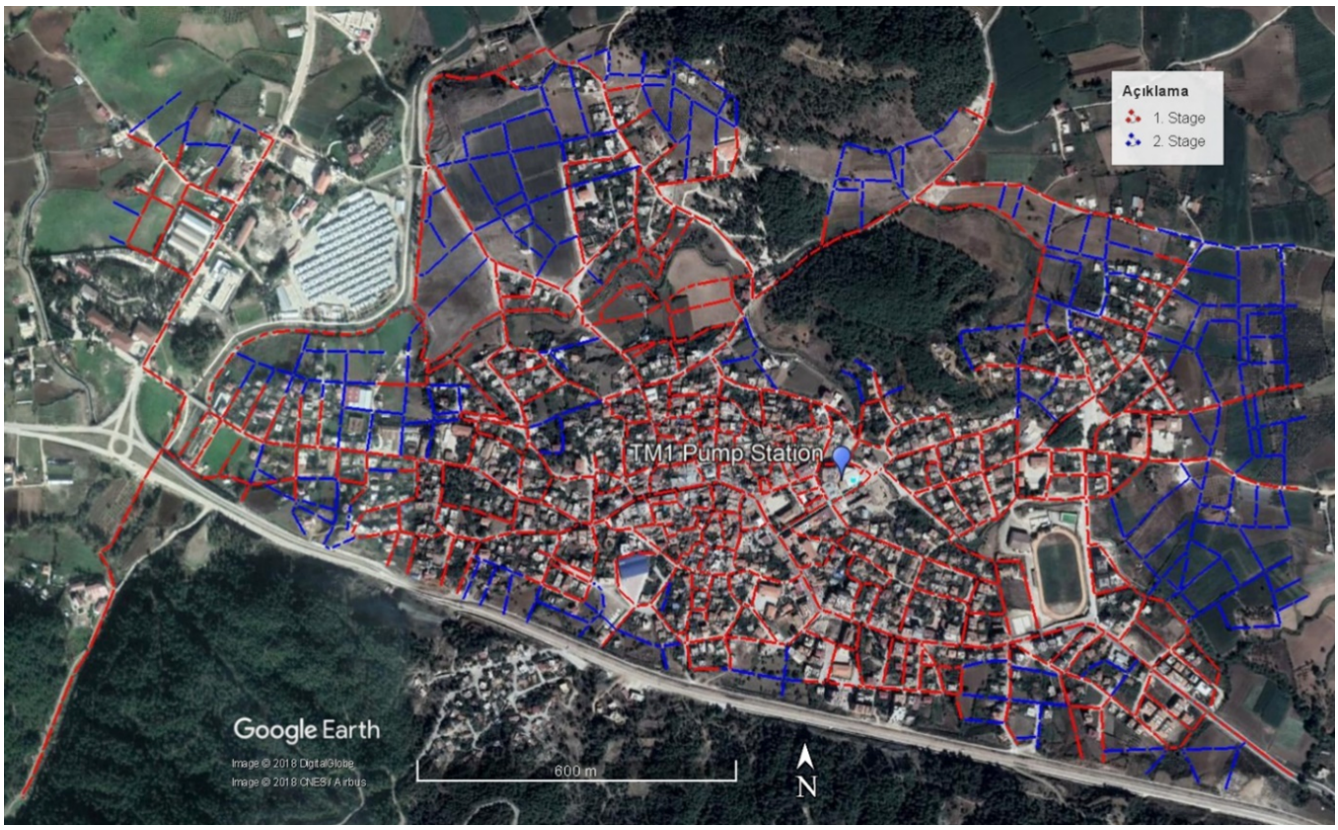


Figure 4: Yayladağı Proposed Sewerage System Network Pipes

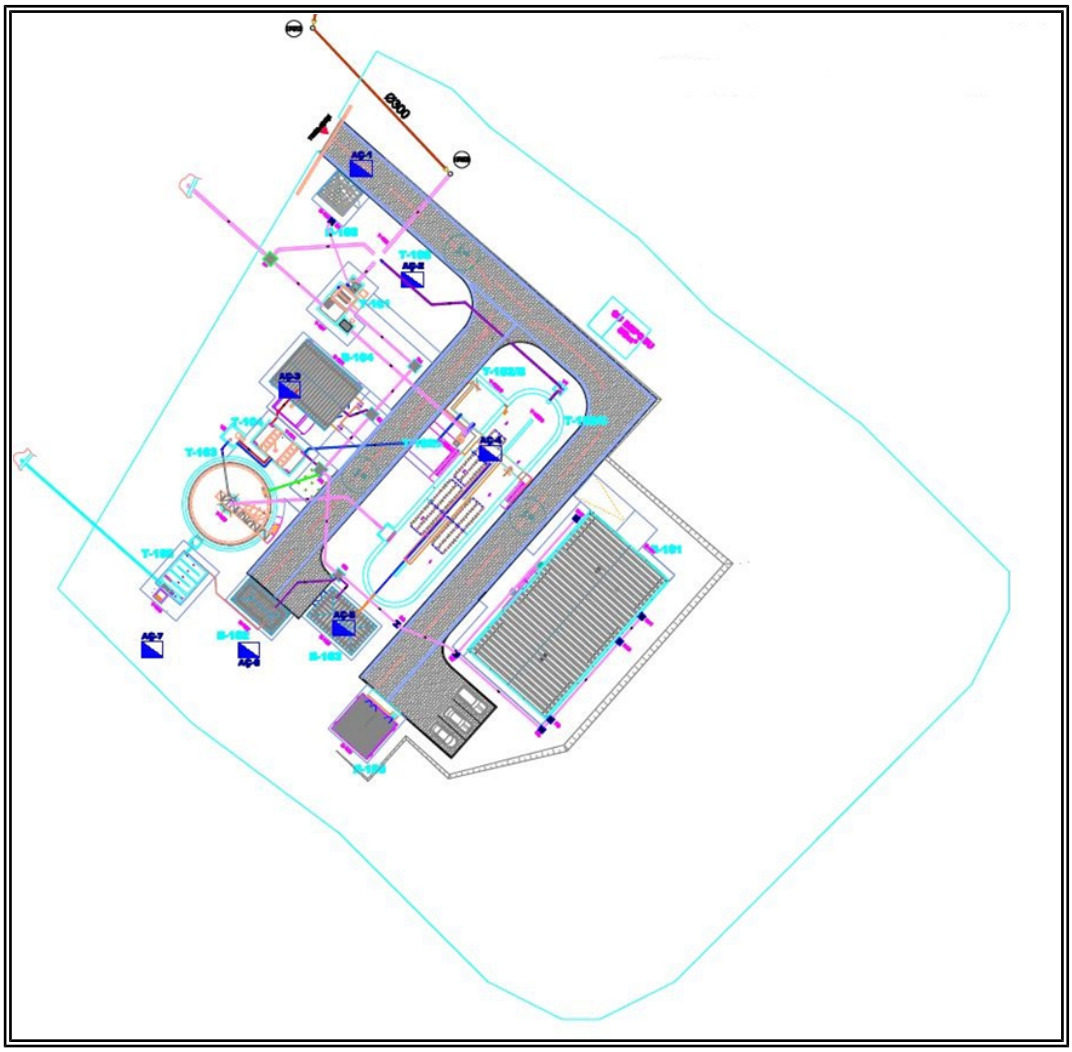


Figure 5: Altınözü Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant General Layout

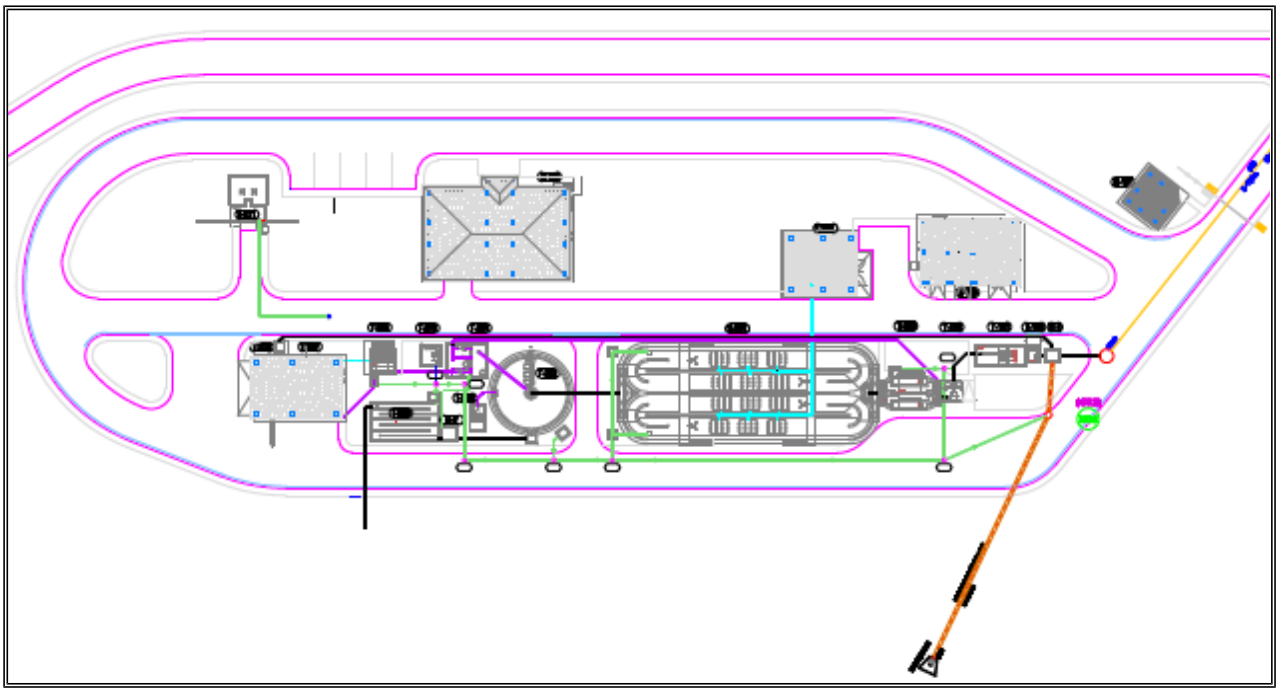


Figure 6: Yayladağı Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant General Layout

4. REGULATORY CONTEXT

The determination as to whether a development requires a formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under the European Union Directive 2011/92/EU is carried out through this process of screening. According to the national by-law on EIA published on 24 November 2014 (amendment 2016), transposing the EIA Directive of EU, drinking water, sewerage network projects are not subject to EIA process. Furthermore, Altınözü and Yayladağı wastewater treatment plant projects are not also subject to EIA process because of the size of the plants.

4.1 Turkish Norms & Applicable Legislation

4.1.1 Environment Law

The Environmental Law (No 2872 of 9 August 1983) as amended by Law No. 5491/2 of 26 April 2006 constitutes the basis of the regulatory arrangements in the field of the environment. Its purpose is the protection and improvement of the environment, protection and efficient utilization of natural resources, prevention of water, soil and air pollution, protection of the natural and historical wealth of Turkey as well as its flora and fauna.

The Environment Law sets out the rules and the framework for the issuance of licenses, the formulation of the prohibitions and restrictions for preventing and controlling pollution and the rules, principles and limits for fines and penalties that will be applied to violations of the Law.

4.1.1 Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption

The objective of the Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption is to put forth the procedures and principles for ensuring that the water for human consumption conform to technical and hygienic requirements and quality standards and for production, packing, labelling, marketing and inspection of spring water and potable water.

This Regulation is based on the below mentioned legislation and their relevant provisions:

- Clauses 235 and 242 of the Public Health Care Law no. 1593, dated 24.4.1930;

- Clause 26 of the Law on Amendment of the Framework Decree on food production, consumption and inspection no. 1593, dated 27/5/2004;
- Clause 43 of the Framework Decree on organization and tasks of the Ministry of Health.

This regulation is also prepared in compliance with the following directives implemented by the EU member countries:

- Council Directive no. 98/83/EC for the quality of water for human consumption;
- Council Directive no. 80/777/EEC, date 15/7/1980,for adaptation of the laws of member countries on exploitation and marketing of natural mineral water; and
- Council Directive no. 2003/40/EC, date 16/05/2003, for defining the requirements for developing a list of natural mineral water concentration limits and labelling information and processing the natural mineral water and spring water with air enriched with ozone.

4.1.2 Regulation on Urban Wastewater Treatment

The aim of this regulation dated 08.01.2006 and numbered 26047 is;
‘’Collecting, treating and discharging urban wastewater and protecting environment against negative effects caused by wastewater discharges from certain industrial sectors. This Regulation covers technical and administrative principles regarding collection, treatment, discharge, monitoring, reporting and inspection of urban and certain industrial wastewaters discharged into sewerage systems.’’

In accordance with the Law, ILBANK certainly applies the standards in Turkish Legislation. reference values given in the Turkish Regulation on Urban Wastewater Treatment is fully harmonized with COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 9 1 / 271 /EEC of 21 May 1991 8 on urban waste water treatment). References values has been given as follows ;

Parameter	Unit	Turkish Regulation on Urban Wastewater Treatment Composite sample 2 Hours	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91 / 271 /EEC of 21 May 1991 (on urban waste water treatment)
BOD5	mg/lt	**25**	**25**
COD	mg/lt	**125**	**125**
TSS	mg/lt	**35**	**35**
Total Nitrogen	mg/lt	**10**	**10**
Total Phosphorus	mg/lt	**1**	**1**

4.2 EU Legislation

4.2.1 EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

The EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC provide sustainable guidelines for the role of water in human health and environmental protection. The Directive aims to provide a framework for the protection of all subterranean and surface water sources and the sustainability and development of the water environment of the EU. All legislation related to water is in support of the Framework Directive (European Commission, 2000).

4.2.2 EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)

This directive concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption to ensure that all water intended for human consumption is clean and safe, aiming to protect public health from the adverse effects of possible contamination of water sources (European Commission, 1998).

4.2.3 Surface Water Abstraction Directive

This Directive belongs to the 'first wave' of EU water legislation adopted in the 1970s and 1980s. The Directive aims to protect public health by ensuring that surface water abstracted for use as drinking water reaches certain quality standards before it is supplied to the public. The Directive lays down nonbinding ‘guide’ values and binding ‘imperative’ values and requires Member States to monitor the quality of surface waters from which drinking water is abstracted and to take measures to ensure that it complies with the minimum quality standards.

This directive will be integrated into the Water Framework Directive and will be repealed and replaced by the relevant provisions hereof with effect from 22 December 2007. As such it is no longer directly relevant to the project. However, the main principal obligations mentioned below are still relevant.

Member states are required (among other things) to:

- Establish water quality standards applicable to surface water used for the abstraction of drinking water, for the parameters specified in the Directive;
- Carry out sampling and analysis of surface waters used for the abstraction of drinking water, and assess the extent to which surface waters used for the abstraction of drinking water comply with the quality standards;
- Take measures to ensure that surface waters used for the abstraction of drinking water comply with the minimum quality standards; and do not allow waters that do not meet these standards to be used for the abstraction of drinking water, other than in exceptional circumstances; and
- Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of surface water and prevents its further pollution.

The directive specifies which parameters to control and other directives specify methodologies for measurement.

4.2.4 Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive

This legal notice transposed Directive 91/271/EC on Urban Wastewater Treatment. The aim of this directive is to protect the aquatic environment from the adverse effects of discharges of untreated or improperly treated urban waste water and waste water from industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of domestic water, mixture of waste water and wastewater from certain industrial sectors as illustrated in the figure below:

The obligations under this legal notice can be summarized as follows:

- Provision of urban waste water collecting systems (sewerage) and treatment plants for all agglomerations above 2,000 population equivalents;
- Provision of a legal framework for specific authorization for all discharges of urban waste water and industrial waste water from particular sectors, as well

as for all discharges of industrial waste water into urban waste water systems;

• Requires the phase out of any dumping or discharge of sewage sludge into surface waters;

• Requests that the treated urban waste water discharges and their effects are adequately monitored.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK CATEGORIZATION

This Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report has been compiled in order to present the relevant information on the proposed HATSU Drinking Water, Sewerage Network and Wastewater Treatment Plant; and to discuss how the proposals perform with respect to Turkey's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation 25.Nov.2014/29186 that is harmonized to a large extent with the 1985 EC EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) and its 2014 amendments (2014/52/EU), and under both the EC EIA Directive and Turkey's EIA Regulation.

As a general rule, throughout environmental screening of the projects, EIB's Environmental and Social Standards have been followed. Particular attention was given to the provision of Annex I and II of the EC EIA Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended by Directives 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC, in the completion of the Environmental Screening Report (ESR), for each of the project component. According with the EIB Guidelines, for projects outside of the EU, Candidate and potential Candidate countries, the promoter shall be consistent with the classification provided by EU legislation, as well as the national environmental and social legislation and applicable international best practice.

Turkey's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation 25.Nov.2014/29186 is harmonized to a large extension with the 1985 EC EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) and its 2014 amendments (2014/52/EU). According to both EC EIA Directive and Turkey's EIA Regulation, it is not necessary to carry out a full Environmental Impact Assessment Study for drinking water network projects, sewerage lines and WWTP's. However, Annex II of Turkish EIA Regulation does not give any threshold for the population equivalent of the WWTPs while there is a threshold mentioned in EC EIA Directive as 50,000-

150,000 as to be the Annex II project and subject to the preparation of preliminary EIA report. In this regard, not only for the two WWTPs in Altınözü and Yayladağ but all of six projects in Hatay the environmental impact screening report has been prepared. As the review done by the EIB consultants, this report had revised and be consistent with the EIB's environmental and social guidelines. In this respect; the water quality analysis at the source of drinking water networks, quantification of the impacts, revisions on the mitigation and monitoring philosophy of the projects and institutional structuring of implementation unit together with the enhancement of grievance and redress mechanism have been achieved. According with Paragraph 8 EIB Environmental Guideline the operations outside of the EU, Candidate and potential Candidate countries should be designed and operated in consistency with EU environmental standards and requirements. However, the promoter should adhere to international best environmental practice and to any obligations and standards in the applicable multilateral environmental agreements to which the host country is party to. Where EU standards are more stringent than national standards, the higher EU standards are required, if practical and feasible, taking local conditions into account.

For the approval of environmental reports, ILBANK is a competent authority in accordance to the Law of Establishment (Law no. 6107), fort he water and waste water related activities including supplying of drinking water, collection and treatment of waste water. The related provisions of the establishment law are given below:

ARTICLE 3 – (1) The aim of the bank is to meet the financing requirement of the special provincial administrations, municipalities and its subsidiaries and local administrative unions to which local administrations take place, to develop projects related to the common services of the people living within the borders of these administrations, to provide consultancy services to these administrations and to assist in the implementation of technical and urban projects, and infrastructure and superstructure works, and to perform all kinds of development and investment banking functions.

(2) (b) ILBANK can serve on the fields of activity for research, project development and consultancy or enable others to give those services, give technical assistance.

(2) (h) (Annex: 8/8/2011-KHK-648/58 art.) Achieve or enables others to achieve special projects and urban infrastructure projects and construction works to be demanded by the Ministry.

Additionally; according to "ILBANK Organization, Duty and Authority Instruction" dated on 15.11.2012 the related articles are;

Article 14 Project Department duties are;

(a)To prepare or have prepared projects of drinking water supply, storage, distribution and treatment, sewage network and treatment, stormwater network, sea outfall, solid waste and all kinds of superstructure facilities for the demands of service recipients, public institutions and organizations. To perform these services, prepare or have prepared hydrological, hydrogeological, geophysical, geotechnical, geological survey and feasibility studies, as well as bathymetric and autographic research and impact analysis of groundwater on concrete.

(e)To carry out the technical review and approval of the projects made or commissioned by the bank, service recipients or other public institutions.

Article 15 Infrastructure Implementation Department duties are;

(a) To prepare or have prepared drinking water, supply, storage, distribution, drinking water treatment, HES and other energy facilities, dams, ponds, irrigation, regulator, geothermal heating facilities and distribution, road and road pavements, wastewater collection and discharge according to service recipients and facilities, wastewater treatment, sea outfall, stormwater collection and discharge, flood protection and stream reclamation, solid waste; building or constructing environmental protection and infrastructure facilities such as collection, disposal, assessment and rehabilitation, carrying out project modifications and approval procedures for the ongoing facilities.

In conclusion, it should be noted that, the EIB requirements regarding the completion and approval of Environment Impact screening reports were done

in accordance with requirements of Annex I or II of the EC EIA Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended by Directives 97/11/EC and 2003/35/EC.

Component -1: Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network Project

According to both Turkish and EU EIA legislation, for drinking water networks, EIA procedure is not required. In this regard, the letter provided from Hatay Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, stating that either the EIA or preliminary EIA process is not needed for Harbiye Gümüşgöze drinking water network in accordance to the Turkish EIA Regulation, is presented in Appendix 2.

Component -2: Reyhanlı Drinking Water Networks project

According to both Turkish and EU EIA legislation, for drinking water networks, EIA procedure is not required. In this regard, the letter provided from Hatay Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, stating that either the EIA or preliminary EIA process is not needed for Reyhanlı drinking water network in accordance to the Turkish EIA Regulation, is presented in Appendix 2.

Component -3: Kırıkhan Drinking Water Networks project

According to both Turkish and EU EIA legislation, for drinking water networks, EIA procedure is not required. In this regard, the letter provided from Hatay Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, stating that either the EIA or preliminary EIA process is not needed for Kırıkhan drinking network in accordance to the Turkish EIA Regulation, is presented in Appendix 2.

Component -4: Altınözü WWTP

According to Turkish EIA legislation and EC EIA Directive, wastewater treatment plant require an EIA if population is more than 150.000 population equivalent and/or flow rate is more than 30.000 m^3 of Waste Water

Treatment Plant has to be prepared EIA report. Therefore, a EIA Study is not required for the preparation of Altınözü wastewater treatment project due to capacity is lower than above mentioned both capacity and population equivalent. In this regard, the letter provided from Hatay Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, stating that either the EIA or preliminary EIA process is not needed for Altınözü WWTP in accordance to the Turkish EIA Regulation, is presented in Appendix 3.

Component -5: Yayladağ WWTP

According to Turkish EIA legislation and EC EIA Directive, wastewater treatment plant require an EIA if population is more than 150.000 population equivalent and/or flow rate is more than 30.000 m^3 of Waste Water Treatment Plant has to be prepared EIA report. Therefore, a full EIA Study is not required for the preparation of Yayladağ wastewater treatment project due to capacity is lower than above mentioned both capacity and population equivalent. In this regard, the letter provided from Hatay Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, stating that either the EIA or preliminary EIA process is not needed for Yayladağ WWTP in accordance to the Turkish EIA Regulation, is presented in Appendix 3.

Component -6: Yayladağ Sewerage Networks project

According to both Turkish and EU EIA legislation, for sewerage networks, EIA procedure is not required. In this regard, the letter provided from Hatay Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, stating that either the EIA or preliminary EIA process is not needed for Yayladağ sewerage network in accordance to the Turkish EIA Regulation, is presented in Appendix 2.

6. LAND ACQUISITION AND LAND RELATED MATTERS

None of the ~~7~~ 6 components requires any land acquisition, neither any resettlement of people. There will not be any temporary economic displacement, temporary occupation, etc. At this stage, it is not anticipated

that construction sites will lead to any resettlement and/or economic displacement, including temporary. If this were to change as the project progresses (e.g. through a better understanding of the impact of road closures), the final beneficiary will advise the financier and ensure compliance with EIB Standards in these respects. Compensation would be assessed and provided in accordance with such standards. As it is the standard implementation of ILBANK, all the network projects including drinking water and sewerage lines align at the sides of the existing roads and will not cause any expropriation and consequently resettlement.

Component -1: Harbiye Drinking Water Network

During design stage of the project, as a result of the approach of Iller Bank, drinking network routes are determined so that no land acquisition is required. Before the implementation stage, all necessary official permissions shall be obtained. The drinking network to be funded by MADAD (125 km) does not include any private land. The right of way for these sections will be obtained in due time. Most of the facilities will be placed on public lands (streets, roads). The place of the water tank is exclusively on public lands and therefore no land acquisition nor and resettlement is needed.

Component -2: Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network

During design stage of the project, as a result of the approach of Iller Bank, drinking routes are determined so that no land acquisition is required. Before the implementation stage, all necessary official permissions shall be obtained. The drinking network does not include any private land. The routes of the pipelines are exclusively on public lands. The right of way for these sections will be obtained in due time. Most of the facilities will be placed on public lands (streets, roads). The land of the water tank and the transmission line between water tanks are exclusively on public lands and therefore no land acquisition nor and resettlement is needed.

Component -3: Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network

During design stage of the project, as a result of the approach of Iller Bank, drinking water network routes are determined so that no land acquisition is required. Before the implementation stage, all necessary official permissions

shall be obtained. The drinking network does not include any private land. The routes of the pipelines are exclusively on public lands. The right of way for these sections will be obtained in due time. Most of the facilities will be placed on public lands (streets, roads). No new tanks are proposed in the scope of the Project. The land on the route of the proposed transmission lines/pump lines between existing water tanks are exclusively on public lands and therefore no land acquisition nor and resettlement is needed.

Component -4: Altınözü WWTP

During design stage of the project, as a result of the approach of Iller Bank, Wastewater Treatment plant area is determined so that no land acquisition is required. The WWTP area is in the possession of HATSU. The ownership of the land passed to the municipality in 2015 via expropriation and the title deed of site belongs to Hatay Water and Sewerage Administration since that time. Therefore, there is no land acquisition or land related matters, such as resettlement required.

Component 5: Yayladağ WWTP

During design stage of the project, as a result of the approach of Iller Bank, Wastewater Treatment plant area is determined so that no land acquisition is required. The WWTP area is in the possession of HATSU. Therefore, there is no land acquisition or land related matters, such as resettlement required. The land was categorized as the forest land and belonged to Kahramanmaraş Regional Forest Directorate till September, 2016. At that time Forest administration had rented the land to Hatay Water and Sewerage Administration for 49 years which means that, the right of use on the land will be at Hatay municipality until September, 2065.

Component -6: Yayladağ Sewerage Network

During design stage of the project, as a result of the approach of Iller Bank, sewer routes are determined so that no land acquisition is required. Before the implementation stage, all necessary official permissions shall be obtained. The part of the sewerage network does not include any private land.

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Information available to date has been reviewed and visual inspections of the site have been carried out to determine whether or not the development is likely to give rise to any significant environmental effects. The contractors will be obliged to follow Environmental Monitoring Plan *(Appendix 2)* in order to minimise any impact within the construction area.

The proposed development has been assessed against the European Commission's *Guidance on EIA Screening* ([1]) 'checklist' which is designed to help users assess whether EIA is required based on the characteristics of a project and its environment. The completed checklist is set out in the attached *Appendix 1.*

7.1 Landscape and Visual

Component -1: Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network

There are no landscape designations covering or abutting the site, as the drinking water network is constructed at open streets, roads and after placing the pipes, these streets will be returned to the previous condition.

Component -2: Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network

There are no landscape designations covering or abutting the site, as the drinking water network is constructed at open streets, roads and after placing the pipes, these streets will be returned to the previous condition.

Component -3: Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network

There are no landscape designations covering or abutting the site, as the drinking water network is constructed at open streets, roads and after placing the pipes, these streets will be returned to the previous condition.

Component -4:Altınözü WWTP

The WWTP will be constructed at the designated area in city plan and this area is 1-2 km away from Yayladağ residential area. Therefore, there will not be any landscape and visual discomfort.

[1]() European Commission, 2001, *Guidance on EIA Screening*, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/eia/eia-guidelines/g-screening-full-text.pdf Accessed 26 October 2009

Component -5: Yayladağ WWTP

The WWTP will be constructed at the designated area in city plan and this area is 1-2 km away from Yayladağ residential area. Therefore, there will not be any landscape and visual discomfort.

Component -6: Yayladağ Sewerage Network

There are no landscape designations covering or abutting the site, as the sewerage network is constructed at open streets, roads and after placing the pipes, these streets will be returned to the previous condition.

7.2 Noise

Component -1: Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network

Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery during the construction stage, including the excavation and filling works. Impacts will be temporary and will be minimized by limiting construction activities to day-time working hours.

Component -2: Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network

Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery during the construction stage, including the excavation and filling works. Impacts will be temporary and will be minimized by limiting construction activities to day-time working hours.

Component -3: Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network

Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery during the construction stage, including the excavation and filling works. Impacts will be temporary and will be minimized by limiting construction activities to day-time working hours.

Component -4:Altınözü WWTP

Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery during the construction stage, including the excavation. Since the area is 1-2 km away from the city, no impact will occur on the residents.

Component -5:Yayladağ WWTP

Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery during the construction stage, including the excavation. Since the area is 1-2 km away from the city, no impact will occur on the residents.

Component -6: Yayladağ Sewerage Network

Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery during the construction stage, including the excavation and filling works. Impacts will be temporary and will be minimized by limiting construction activities to day-time working hours.

The mitigation measures that will be taken to minimize the noise level especially at the construction phase will be as follows:

- The machinery and equipment to be used during the construction activities will not be operated at the same point/location but homogeneously distributed in the site;
- The projects will be mostly carried out in the residential areas. Therefore, upon grievance, noise measurements should be conducted and necessary additional mitigation measures (i.e. installation of noise barriers) should be considered;
- At all projects, attention will be given to the selection of equipment with low noise level;
- The maintenance of the construction machinery and equipment will be carried out regularly and periodically. Daily maintenance will be carried out in each shift; and working time of each vehicle will be registered by the operator in order to follow the total working hours for periodic maintenances. Periodic maintenances will be conducted at every 50, 250, 500, 1000, 2000 working hours. Maintenance forms will be filled regularly;
- The maintenance of the construction machinery and equipment will be carried out regularly and regulatory speed limitations will be followed for construction vehicles;
- The works will be performed day-time; no night work will be allowed unless it is absolutely necessary;
- A grievance mechanism to manage noise related grievances will be established;
- Constructions will be implemented as fast as possible in the project areas where sensitive receptors (hospitals, schools and elderly housings, etc.) are located and necessary precautions such as will installation of noise barriers should be taken to provide temporary solution in those areas.
- The Contractor will develop a Noise Management Plan, which will (as a minimum) incorporate the measures described here but will not be limited to these measures.

7.3 Ecology and Nature Conservation

As can be seen in the database of Ministry of Forests and Water Works, Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks, (For GIS map, please see: http://www.milliparklar.gov.tr/korunan-alanlar-haritas%C4%B1) there are no areas under protection.

Component -1: Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network:

The drinking water network is designed on existing streets, roads and within built-up area where located in an urban part of Defne district, not involving any protected and sensitive ecosystems or species.

Component -2:Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network:

The drinking water network is designed on existing streets, roads and within built-up area where located in an urban part of Reyhanlı, not involving any protected and sensitive ecosystems or species.

Component -3: Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network:

The drinking water network is designed on existing streets, roads and within built-up area where located in an urban part of Kırıkhan, not involving any protected and sensitive ecosystems or species.

Component -4: Altınözü WWTP

Wastewater treatment plant will be constructed at the site has been already designed during the preparation of the project. There are no key habitat features important to species under protection near construction site. The habitats on site are common and widespread in the local area and are considered to have low biodiversity value.

Component -5:Yayladağ WWTP

Wastewater treatment plant will be constructed at the site has been already designed during the preparation of the project. There are no key habitat features important to species under protection near construction site. The

habitats on site are common and widespread in the local area and are considered to have low biodiversity value.

Component -6:Yayladağ Sewerage Network:

The sewerage network is designed on existing streets, roads and within built-up area where located in an urban part of Yayladağ, not involving any protected and sensitive ecosystems or species.

As mentioned above, none of the project sites and their routes are planned on the preservation area categorized under any circumstances. In addition to this, the sludge produced at the WWTPs in Altınözü and Yayladağ will not be disposed to the nature but collected by the licensed firm. Hatay municipality is outsourcing the disposal of the sludge on an annual basis. The firm (for year 2020) is Aras Çevre which has the licence and authorization for collection, separation and disposal of sludge that will be produced in Altınözü and Yayladağ WWTPs.

7.4 Flood Risk

Component -1,2 and 3: Drinking Water Networks:

There is not any flood risk for drinking water project construction ~~sides~~sites.

Component -4 and 5: Wastewater Treatment Plants:

In the detailed design of the WWTP the section of the creek should be fully reviewed to confirm the 100 year flow protection. Furthermore, precautions should be taken to prevent floods in the wastewater treatment plant site. No floods and landslides have been observed in the project region till to-date. So the sites, in terms of flood risk, are considered suitable for WWTP location. All the project units and the project area were planned by taking 100-year 24 hours maximum precipitation into consideration. In parallel to this, HATSU appointed to the 6th Regional Directorate of the State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) and DSİ decided to have 2.5 meters of wall height at the boundaries of the WWTPs in Altınözü and Yayladağ for the flood protection.

Component -6: Sewerage network project:

There is not any flood risk for sewerage network project construction side. The sewerage and stormwater networks project is designed a separate system that collects sewerage and stormwater separately. Floods that occur with heavy storms are drained in river beds that have dried out. No floods and landslides have been observed on the project region till to-date.

7.5 Odour Risk

Component -1,2 and 3: Drinking Water Networks:

There is not any odour risk for drinking water networks.

Component -4 and 5: Wastewater Treatment Plants:

The WWTPs will be designed to minimise odours with the sludge dewatering and handling facilities fully enclosed.

Component -6: Sewerage network project:

As in all sewerage collector, gases from wastewater in the pipes cause odour. Measures should be taken to prevent odour problems in the surrounding settlements. Wastewater velocity in the pipes is chosen in order to prevent sedimentation in pipe bottom according to Ilbank technical specifications, thus effectively prevent odour and blocking in pipes.

7.6 Impacts on surface / ground waters

Component -1, 2 and 3 : Drinking Water Networks:

There are no protected aquifers or surface waters in the close vicinity of the project area. The water resource for Harbiye-Gümüşgöze will be Hürriyet spring while Karasüleymanlı spring will be the source of Reyhanlı drinking water network. Similarly the source of water for Kırıkhan network will be the Alpaslan spring. The water quality analysis at the sources for in-situ parameters and at the laboratory for the physical, biological –and chemical parameters have been measured in November, 2019 and it is proved that all the measured parameters remained below the regulatory thresholds.

Component -4 and 5: Wastewater Treatment Plants:

The proposed WWTP site areas are not in any sanitary protection zone or ground water aquifers. Also as highlighted above the existing system is discharging the wastewater to adjacent creek un-treated and the new WWTP’s will have a significant positive impact through the reduction in

pollution loads. The possible environmental impact on ground/surface water will be the construction activities of the WWTP. In this case the below-mentioned measures will be taken in order to minimize/avoid such impacts:

- In case the excavated trenches are filled with surface water, ground water or rainfall, the potential muddy water in these channels will be pumped out, and will not be directly discharged to the receiving environment. These waters will be discharged to the receiving environment after eliminating the sand and sludge;
- Discharge wastewater, residues or other waste into groundwater or into surface water will be avoided. The wastewater generated in the construction sites will be connected to the existing sewage network or where the connection is not possible it will be collected into the septic tanks and then discharged into the nearest sewage network;
- Surface runoff due to watering for dust suppression activities will be prevented;
- The wastewaters arising from cleaning or washing vehicles and construction equipment will be collected in tanks and disposed of via the septic trucks;
- The units of the Project that are in touch with water, wastewater and chemicals will be constructed with using concrete with appropriate cement ratio and durability in order to provide basement impermeability. Thus, no leakages to soil and groundwater will occur;
- Silt fences will be used at the potential river crossings and around the irrigation channels located near the construction sites;

Component -6: Sewerage Network Project:

The collected wastewater will be transferred to the treatment plant from the manhole near the inlet structure. All wastewaters will be discharged into receiving body after being treated at the proposed new treatment plant.

7.7 Disclosure and Consultation and Grievance Mechanism

Disclosure and Consultation

The results of the environmental screening have not officially been disclosed to the public yet. A consultation process was not implemented since EIA is not required However, public disclosure of the project has happened by the mayor/HATSU DG and other Administration officials through the usual channels (direct contact with people local radio, TV and Municipal Website. A public disclosure campaign will be implemented by municipality officials, once financing of this project has been approved. This will be done in form of i) information via municipal website, ii) radio information, iv) TV information,

poster ınformatıon on munıcıpalıtıes black board and v) one or two ınformatıon meetıngs organısed for the immediately affected population (drinking water, sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant components).

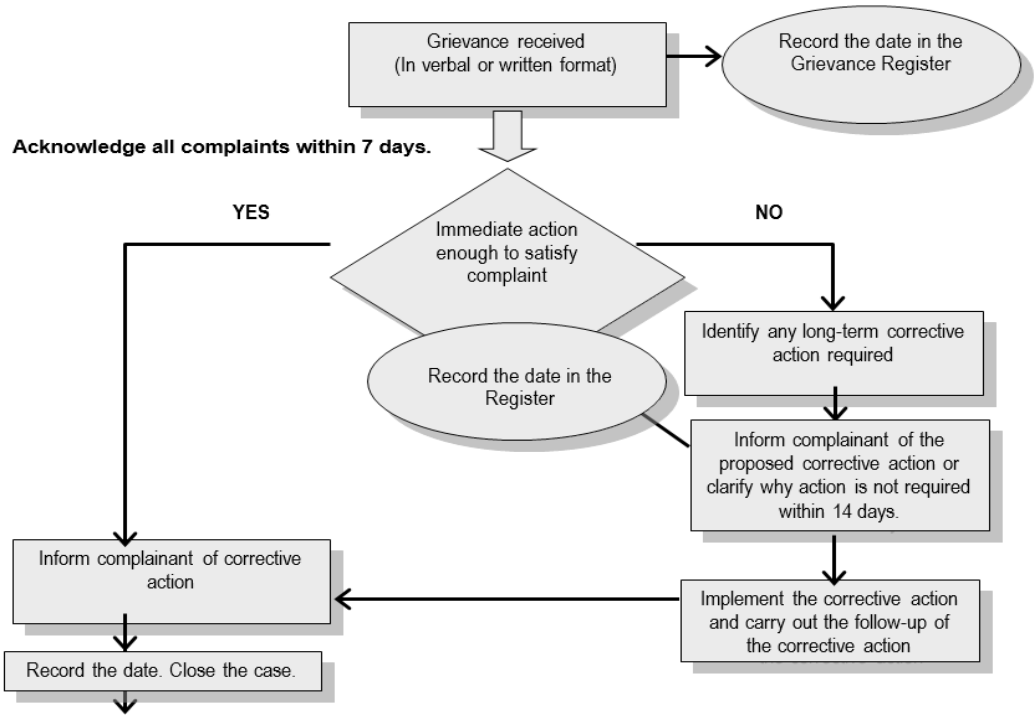
Grievance Mechanısm

For purposes of this project, the Municipality will establish specific grievance mechanism for any concerns and complains to be handled in a systematic manner. Information on the grievance mechanism will be distributed together with other project information. The municipality currently has a public consultation and grievance mechanisms called as “Ak Masa”. A similar mechanism dedicated to the project shall be established.

During the construction phase, all communication on grievance from the public will be channelled through an established Public Reception of HATSU.

The intention is that any problem or complaint arising during the construction period as well as concerns or complaints on the drinking water, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant services will be handled by the same team. Complaints may for example be related to noise, traffic, access to schools and businesses, problems for disabled and elderly people and working conditions for workers of the contractors. Workers to be employed in the construction site also have access to a separate workers’ grievance mechanism regarding also any form of discrimination, abuse of rights or harassment, etc.. Additionally, the possibility of reporting any form of discrimination, abuse of rights or harassment shall be ensured to be safe and free of fear of reprisal. The unit will handle communication in Turkish and Syrian languages as appropriate.

The grievance mechanism to be applied is described in the figure below.



7.8 Other Impacts

All wastewater collected by the proposed sewerage system will be treated by the existing wastewater treatment plant. The capacity of the plant has just now been increased to cope with the additional wastewater flows. The treatment process (activated sludge system with extended aeration) produces an effluent quality which is in compliance with the EU as well as Turkish wastewater treatment standards.

The archaeology, ground conditions and air quality are unlikely to be receptors of significant impacts. It is considered unlikely that any other impacts will arise but if so they will be addressed through good design, construction and operating practices.

As a result of the project, there will not be any economic displacement. There will be not any significant impact on local business during construction of sewerage and storm water network. Roads will not be closed and therefore shops will not close during the construction.

The purpose of the project under consideration is totally to provide environmental health of the city and all people living there will take advantage of the project and therefore there will be positive impact on vulnerable groups. Concerning the solid waste landfill area, there is not any

people living in the vicinity of the area. Since there is a security in the facility, scavengers are rarely observed in the region.

Labour standards are determined by Law in Turkey and it is the responsibility of Contractor to obey the rules. ILO labour standards shall also be complied with. Occupational health and public safety shall be guaranteed by national legislation and the Municipality/HATSU and Iller Bank Regional Directorate in Adana, as the supervisory authority, shall continuously control the construction site in order for compliance with the related legislation and standards.

Before the construction is started for storm water and wastewater system, public participation meetings will be held by the Municipalities and HATSU in order to fully inform public living in the surrounding area.

7.8.1. Transboundary impact:

Considering the project location and the EU funding conditions for the project, the trans boundary impact shall be asseessed accorinding with the provision of ESPOO Convention on Enviromnetal Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context. Two of the categories of works planned under this project: the Wastewater Treatment plant together with the discharge point and sludge management and raw water abstratction for the drinking water lines are the type of impacts or similarity with the activities listed in the Appendices of ESPOO Convention.

1) Raw water abstraction

Considering the list with activities generating transboundary impact stated in the ESPOO Convention, Appendix 1, the following consideration must be taken in account:

- All the water intakes provided in the are existing wellfields.
- Sludge management strategy

The existing design capacity for the Kumlu drinking water networks are presented bellow:

Current Water Capacity / Water Demand

	Maximum Water Production Capacity 2019 (m3/s)		Water Demand 2051 (m3/s)	
	(m3/s)	(lt/s)	(m3/s)	(l/s)
Harbiye	572,4	159	583,2	162
Reyhanli	2.077,2	577	1036.8	288
Kirikhan	1807,2	502	1,440	400

The above maximum design capacities for all water intakes, calculatetd according with ILBANK specifications are way bellow the threshold stated in the Appendix 1, paragraph 12 of ESPOO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context. (10 milion cubic meter and more).

2. WWTP sludge management

Considering the Appendix 1, paragraph 10 of ESPOO Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context Waste-disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or landfill of toxic and dangerous wastes, the impact of the sludge disposal shall be considered.

In this regard, the project includes a slugde management strategy designed to deal with the sludge resulted from both WWTPs in **Yayladağ and Altınözü.** The current sludge strategy provides that HATSU will use the local existing licenced company that will ensure the sludge transport to Adana cement factory. Considering the low volume of sludge and the distance of 170 km from Adana to Syrian border the negative impact produced by the proposed sludge strategy is considered minimum.

On the other hand, the discharge point of Altınözü WWTP will be Pazar Creek which feeds Beyazçay Creek and finally Yarseli Dam at the downstream in the Turkish border. Yarseli Dam is an irrigation dam so the water will be treated and used for irrigation purposes. In this respect, the discharge of Altınözü WWTP will not have an impact on transboundary context. The discharge of Yayladağ WWTP, in the same sense, will be done to Karpuzluk Creek which borns in Syria and flows to Turkey. That’s why this does not have the pollution in Syria and possible pollution produced in Syria may affect Turkey in this regard.

Calculation baseline for future sludge volumes

		Yayladağı WWTP		Altınözü WWTP	
		2037	2052	2036	2051
Plant Capacity, Qave	m^3/day	1.000	1.080	1.000	1.160
Dewatered Sludge Solid Concentration	%	22	22	22	22
Stabilization method		Inside biological tank		Inside biological tank	
Sludge dewatering equipment		Decanter		Decanter	
Inlet Wastewater Source					
	%	100		100	
Domestic Wastewater	%	0		0	
Industrial Wastewater					
Excess Sludge	kg/day	275	296	270	281
Dewatered Sludge Amount	m^3/day	1,14	1,23	1,17	1,28
	m^3/year	297	320	304	333

Reference: PID; Process Design Report

Therefore, the project have no negative transboundary impact.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING

Monitoring of the Project shall be done by Supervision Authority which members are including the assigned personnel of HATSU and İller Bank Regional Directorate in Adana.

The main objective of environmental monitoring of the Project is to ensure compliance with the developed Environmental Monitoring Plan. Environmental monitoring plans distinguish between two different phases, since construction and operation phases cause different environmental problems. These studies are conducted in accordance with Turkish Laws and other norms and standards for the construction and operation phases of the project. Monitoring plans, which shows the place, method used, cost, time and responsible party for each parameter to be monitored, is given in *Appendix 2*. Monitoring reports shall be prepared periodically every 3 months during the construction phase and for every 6 months during the first year of the operation phase and submitted to Iller Bank.

9. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

No detailed climate change studies are available for the project area. However, according to the "Climate Change Projections for Turkey: Three Models and Two Scenarios" study, performed by Turkey State Meteorological Service, Research Department, Climatological Service of 2017, an increase between 1°C and 6°C in mean temperatures is expected to happen in Turkey. And in general, precipitation amount shows a decreasing trend, except for the winter season. Although there is no regular decreasing or increasing trend throughout the projection period, an increase in irregularity of the precipitation regime is expected.

Increasing temperature and reduced rainfall presumably affect the availability of water sources and might increase the water consumption. Water supply is subject of this project. For that reason, new drinking water network projects have been prepared and construction is planned by using MADAD grand.

No significant impact of climate change is expected on the sewerage system. The currently installed combined system will be converted into a separate system, then wastewater flows in the sewerage network will not affected any more by storm water inflows.

Construction of wastewater treatment plant reduce both greenhouse gas emissions and power consumption, making relevant treatment process a more attractive component of novel approaches to climate mitigation. One

of the objectives of the project is to protect environment, which will contribute to climate change adaptation efforts, as the water resources will be used more efficiently. Moreover, one of the objectives of the drinking water project is to reduce the high physical losses, which will contribute to climate change adaptation efforts, as the water resources will be used more efficiently as well as less power will be required to supply water to the city.

10. CONCLUSION

The proposed drinking water, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant project does not require a preparation of formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in accordance / compliance with both:

- European Union Directives 2011/92/EU amended by 2014/52/EU;
- Turkish EIA legislation (the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment ("Official Gazette of TR", number 29619 and date 09 February 2016)

The EIA Screening carried out and documented with this report indicates that the proposed projects is a viable site and that while some potential ecological and environmental impacts but it is not expected that these impacts will be significant.

APPPENDIX 1: THE SCREENING CHECKLIST

Questions to be Considered For further guidance on factors to be considered see the more detailed questions listed in the Scoping Guidance	Yes/No/? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?

Brief Project Description:
The project includes six components:

Component 1 – Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network
The network is planned to comprise of ductile iron of 150-500 mm diameter, and Polyethylene Pipes of 110-200 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 124,832 m.

Component 2 – Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network
The Reyhanlı project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-355 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 183,954 m.

Component 3 – Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network
The project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction of Kırkhan drinking water networks in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-500 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 249,931 m.

Component 4 – Altınözü WWTP
The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for the City of Altınözü, sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 14,500 population equivalent. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component 5 – Yayladağ WWTP
The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for the City of Yayladağ, sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 17,200 population equivalent. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component 6 – Yayladağ Sewerage Network
The network is planned to comprise of concrete pipes of 200-400 mm diameter, with integrated joints. Length of the networks line will be 35,604 m.

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Component 1 – Harbiye Gümüşgöze Drinking Water Network
The network is planned to comprise of ductile iron of 150-500 mm diameter, and Polyethylene Pipes of 110-200 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 124,832 m.

Component 2 – Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network
The Reyhanlı project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-355 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 183,954 m.

Component 3 – Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network
The project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction of Kırkhan drinking water networks in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-500 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 249,931 m.

Component 4 – Altınözü WWTP
The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for the City of Altınözü, sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 14,500 population equivalent. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component 5 – Yayladağ WWTP
The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for the City of Yayladağ, sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 17,200 population equivalent. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component 6 – Yayladağ Sewerage Network
The network is planned to comprise of concrete pipes of 200-400 mm diameter, with integrated joints. Length of the networks line will be 35,604 m.

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The network is planned to comprise of ductile iron of 150-500 mm diameter, and Polyethylene Pipes of 110-200 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 124,832 m.

Component 2 – Reyhanlı Drinking Water Network
The Reyhanlı project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-355 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 183,954 m.

Component 3 – Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network
The project consists of networks and transmission line and Polyethylene Pipes will be used for construction of Kırkhan drinking water networks in compliance with the approved project. The line and network are planned to comprise of Polyethylene Pipes of 110-500 mm diameter. Length of the networks line will be 249,931 m.

Component 4 – Altınözü WWTP
The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for the City of Altınözü, sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 14,500 population equivalent. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component 5 – Yayladağ WWTP
The construction of an urban wastewater treatment plant for the City of Yayladağ, sized to treat urban wastewater with a design load of 17,200 population equivalent. The WWTP will treat wastewaters to a BOD5–25mg/l, COD-125 mg/l, TSS–35 mg/l, TN–15 mg/l, and TP–1mg/l effluent standard prior to discharge.

Component 6 – Yayladağ Sewerage Network
The network is planned to comprise of concrete pipes of 200-400 mm diameter, with integrated joints. Length of the networks line will be 35,604 m.

Questions to be Considered For further guidance on factors to be considered see the more detailed questions listed in the Scoping Guidance	Yes/No/? Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?

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GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF HATAY WATER AND WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT PROJECTS

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLANS

GRAND NUMBER	
SUB GRAND NUMBER	
REPORT PERIOD	
CONTRACTOR'S NAME	
NAME OF CONTROLLER	

Table 1. Monitoring Plan During Construction Phase								
Parameter	**Measurement Area**	**Measurement Technique**	**Measurement Time**	**Cost**	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Responsibility**	**Explanation**
Excavation Soil	Excavation areas and storage fields	Observation in the field	- Daily by construction workers	Requires no cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Noise (L_{day} <70 dBA)	Closest receiving area	Noise level measurement with calibrated sound level meter	- Monthly and during the activities that noise level increases (might be done more frequently with respect to the public complaints) - In the event of a change in activities causing increase in noise level - In the event of doing permitted night works	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Dust Emission and Air Pollution (PM(10)< 50 µg/m^3 (24 hour))	Closest receiving area	Observation in the field or measurement device	- Monthly and during the activities that dust level increases (might be done more frequently with respect to the public complaints) - In the event of a change in activities causing increase in dust level -	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Solid and Liquid Waste	Construction site, storage areas	Observation in the field	- At least twice a week by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Waste Oils	Constructio	Observation	- Daily by construction	Included			Contractor,	

	n site, storage areas	in the field	workers	to construction cost			Supervisory Authority	
Health and Safety	Construction site	Workers' health and safety inspections	- Daily by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Traffic	Construction site	Observation in the field	- Daily by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Construction Waste	Construction site	Observation in the field	- Daily by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Assets	Construction site	Observation in the field	- Daily by construction workers during excavation	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Field and Visual Environment	Construction site	Observation in the field	- Daily by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Existing Infrastructure System	During construction	Field observation	- During excavation by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Groundwater	Construction site	Observation in the field	- Daily by construction workers	Included to construction cost			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
Right of way	Construction site	Examining responsibility areas of	-	Covered by Local Authority			Contractor, Supervisory Authority,	

		institutions					Local Authority	
Communication plan	-	-	- Weekly	-Local Authority			Local Authority	Feedback will have been recorded, including how it was addressed. An ongoing mechanism for public engagement / feedback (not limited ot grievance) will be in place.
Community grievance	Grievance centre	Checking records	- Daily	-			Local Authority, Supervisory Authority	The cost for compensation shall be covered by Contractor. Feedback will be recorded in the related unit to be established at the Municipality.
Worker's	Grievance	Checking	- Daily	-			Local	The cost for compensatio

grievance	centre	records					Authority, Supervisory Authority	n shall be covered by Contractor. Feedback will be recorded in the related unit to be established at the Municipality.
Occupational health and public safety	Constructio n site	Monitoring - Workers' health - Hygiene safety - Security measures defined in security plan to be prepared by the Contractor	- Daily	Included to constructi on cost			Contractor and Supervisory Authority	
Employment		Employmen t list	- Monthly	Included to constructi on cost			Contractor and Supervisory Authority	Local Authority has not any role. In addition to national legislation, core ILO labour

								standards and EIB labour standards shall also be complied with

Table 2. Monitoring Plan During Operation Phase

Parameter	Measurement Area	Measurement Technique	Measurement Time	Cost	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility	Explanation
Maintenance	Along pipelines, project area	Reports of failure records	- Preparation of failure and repair record reports regularly, check of records monthly	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	

Leakage Water	Along pipelines	Reports of failure records	- Preparation of failure and repair record reports regularly, check of records monthly	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
Disasters and Accidents	Whole project area	Observation in the field, environmental searches	- On complaints and at certain intervals	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
Odor	Operation Area	Field observation	- Daily by operation workers	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st Year)	
Solid and Liquid Waste	Maintenance and operation areas	Observation in the field, environmental searches	- Keeping records of solid and liquid waste occurring during maintenance periods, assessing monthly and supervising annually	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
Health and Safety of Workers	Operation area	Worker health and safety inspections	- Daily by operation personnel	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	

Industrial Wastewater	Operation area	Environmental searches	- Monthly by operation personnel	Included in operation cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
Communication plan	-	-	- Weekly	-Local Authority			Local Authority	
Community grievance	Grievance centre	Checking records	- Daily	-			Local Authority, Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
Worker's grievance	Grievance centre	Checking records	- Daily	-			Local Authority, Supervisory Authority (1st year)	

Apppendix 2: The Governorship of Hatay Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization EIA Feedbacks for Harbiye Gümüşgöze, Reyhanlı Kırıkhan Drinking Water Network Projects:

T.C.
HATAY VALİLİĞİ
Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürlüğü

Sayı : 26634441-220.03-E.19454
Konu : ÇED Değerlendirmesi

HATAY BÜYÜKŞEHİR BELEDİYE BAŞKANLIĞINA
(Su Ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü)

İlgi : Etüt ve Plan Dairesi Başkanlığı'nın 29.11.2018 tarihli ve 48036060-13517 sayılı yazısı.

İlgi yazı gereği, Hatay Büyükşehir Belediyesi tarafından planlanan, Hatay İli, Yayladağı İlçesi **Yayladağı Kanalizasyon Şebeke Hattı**, Reyhanlı İlçesi **Reyhanlı İçme Suyu Şebeke Hattı**, Kırıkhan İlçesi **Kırıkhan İçme Suyu Şebeke Hattı**, Defne İlçesi **Defne Harbiye İçme Suyu Şebeke Hattı** ve Kumlu İlçesi **Kumlu İçmesuyu Şebeke Hattı** projeleri, 25/11/2014 tarih ve 29186 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren ÇED Yönetmeliği Listelerinde yer almadığından kapsam dışı olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Ancak, planlanan yatırımlar ile ilgili olarak, 5491 sayılı kanunla değişik 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanunu ile bu Kanuna istinaden çıkarılan Yönetmeliklerin ilgili hükümlerine uyulması ve diğer mer'i mevzuat çerçevesinde öngörülen gerekli izinlerin alınması, ekolojik dengenin bozulmamasına, çevrenin korunmasına ve geliştirilmesine yönelik tedbirlere riayet edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bilgilerinize ve gereğini arz ederim.

Halit ERGİN
Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürü

Not: 5070 sayılı Elektronik İmza Kanunu gereği bu belge elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Atatürk Cd.No:48 Antakya/HATAY Tel. : (0326) 216 06 60 Faks: (0326) 214 62 59
KEP : hatayçevresehirmud@hs01.kep.tr
hatay@csb.gov.tr

Bilgi için:Ongun FIRARSLAN
Veteriner Hekim

Apppendix 3: The Governorship of Hatay Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization EIA Feedbacks for Altınözü and Yayladağ Wastewater Treatment Plant and Yayladağ Sewerage Network Project: