



**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF  
ŞANLIURFA WATER AND WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION**

**SURUÇ DRINKING WATER NETWORK PROJECT  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING REPORT**



**-2018-**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ŞUSKİ</b>	<b>GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF ŞANLIURFA WATER AND WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION</b>
<b>EIA</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b>
<b>EMP</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN</b>
<b>EISR</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING REPORT</b>
<b>İLBANK</b>	<b>İLLER BANKASI A.Ş.</b>
<b>SKKY</b>	<b>WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REGULATION</b>
<b>FRIT</b>	<b>EUROPEAN UNION'S FACILITY FOR REFUGEES IN TURKEY</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>
<b>TUIK</b>	<b>TURKISH STATISTICAL INSTITUTE</b>
<b>YAS</b>	<b>GROUND WATER</b>
<b>AFAD</b>	<b>DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY</b>
<b>DSİ</b>	<b>GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF STATE HYDRAULIC WORKS</b>

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

Due to its geographical location, Turkey has become a country where the initial admission and transit procedures of refugees are performed. As a country attracting the attention of those who seek asylum, Turkey currently hosts more than 3 million registered Syrian refugees. Furthermore, along with the unregistered Syrians, this number is estimated to be much higher. It is clear that such a great increase in population would cause serious social, environmental, economic, educational, infrastructural, and health problems even in the most developed cities of the world. Over the last 6 years, Şanlıurfa has taken important steps to meet the needs and provide for the humanitarian living conditions of the Syrian guests. However, with the limited resources and insufficiency of infrastructure, the current situation necessitates bigger investments.

Turkey has been working devotedly to provide humanitarian relief and support to the Syrian refugees. A Project Identification Document (PID) has been prepared for infrastructure improvements to be financed under FRIT. The purpose of this Environmental Screening Impact 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

Drinking Water Network Project for the towns of Suruç will be implemented within the scope of the project. The project area cover Şanlıurfa province, Suruç town centers.

The second largest city of the Southeastern Turkey and the ninth largest city of Turkey in terms of population, Şanlıurfa is a metropolitan city with the status of metropolitan municipality and has 13 towns, 3 of them being in the center, which are: Eyyübiye (Center), Haliliye (Center), Karaköprü (Center), Siverek, Viranşehir, Suruç, Akçakale, Birecik, Ceylanpınar, Harran, Bozova, Hilvan, and Halfeti.

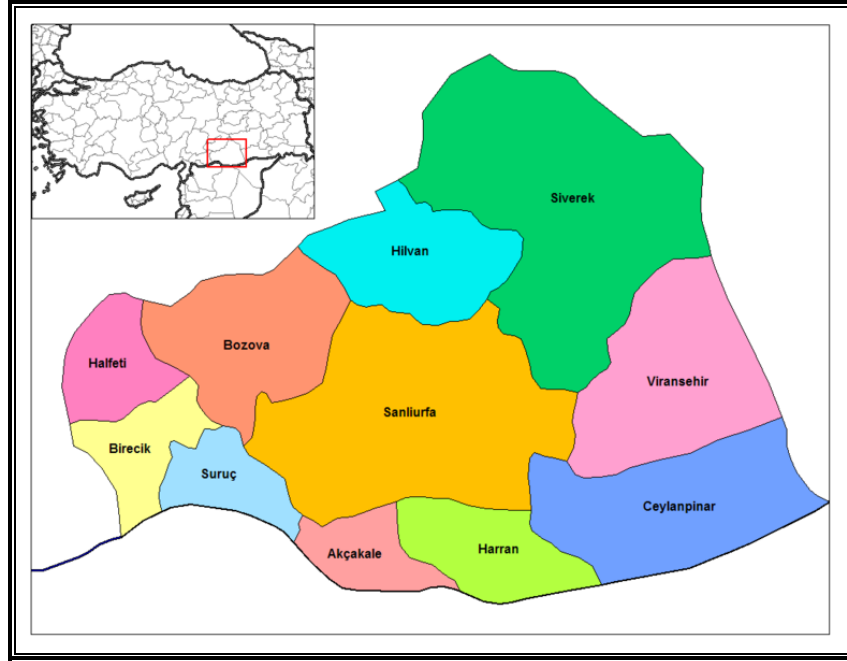


Figure 2.1 Towns of Şanlıurfa

Located in Southeastern Anatolian Region of Turkey, Şanlıurfa is between 37 49' 12"- 40 10' 00" and 36 41' 28"- 37 57' 50" northern latitudes.Şanlıurfa is surrounded by Mardin in the east, Adıyaman in the north, and Diyarbakır in the northwest. To its south lies the Syrian border, which was drawn by Ankara Treaty in 1921, 1926, and 1929, and by Aleppo Protocol in 1930. Şanlıurfa's average altitude is 518 meters, and with a surface area of 19.451 km<sup>2</sup>, it is the seventh largest city of Turkey in terms of acreage.

### 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Drinking Water Network Projects for the towns of Suruç will be implemented within the scope of the project. The project area cover Şanlıurfa province, Suruç town centers. Existing drinking water systems date back to 1980s and additions have been made to them with the increase in refugee population and the emergence of new settlements. Therefore, drinking water systems need to be renewed.

Drinking water network projects of Suruç located in the project area were carried out by ILBANK A.Ş. The design, construction criteria and specifications of ILBANK fully comply with Turkish standards and Turkish legislation.

#### **SURUÇ DRINKING WATER NETWORK PROJECT**

The technical design of the Suruç Drinking Water Network Project has been made by taking into consideration the population projection, geographical situation, water needs calculations and design life.

The design horizon of the Suruç drinking water network project approved by Ilbank complies with the drinking water needs of Suruç district center calculated in The Project Identification Document (PID). The project design approved by Ilbank is described below.

Pressure limits in the network have been arranged to be within the hiatus of 30 and 65. The existing reservoir in Suruç district will be abandoned. In order to meet the drinking water needs of the district, DSI will supply a drinking water treatment plant and a 20,000m<sup>3</sup> volume of DY1 reservoir. Suruç Drinking Water Treatment Plant , Drinking Water Supply and Drinking Water Clean Water reservoir (20,000m<sup>3</sup> volume of DY1) will be constructed by DSI. Within the scope of the network project, a volume of 3000m<sup>3</sup> DY2 will be installed to meet the reservoir needs of the network. In order to be used as feeder for pumping station which will be used for loading DY2 reservoir, a 50m<sup>3</sup> volume reservoir and 1 pumping station will be constructed.

The pipes of the network have been established as HDPE pipes of 202.30 km and Ductile pipes of 24.30 km length in total. In addition, between the TMY1 pumping center and the DY2 reservoir, the pumping line is formed as a Ø400mm HDPE pipe and will be constructed within the scope of the network construction. Within the construction of network, 11 valve rooms, 15 flowmeter rooms, 490 fire hydrants and 7350 water subscribers will be connected.

Quantity Table is also given in Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Suruç Drinking Water Network's Quantity

NAME	QUANTITY
140mm PE100, PIPE INSTALLATION	153911m
225mm PE100, PIPE INSTALLATION	47318m
280mm PE100, PIPE INSTALLATION	304m
355mm PE100, PIPE INSTALLATION	769m
300mm DUCTILE, PIPE INSTALLATION	5604m
600mm DUCTILE, PIPE INSTALLATION	7229m
800mm DUCTILE, PIPE INSTALLATION	3079m
1200mm DUCTILE, PIPE INSTALLATION	8383m
FIRE HYDRANTS	490 piece
400mm PE100, Pumping line PIPE INSTALLATION	3278,3m
Pumping Station (TMY1)	1 piece
Flow Meter	15 piece
RESERVOIR OF 50m <sup>3</sup>	1 piece
CHLORINE CHAMBER	2 piece
DRAIN VALVES	13 piece
AIR VALVES ( SPECIAL)	22 piece
VALVE ROOMS	11 piece
HIGHWAY-RAILWAY PASS (BY HORIZONTAL DRILL METHOD)	1 piece
SUBSCRIPTION CONNECTION	7350 piece
RESERVOIR OF 3000m <sup>3</sup> (DY2)	1 piece



#### **4. REGULATORY CONTEXT**

With the Turkish Law No. 5216 and 6360, the settlement units outside the city center of Şanlıurfa were included in the responsibility of ŞUSKİ General Directorate. ŞUSKİ is obliged to ensure that the drinking water and sewerage networks of Suruç district are operated and that the drinking water supply, removal of waste water, cleaning of existing water tanks, maintenance and repair of existing wastewater tanks, cleaning of existing wastewater tanks regularly, removing the failures occurring in existing wastewater-sewer network lines, construction or renewal of new water tanks, septic tank, sewerage, drinking water lines, new water supply water treatment, septic tank, package treatment plant, new drainage and water supply lines are coordinated with the relevant departments in accordance with the current laws and regulations. With the law numbered 6360, the duties and responsibilities of Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality were extended to provincial boundaries.

ŞUSKİ has applied at the Provincial Directorate for Environment and Urbanization for Environmental Impact Assessment (EID) Report. Since they were not included in the lists of EID regulations, which went into effect after being published in the Official Gazette on 25/11/2014 (issue no. 29186), the projects were deemed exempt from EIA Regulations. Related letters are attached to the report.

The activities carried out within the scope of the project must meet the current Turkish regulations concerning Environment, as well as all the procedures of EU, especially the specified environmental criteria related to environmental and social assessment. National legislation and EU criteria that should be taken into account in the construction and operation stages of the Drinking Water Network Projects are explained in the following section.

## 4.1 Turkish Norms & Applicable Legislation

### **Environmental Law No: 2872**

Article 11 - (Amended: Official Gazette date:13/05/2006, No:26167 – Law No: 5491/Art.4)

“ The enterprises, facilities, and the residential units, which are not deemed to be suitable for feeding directly or indirectly the waste material that they produce as a result of their production, consumption and service operations to the receiving environment, are obliged to dispose of their waste and subject it to treatment as per the standards and methods determined in the regulations and obtain the required permissions. ”

“ The following institutions are responsible for building, maintaining, repairing, improving and operating sewage systems that collect the waste water and the waste water infrastructure systems through which the treated wastewater is disposed of: In the metropolitan areas the institutions which are determined by the Law on the Establishment and Duties of General Directorate of Istanbul Water and Sewage System Administration (dated 20/11/1981 and numbered 2560), within the borders of municipalities and contiguous areas the municipalities and apart from these, in all the areas of utilization that is subject to housing, the parties using these areas are responsible under the supervision of Governor’s office. ”

“ The parties which are using and/or will be using the waste water infrastructure systems, shall contribute to the expenses that will be incurred by the administrations that are responsible for the treatment systems, for investments in, operating, maintaining, repairing, improving and cleaning of the subject matter systems in proportion of their share in pollution independent of whether they have a connection system or not. From those who benefit from these services a fee for collecting, treating and disposing of waste water is collected at the rate determined by the municipal commission and the other administrations that are authorized in this article. The fees that are collected in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph cannot be used in services other than the ones related with waste water. ”

“ In cases where the municipalities establish service unions with the purposes of building facilities for waste water treatment, waste disposal and waste recovery, the Ministry provides technical and financial aid in the areas of research, studies and project to these service unions. Furthermore facility building projects can be supported via credits and aids within the framework of Article 18 of this Law. In case the money that is owed due to the credit is not paid back, a follow up procedure shall be started in accordance with the provisions of 6183 numbered Law on the procedures for Collection of Public Receivables and primarily within the framework of the provisions of additional 4th article of 2380 numbered Law on Giving Shares from General Budget Tax Income to the Municipalities and the Special Provincial Administrations, and the related amounts shall be deducted from İlbank shares of the municipalities ”

“ The procedures and the principles pertaining to the facilities, establishments and the residential units that carry the responsibility for treatment and disposal of waste, the waste treatment and disposal systems which are to be built based on this responsibility, the construction, repair, improvement, operating of waste water treatment and preliminary treatment systems as well as the waste water infrastructure systems and the determination of levy shares, are arranged by the Ministry through the regulations. With respect to this subject the powers assigned by other legislation shall be reserved ”

“ The permissions which are required to be obtained to ensure the implementation of this Law and the procedures and the principles that these permission will be based on, shall be determined in the regulations which will be issued by the Ministry. ”

### **EIA Regulation**

The aim of this regulation dated 25 November 2014 and numbered 29186;

“The aim of this regulation is to arrange the administrative and technical methods and criteria to be obeyed during Environmental Impact Assessment process.

a) The type of the projects and requirements and contents of Environmental Impact Evaluation Application File, EIA Report and Project Introduction File,

b) The administrative and technical methods and criteria to be obeyed during Environmental Impact Assessment process,

- c) Monitoring and control of projects taking place in the list of EIA scope,
- d) Required training activities for strengthening the institutional structure and for the wide and effective application of Environmental Impact Assessment System in environmental management,”

### **Regulation on Urban Wastewater Treatment**

The aim of this regulation dated 08.01.2006 and numbered 26047 ;

“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 91 /271 /EEC of 21 May 1991 8 (on urban waste water treatment). References values has been given as follows;

Table 4.1 Comparing between Turkish Regulation and Council Directive

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)
BOD <sub>5</sub>	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

### **Regulation on Waste Management**

The objective of this regulation dated 02.04.2015 and number 29314 is to determine the general procedures and principles in terms of;

“a) ensuring the management of waste from its generation to disposal without harming environmental and human health,

b) ensuring that waste generation is minimized and ensure that the use of natural resources is minimized with measures such as the re-use of waste, recycling, recovery and supplying waste management,

c) ensuring that product manufacturing within the scope of this Regulation complies with certain criteria, basic conditions and characteristics in terms of the environment and human health, determination of general procedures and principles with market surveillance and inspections.”

The proposed project is designed to contribute to the compliance of the Kilis Municipality with the Turkey’s Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulation 26047 and the Waste Management Regulation 229314 as harmonised with EC Directive 2008/98/EC regarding the urban wastewater treatment (directive adopted collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewaters) and EC Directive 2008/98/EC on waste regarding waste frameworks Directive, respectively.

### **Labour Law No: 4857;**

“The objective of this law is to regulate the rights and obligations regarding working conditions and work environment of employers and workers employed based on a labour contract. This law shall apply for all businesses, other than the exceptions given in Article 4, employers and employer representatives and workers of these businesses, regardless of their subjects of activity. Businesses, employers, employer representatives and workers are bound by the provisions of this law, notwithstanding the date of notification stated in Article 3.”

### **Regulation on Control of Soil Pollution and Contaminated Fields From Point Source;**

The aim of this regulation dated 08.06.2010 and numbered 27605 is;

Preventing pollution of soil as a receiving body, identifying already polluted or possibly to be polluted lands and sectors, determining principles of cleaning and monitoring polluted soils and lands in conformity with sustainable development targets.

### **Regulation on Environmental Inspection;**

The aim of this regulation dated 21.11.2008 and numbered 27061 is;

“Regulating methods and principles for environmental inspection during the period between starting and ending operation of a facility or an activity as well as qualifications and responsibilities of inspector staff, environmental management unit/environmental officer and firms authorized for environmental services.”

### **Law on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets, No:2863 and Related Regulations**

The aim of this law dated 23.07.1983 and numbered 18113 is;

“Setting the definitions regarding the movable and fixed cultural and natural assets that should be protected, arranging the procedures and activities to be performed, and establishing the formation and duties of the organization that will enforce the required principles and implementation decisions on this subject.”

### **Regulation on Control of Excavation Soil, Construction and Debris Wastes,**

The aim of this regulation dated 18.03.2004 and numbered 25406 is;

“Regulating technical and administrative points as well as general rules to be obeyed regarding principally reduction at source, collection, temporarily storage, transportation, recovery, utilization and removal of excavation soil as well as construction and debris wastes without any harm to the environment.”

### **Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety;**

This regulation dated 09.12.2003 and numbered 25311

“Determines precautions to be taken in order to improve health and safety conditions at

workplaces. For that purpose:

a) Preventing occupational risks, protecting health and safety, eliminating risk and accident factors,

b) Training and informing workers and their representatives about occupational health and safety, receiving their opinions and providing their balanced participation,

c) General principles and other issues regarding working conditions of individuals that should be specially protected due to their age, sex and special situation are regulated by this Regulation.”

### **Regulation on Workers Health and Safety in Construction Works;**

The aim of this regulation dated 05.10.2013 and numbered 28786 is,

“Determining minimum health and safety precautions to be taken in construction works.”

### **Regulation on Use of Personal Protective Equipment at Work Sites;**

The aim of this regulation dated 02.07.2013 and numbered 28695 is,

“Determining methods and criterion for properties, supply, usage and other issues of personal protective equipment to be used in case of lack of reducing or preventing risks at working area by applying total protection or work organization or working method dependent on technical precautions. ’

### **Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption;**

The objective of this Regulation dated 17.02.2005 and number 25730,

“Determine the relevant procedures and principles for ensuring the compliance of technical and hygiene conditions of water for human consumption as well as quality standards of the water, production, packaging, labeling, sales, inspection of spring water and potable water.”

## **4.2 EU Legislation**

### **The Water Framework Directive**

The Water Framework Directive<sup>1</sup> establishes common principles on water conservation measures in the EU. The Directive regulates the need to achieve a "good ecological condition" for all waters.

The main concept of the Water Framework Directive is water management based on river basin zones. The Directive provides the planning and institutional framework guiding the implementation of the water sector directives.

The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:

- (a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;
- (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;
- (c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;
- (d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution

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<sup>1</sup> The European Parliament and the Council's Directive to Establish a Framework for Community Action in the Water Policy Area(2000/60/EC).



## **The Drinking Water Directive**

The Drinking Water Directive<sup>2</sup> concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption. Its objective is to protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. Water must be free from harmful substances, microorganisms and parasites in number or concentration and meet the minimum requirements specified in the directive.

The Directive does not apply to natural mineral waters regulated by Directive 80/777 / EEC or to health-related waters regulated by Directive 65/65 / EEC.

The Directive does not require the provision of specific settlement categories. However, if drinking water is provided, it means that it must comply with the Directive standards and Turkish standards.

The Directive gives minimum quality standards for some parameters; however, the Member States shall specify the parameter values that are not included in the Directive in accordance with the requirements of their country to protect human health.

Member States need to monitor drinking water quality and take precautions to ensure that minimum quality standards are met.

## **Bathing Water Directive**

EU Directive on the management of Bathing Water quality<sup>3</sup> lays down provisions for:

- the monitoring and classification of bathing water quality;
- the management of bathing water quality; and
- the provision of information to the public on bathing water quality.

This Directive shall apply to any element of surface water where the competent authority expects a large number of people to bathe and has not imposed a permanent bathing prohibition, or issued permanent advice against bathing (hereinafter bathing water).

<sup>2</sup>The Drinking Water Directive (Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3 November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption)

<sup>3</sup>The European Parliament and the Council on the management of Bathing Water Directive, on 15 February 2006 and Directive 2006/7 / EC

### **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.

### **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.

### **Waste Management Directive**

Directive 2008/98/EC sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products. The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest

## **Asbestos Directive**

As part of the drinking water project and wastewater project, it will be necessary to replace old asbestos cement pipes (ACF) (especially water supply pipes) with new pipes in many places. For this reason, the related regulations are included here.

The Asbestos Directive's<sup>4</sup> objective is to prevent and reduce asbestos (dust and fiber) pollution for the protection of human health and the environment. Member States should take measures to restrict asbestos emissions to air and asbestos to water discharge and to carry out certain activities involving asbestos, such as the destruction of buildings and the transport and disposal of wastes. It also identifies monitoring requirements.

The EU directive defines what is to be understood as asbestos so that the requirements of the directive can be applied and gives limit values on how much fiber can be in the ambient air.

The Directive applies to activities carried out by workers exposed to asbestos or asbestos-containing materials during their work. These require the organization of work processes, transportation and storage, cleaning of buildings and protection of workers.

The directive and the law require a second legislation on how workers should be protected.

<sup>4</sup> Council Directive 83/477 / EEC of 19 September 1983 on the protection of workers from risks that may arise from exposure to asbestos at work

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK CATEGORIZATION

In order to regulate the administrative and technical procedures and principles to be complied with in the Environmental Impact Assessment process, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation( 25 November 2014 and number 29186) is released.

The Projects were not listed in the EIA Regulation Lists enacted with its publication in the Official Gazette dated “25/11/2014 and number 29186.”

The project has been assessed as exempt from the EIA Regulation with the following letters, because the projects were not listed in the EIA Regulation Lists enacted with its publication in the Official Gazette dated “25/11/2014 and number 29186.”

***Suruç District : 31/08/2016 date and 64682694-220.03-E.5807 number***

The relevant letters are presented as *Appendix 3*.

## 6. LAND ACQUISITION AND LAND RELATED MATTERS

Since project is drinking water network projects, they include zoning area and transportation routes. Therefore, it will not cause any change in land use in settlements. Agricultural land or socio-economic income will not be affected by the project. The project covers the existing settlement of the district center and all planned settlements. It will not affect an additional area.

In the construction of drinking water network, All facilities will be placed on public lands (streets, roads). Therefore no private land is required for construction of the drinking water network.

Before the implementation stage, all necessary official permissions shall be obtained for right of way. During the construction of the pipe laying, temporary inconvenience will be created because the construction roads will be excavated and piped. Acceptable temporary effects will be observed especially in the places where pipes are installed.

## 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

Since all facilities will be placed on public lands (streets, roads), there are no landscape designations covering or abutting the site. After placing the pipes, streets and roads will be returned to the previous condition. Pumping Station and Water Reservoir will be constructed under the project. They will be located at the edge of a green park area.

(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

## 7.2 Noise

During the construction stage, Noise and vibration impacts will result from the use of equipment and machinery. Impacts will be temporary and will be minimized by limiting construction activities to day-time working hours. During operation, the only source for noise may be the existing pumping station. The sound insulation must be provided in the pumping station. Regular maintenance of the mechanical equipment should be done. The components (oil levels of equipment, silencers, etc) should be checked 4 times a year (seasonal).

## 7.3 Ecology and Nature Conservation

Since all facilities will be placed on public lands (streets, roads), there are no any protected area and sensitive ecosystems or species. 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.

## 7.4 Flood Risk

Since drinking water networks is designed on existing streets and within built-up area where located in an urban part of towns, no floods and landslides will observe in the projects regions.

## 7.5 Impacts On Surface / Ground Waters

Suruç Drinking Water Network will be used as the water source of the Taşbasan pond. The water taken from the water intake structure will be pumped to the Drinking Water Treatment Plant, which will be constructed by DSI, and will be transmitted to the new 20000 m<sup>3</sup> reservoir. The use permits of Taşbasan pond were granted by DSI. Therefore, there are no protected aquifers or surface waters in vicinity of the project area.

## 7.6 Dust Formation and Air Pollution

The Following impacts should be considered;

- i. During the transportation of the material, the top of the truck is required to be closed or covered .
- ii. Water should be sprayed in places where dust is formed.
- iii. Work place after completion of the work must be cleaned and excess material must be removed.
- iv. The use of protective sheet or screen in the area of dust are required.
- v. Transfer activities should be identified and alternative routes to be used in the routes must be marked.
- vi. Heavy traffic roads should be wetted 3 times a day during dry weather, other roads should be wetted 1 times per day.
- vii. Emission control and licensing of used vehicles for the purpose of transport must be checked regularly. Routine inspection and maintenance should be done. Maintenance forms must be filled regularly.

## 7.7 Traffic

The Following impacts should be considered;

- i. Before starting to work, the residents in the region should be informed about which roads for which periods will be closed and to which direction the traffic flow will be redirected ,etc.
- ii. In case of closure of traffic in the area of work, a written permission from the Traffic Unit of the Directorate of Security should be received. The route to be closed to traffic and the duration should be determined.
- iii. A clear warning and informational signs should be placed around the construction area and these marks should be protected during work.
- iv. Alternative roads and intersections should be identified and marked.
- v. Temporary pedestrian crossings and walkways should be established for the safety of pedestrians.
- vi. Each vehicle that will be used for transportation during the construction phase must have "Exhaust Emissions Measurement Certificate for Motor Vehicles"
- vii. For transportation vehicles, the speed limit must be obeyed.



## **7.8 Possible damages( to landscape, archaeological and historic artifacts , Existing Plumbing etc.)**

The Following impacts should be considered;

- i. In the case of an archaeological finding encountered during the construction phase, all work should be stopped and contact with relevant competent authorities on the building sites must be established.
- ii. will be necessary to take measures for the protection of the region.
- iii. Unless instructions from the officials are received, no work should be continued.
- iv. All measures taken will be in compliance with procedures and cooperation with "Ministry of Culture and Tourism".
- v. The place that requires the removal of vegetation will be minimized.
- vi. After completion of the work, the re-vegetation of the areas where vegetation was removed is required.
- vii. Before starting work, related institutions (gas, electricity, telecommunications, fuel lines related etc.) should be informed and permission must be obtained to avoid damaging other structures.

## **7.9 Occupational Health and Safety**

The Following impacts should be considered;

- i. During construction activities , all regulations issued under the labor law regarding occupational health and safety must be ensured. The construction Contractor will appoint an engineer responsible for this job.
- ii. The necessary equipment for occupational health and safety (mask, steel boots, gloves, etc.) will be used by the contractor and will be made available in reserve. In case of possible contact with asbestos pipes, special breathing apparatus will be used as the filter.
- iii. In places where deep excavation is made, there should be bracing. During the measures to be taken against landslides, before starting the excavation, examination should be performed in a circular with a diameter of 250 m. During the rainy season, excavation should not be started without this examination.
- iv. The excavation work should not be done on rainy days. After the rain stopped, the work should continue by taking the necessary precautions against slipping.

- v. All measures will be carried out in accordance with the principles of " Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety ", " Regulation on Workers Health and Safety in Construction Works ", " Regulation on Use of Personal Protective Equipment at Work Sites " etc.

## **7.10 Public Safety**

The Following impacts should be considered;

- i. To keep out the people who live in a construction zone in the construction field, plastic tapes, barriers, fluorescent or illuminated warning signs should be used.
- ii. Walkways for pedestrians should be made. Platforms should be used to exit or entrance the buildings and shops, platforms for one-way should not be less than 60cm and turn round platforms should not be less than 120cm. The edge of platform, barriers made from chains, plastic or wooden should be used and illuminated if necessary.

## **7.11 Disclosure and Consultation and Grievance Mechanism**

### **Disclosure and Consultation**

Since EIA is not required for the projects, consultation process is not necessary. Besides, informing the groups that will be affected by the project is important for the realization of the project. For this purpose, the projects of the mayor and other municipal authorities are required to be disclosed to the public. The technical details, environmental impacts, economic impacts of the projects etc. will be explained to the public by the following tools.

- i) information via municipal website,
- ii) radio information,
- iv) TV information, poster information on municipalities black board and
- v) one or two information meetings organised for the immediately affected population (sewerage and storm water components).

### **Grievance Mechanism**

Members of the public may perceive risks to themselves or their property, or have concerns about the environmental performance of the project. These issues may relate to construction and operation and therefore they will have rights to file complaints for the contractor and Şanlıurfa Municipality to address promptly and sensitively, and for

complaints to be made without retribution. A specific grievance mechanism should be designed to ensure that complaints are made easily and to apply at higher levels until a solution is reached. The mechanism will be established such that people can make their complaints either by directly visiting a designated grievance centre or if required by anonymous written/verbal (phone call) applications.

During construction, the contractor will be required to comply with the EMP, including any issues relating to noise, traffic, access to schools and businesses, problems for disabled and elderly people and working conditions for workers of the contractors. The contractor will appoint one staff member as a liaison officer for each worksite to receive complaints and initiate corrective action as appropriate. Further, the name and contact details of the contact person for each site will be presented on a notice board at work sites.

On completion of the works, and when the contractor's defects liability period has passed, the infrastructure is handed over to ŞUSKİ. ŞUSKİ, as the enterprise responsible for infrastructure service delivery, will be required to receive and act on complaints relating to the operation and maintenance of the drinking water network systems. ŞUSKİ will inform the public as that complaints and grievances should be lodged at its head office.

The grievance mechanisms' units will handle communication in Turkish and Syrian languages as appropriate.

## **7.12 Other Impacts**

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 drinking water network. Although roads will be closed temporarily, alternative routes or service roads are enabled and since pedestrian roads are always open, 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.

Labour standards are determined by Law in Turkey and it is the responsibility of Contractor to obey the rules. ILO labour standards that were ratified by Turkey shall also be complied with.

## 8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING

Organizations and institutions responsible for the implementation and monitoring of EISR are the Contractor, ŞUSKİ, the Supervisory Authority. Contractor shall present the Environmental Monitoring Plan to the Supervisory Authority formed by Ilbank Gaziantep Regional Directorate and ŞUSKİ. The Environmental Monitoring plan, 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 Ilker Bank.

ŞUSKİ and Ilbank Gaziantep Regional Directorate shall work in coordination during implementation period of the Project. In order to provide coordination, Ilbank Gaziantep Regional Directorate shall establish the "Regional Project Management Unit" (RPMU) and ŞUSKİ shall establish "Project Implementation Unit" (PIU).

## 9. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION & CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

With the "The Drinking Water Network Projects", it is aimed to reduce the 45% water loss leakage rate to 20% in the framework of the national action plan. Reducing the leakage rates will reduce the energy required for water supply and treatment. The effective use of water resources and the energy used for water supply will reduce the environmental impacts, which will have a positive impact on climate change.

## 10. CONCLUSION

The proposed drinking water network 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 29186 and date 25 November 2014).

The EIA Screening carried out and documented with this report that moderate ecological and environmental impacts will occur during the construction phase, however the project itself will improve the environmental situation in Şanlıurfa.

<b>Questions to be Considered</b> For further guidance on factors to be considered see the more detailed questions listed in the <a href="#">Scoping Guidance</a>	<b>Yes / No / ? . Briefly describe</b>	<b>Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?</b>
<p><b>Brief Project Description:</b> The project includes 1 component:</p> <p><b><u>SURUÇ DRINKING WATER NETWORK PROJECT</u></b></p> <p>The existing reservoir in Suruç district will be abandoned. In order to meet the drinking water needs of the district, DSI will supply a drinking water treatment plant and a 20,000m<sup>3</sup> volume of DY1 reservoir. Suruç Drinking Water Treatment Plant , Drinking Water Supply and Drinking Water Clean Water reservoir (20,000m<sup>3</sup> volume of DY1) will be constructed by DSI. Within the scope of the network project, a volume of 3000m<sup>3</sup> DY2 will be installed to meet the reservoir needs of the network. In order to be used as feeder for pumping station which will be used for loading DY2 reservoir, a 50m<sup>3</sup> volume reservoir and 1 pumping station will be constructed.</p> <p>The pipes of the network have been established as HDPE pipes of 202.30 km and Ductile pipes of 24.30 km length in total. In addition, between the TMY1 pumping center and the DY2 reservoir, the pumping line is formed as a Ø400mm HDPE pipe and will be constructed within the scope of the network construction. Within the construction of 11 valve rooms, 15 flowmeter rooms, 490 fire hydrants and 7350 water subscribers will be connected.</p>		

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? . Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
1. Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the Project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the locality (topography, land use, changes in waterbodies, etc)?	No, drinking water network pipes are planned on public roads.	Since public roads are used and reinstatement will be done after construction, there won't be any effects. Therefore, there will be not any permanent impact such as expropriation, any physical building affected, any physical displacement, etc.
2. Will construction or operation of the Project use natural resources such as land, water, materials or energy, especially any resources which are non-renewable or in short supply?	No	
3. Will the Project involve use, storage, transport, handling or production of substances or materials which could be harmful to human health or the environment or raise concerns about actual or perceived risks to human health?	No. With the project, drinking water distribution is being done.	No
4. Will the Project produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?	Yes. The excavation material will be formed during pipe laying. In case of removing the old pipes of the main water pipes under the ground, solid waste removal will occur.	No. It could only have a temporary effect in the construction phase.
5. Will the Project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?	No. The project will be constructed with materials that are not harmful to human health.	No
6. Will the Project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat energy or electromagnetic radiation?	Yes. Noise and vibration will occur but during construction only.	No significant impacts expected
7. Will the Project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?	No. With the project, drinking water distribution is being done.	No
8. Will there be any risk of accidents during construction or operation of the Project which could affect human health or the environment?	No. The project will be constructed with materials that are not harmful to human health.	No
9. Will the Project result in social changes, for example, in demography, traditional lifestyles, employment?	Yes. Sufficient amount of drinking and usable water provided by the project will contribute positively to the traditional hygiene.	No
10. Are there any other factors which should be considered such as consequential development which could lead to environmental effects or the potential for cumulative impacts with other existing or planned activities in the locality?	No.	No

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? . Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
11. Are there any areas on or around the location which are protected under international or national or local legislation for their ecological, landscape, cultural or other value, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
12. Are there any other areas on or around the location which are important or sensitive for reasons of their ecology e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other waterbodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests or woodlands, which could be affected by the project?	No. The project work is carried out by district zoning and other transportation routes.	No
13. Are there any areas on or around the location which are used by protected, important or sensitive species of fauna or flora e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, overwintering, migration, which could be affected by the project?	No. The project work is carried out by district zoning and other transportation routes.	No
14. Are there any inland, coastal, marine or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No. There are no internal coastal, marine, underground waters or other aqueducts in the project area.	No
15. Are there any areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No	No
16. Are there any routes or facilities on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
17. Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?	Yes. During the construction phase, roads may be closed for a short period of time.	No. It could only have a temporary effect in the construction phase.
18. Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people?	Yes. As the project work area is Suruç District center, it is visible to all the district people during the construction phase.	No
19. Are there any areas or features of historic or cultural importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No	No
20. Is the project located in a previously undeveloped area where there will be loss of greenfield land?	No	No
21. Are there existing land uses on or around the location e.g. homes, gardens, other private property, industry, commerce, recreation, public open space, community facilities, agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining or quarrying which could be affected by the project?	No. The project work is carried out by district zoning and other transportation routes.	No
22. Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	No. The project work is carried out by district zoning and other transportation routes.	No

Questions to be Considered	Yes / No / ? . Briefly describe	Is this likely to result in a significant effect? Yes/No/? – Why?
23. Are there any areas on or around the location which are densely populated or built-up, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
24. Are there any areas on or around the location which are occupied by sensitive land uses e.g. hospitals, schools, places of worship, community facilities, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
25. Are there any areas on or around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources e.g. groundwater, surface waters, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, minerals, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
26. Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?	No	No
27. Is the project location susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme or adverse climatic conditions e.g. temperature inversions, fogs, severe winds, which could cause the project to present environmental problems?	No	No
<b>Summary of features of project and of its location indicating the need for EIA</b>  <p>ŞUSKİ has applied at the Provincial Directorate for Environment and Urbanization for Environmental Impact Assessment (EID) Report. Suruç District : 24/08/2016 date and 56353920-71131201-24267083/7337 No.</p> <p>Since Suruç Drinking Water Network Project was not included in the lists of EID regulations, which went into effect after being published in the Official Gazette on 25/11/2014 (issue no. 29186), the project was deemed exempt from EID Regulations with the following article.</p> <p>Suruç District : 31/08/2016 date and 64682694-220.03-E.5807 No.</p> <p>According to Operational Guideline of EIB, an ESIA has not been prepared. Instead this EIS report has been prepared. At this stage, it is not anticipated that construction sites and landfill 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, including for nuisance and disturbance such as private gardens being affected.</p> <p>There will be no significant impacts related with odour, noise and landscape. There are no protected, important and sensitive ecosystems on and around the project area. No hazardous waste generation is anticipated. Impacts such as traffic congestion and noise will be temporary and will be limited to the construction stage and managed by the Municipality. The Project area where the networks line will be constructed is an urban area. Network lines will be laid in existing roads.</p>		





**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF  
ŞANLIURFA WATER AND WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION**

**SURUÇ DRINKING WATER NETWORK PROJECT  
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN**



**-2018-**



**GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF  
ŞANLIURFA WATER AND WASTEWATER ADMINISTRATION  
SURUÇ DRINKING WATER NETWORK PROJECT**

**ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN**

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



***Monitoring Plan Construction Phase***

Phase	Parameter	Measurement Area	Measurement Technique	Measurement Time	Cost	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility	Explanation
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>Wastes</b>	At the construction site	The fill rate and the level of the temporary storage area of excavation material should be checked visually.	Daily, During The Construction Of The Project	None			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
		Deposition in the Field	Quantity of the material from the storage area will be followed visually. Also volumes and weights of the truck that carries it, will be measured and this data will be kept on record.	Daily, During The Construction Of The Project	None			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
		In The Excavation Area	Containers loaded with the waste pipe material will be monitored visually. The amount of waste can be estimated by looking at the occupancy rate and the number of the temporary spool containers. As described in the Mitigation Plan, packaging and labeling of AC pipes will be followed visually in the excavation area.	When the pipe Waste	None			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
		In The Storage Area	Volumes and weights of the truck that carries pipe waste, will be measured and this data will be kept on record.	When the pipe Waste	None			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
		At the construction site	The level control of waste oil tank, the right rough discarded batteries and accumulators and the fill rate of these containers should be checked visually. The maintenance of vehicles made will be recorded. Changing oil and the accumulator will be checked from these records.	Continuous	None			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	
		At the construction site	Physical condition of the collection containers, disposal of solid waste into the storage containers, fill rate of the storage containers, the status of wastewater leak and septic tank(if any) water level should be checked visually.	Continuous	None			Contractor, Supervisory Authority	



Phase	Parameter	Measurement Area	Measurement Technique	Measurement Time	Cost	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility	Explanation
CONSTRUCTION	<b>Dust Emission and Air Pollution (PM(10)&lt; 50 µg/m3 (24 hour))</b>	At the construction site (around the affected area ) transportation route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Stacked material which causes the formation of dust in windy weather should be wetted and covered. The right place for wind barrier and covering of the transport truck should be checked visually.</li><li>- Speed control will be done by putting the transport truck tachograph.</li><li>- Portable air quality measurement devices will be used.</li><li>- The exhaust emission measurement scales of transport vehicles will be checked.</li></ul>	Routine monthly during the project, Weekly during excavation and fill, Instant because of complaints, At windy weather	Additional cost incase of use of portable measurement device			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	
	<b>Noise (Lday &lt;70 dBA)</b>	At the construction site (around the affected area )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- With incoming complaints</li><li>- With sound measurement devices calibrated for appropriate range</li></ul>	Routine monthly during the project, Weekly during The period of intensified activities, Instant because of complaints	Additional cost incase of use of portable measurement device			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	
	<b>Traffic</b>	At the construction site,Transportation route	warning signs shall be placed at least 500 m before the commencement of works. The traffic will be monitored visually.	Throughout The Project, Especially During The Peak Hours Of Traffic , Instant because of complaints	Included in Costruction Cost			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	



Phase	Parameter	Measurement Area	Measurement Technique	Measurement Time	Cost	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility	Explanation
CONSTRUCTION	Possible damages (to landscape, archaeological and historic artifacts , Existing Plumbing etc.)	At the construction site,Transportation route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Damage to landscaped areas, roads and sidewalks will be followed visually and these damages will be photographed before and after the commencement of work.</li> <li>- The accumulation of the excavated soil (erosion, landslides or sedimentation risk) will be followed visually and geotechnical investigations will be performed if necessary.</li> <li>-Archaeological and cultural heritage will be followed visually.</li> <li>- To avoid damage to existing infrastructure, the drawings shall be used and visual monitoring shall be carried out.</li> </ul>	During Excavation Works	None			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	
	Occupational Health and Safety	At the construction site	Workers should be provided by health check ups. During construction, the Safety Engineer's report will be followed up with.	2 Times A Year	None			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	
			In the timing of the change of asbestos pipes, asbestos fibers should be measured.	During ACP renovation	Additional measurement Cost			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	
	Public Safety	At the construction site	The presence of the barrier, warning signs in order to protect the people living in the working area from the accident and harmful waste will be followed visually.	Daily	None			Contractor, SupervisoryAuthority	

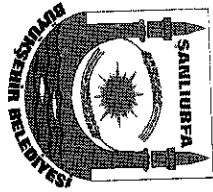


Phase	Parameter	Measurement Area	Measurement Technique	Measurement Time	Cost	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility	Explanation
CONSTRUCTION	Communication plan	At the construction site, Transportation route	-	Weekly	None			Local Authority	
	Community grievance	Grievance centre	Checking records	Daily	None			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	Grievance centre	Checking records	Daily	None			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.
	Land Acquisition And Land Related Matters	At the construction site	Field observation, grievance	Continuously by the Supervisory Authority	None			Contractor and Supervisory Authority	



### Monitoring Plan Operation Phase

Phase	Parameter	Measurement Area	Measurement Technique	Measurement Time	Cost	Start Date	End Date	Responsibility	Explanation
OPERATIONAL	Noise (Lday <70 dBA)	In Pumping Stations	With a noise measuring device	Periodical ( 4 times per year) and Instant because of complaints	Included in Operational cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
	Water Quality	Pumping station, storage areas , networks, water supply and the point of discharge in storage	- Laboratory analysis of water samples will be made - With the establishment of SCADA system, continuous monitoring of the quality will be possible.	Continuous	Included in Operational cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
	Occupational Health and Safety	Chlorine Dosing room and Security Pumping station, storage areas , networks, water supply and the point of discharge in storage	Chlorine dosing room's security will be provided with automatic gas detection and alarm equipment. Buildings in which mechanical and electrical equipments are installed shall be equipped with warning signs. Such buildings shall be protected with security fences	Continuous	Included in Operational cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
	Hygiene		Laboratory analysis of water samples will be made. The maintenance of the pumping stations, storage areas, networks, water supply structures shall be recorded and records should be monitored.	Continuous	Included in Operational cost			Local Authority, Contractor and Supervisory Authority (1st year)	
	Communication plan	-	-	Weekly				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)	



T.C.  
ŞANLIURFA SU VE KANALİZASYON İDARESİ GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
PLAN PROJE DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI  
Erit ve Plan Şube Müdürlüğü



ŞUSKI  
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

Sayı : 56353920-71131201-24267083/ 2337  
Konu : ÇED HK

24.6.2016

ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
ŞANLIURFA

İdarenizce JICA (Japonya Uluslar arası İşbirliği Ajansı) kapsamında yapılması planlanan 'Suruç İçmesuyu Şebeke ve Depo Projesi Yapım İş'i' için ekte sunulan proje özeti ve başvuru formu doğrultusunda ÇED Muafiyeti hakkında görüşlerinizi tarafımıza bildirilmesi hususunda;

Gereğinin yapılmasını rica ederim.

M. Hamdi UŞ  
Genel Müdür

Ek:

- 1) Başvuru Formu ( 1 sayfa )
- 2) Proje Özeti (3 sayfa )

24.08/2016 Çevre Mühendisi  
24.08/2016 Dai. Bşk. V.  
.../.../2016 Gnl.Mdr. Yrd.

M.E. BEŞKAT  
Ş. DİNER  
M. KIZILIELMA



## ÇED MUAFİYET BAŞVURU FORMU

<b>BAŞVURU SAHİBİ T.C. NUMARASI</b> (Şirket ise şirket sahibinin T.C. Numarası)	
<b>PROJE SAHİBİ</b> (Şirket ise şirket unvanı yazılacaktır. Gerçek Kişi ise Ad Soyad yazılacaktır.)	<b>ŞUSKI GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ</b>
<b>BAŞVURU SAHİBİ E-POSTA VE TELEFON</b>	m.hamdius@hotmail.com (0414)318 58 58
<b>BAŞVURU SAHİBİ ADRES</b> (Başvuruyu yapan şirketin/kişinin yazışma adresi yazılacaktır.)	<b>ŞUSKI GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ</b> Ertuğrulgazi Mah. N.Fazıl Kısıktürk Cad. No:35 Haliliye / ŞANLIURFA
<b>PROJE SAHİBİ VERGİ DAİRESİ</b>	Şanlıurfa Topçu Meydanı Vergi Dairesi
<b>PROJE SAHİBİ VERGİ NUMARASI</b>	7990392457
<b>PROJE ADI</b> (Yapılacak işin adı yazılacaktır. Örneğin; Güneş Enerjisi Üretim Tesisi gibi.)	Suruç İçmesuyu Şebeke ve Depo Projesi Yapım İşi
<b>PROJE İLİ</b>	Şanlıurfa
<b>PROJE İLÇESİ</b>	Suruç
<b>MEVKİİ</b> (Açık Adresi Ada, Parsel No yazılacaktır)	Bakınız Ek 2
<b>KAPASİTE</b> (Yıl, gün içinde ne kadar iş yapılacaktır. Ton, Kg, Litre)	Bakınız Ek 2
<b>PROJE ÖZETİ</b> Yapılacak iş ile ilgili hammaddeden nihai ürüne kadar her bir ünite açıklanacaktır.	Bakınız Ek 2

**NOT : Yukarıda verilen form eksiksiz doldurularak, istenilen bilgilere ek olarak;**

1. Tapu fotokopisi veya Kira Kontratı
2. Proje Sahibi şirket ise Ticaret Sicil Gazetesi ve İmza Sirküleri
3. Yer Tahsis Belgesi (Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde kurulacak işletmeler için kendi adına düzenlenmiş olması gerekmektedir.)
4. Onaylı ED 50 6'lık Koordinat Listesi (Haritacıdan alınacaktır)

Tarih

24.08.2016

İmza/Kaşe

**Sükran DİNER**  
Etüd Plan Şube Müdürü  
Vekil

Konu :ÇED Görüşü

**ŞANLIURFA SU VE KANALİZASYON İDARESİ GENEL  
MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ PLAN PROJE DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI  
Etüt ve Plan Şube Müdürlüğü  
(Ertuğrulgazi Mah. N. Fazıl Kısakürek Cad. No:35 Haliliye/ŞANLIURFA)**

İlgi : 26/08/2016 tarihli ve 62182 Referans Nolu Başvuru

Şanlıurfa İli, Suruç İlçesinde, Şanlıurfa Su ve Kanalizasyon İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü Plan Proje Dairesi Başkanlığı Etüt ve Plan Şube Müdürlüğü tarafından yapılması planlanan Suruç İlçesi İçme Suyu Temin Projesi, Şebeke ve Depo Yapım İş projesi, 25/11/2014 tarih ve 29186 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren ÇED Yönetmeliği Listelerinde yer almadığından kapsam dışı olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Ancak; verilen görüş ÇED yönetmeliği kapsamında verilmiş olup;1/100.000 Ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı ve İmar Planına Esas Kurum Görüşü değildir. Planlamaya esas yapılacak iş ve işlemlerde, 1/100.000 Ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı ve İmar Planına esas kurum görüşü için daha sonra Kurumumuzdan görüş alınması gerekmektedir.

Ayrıca; planlanan yatırım ile ilgili olarak, 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanunu ile 5491 sayılı Çevre Kanununda Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanuna istinaden çıkarılan Yönetmeliklerin ilgili hükümlerine uyulması ve diğer mer'î mevzuat çerçevesinde öngörülen gerekli izinlerin alınması, ekolojik dengenin bozulmamasına, çevrenin korunmasına ve geliştirilmesine yönelik tedbirlere riayet edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

İsmail IŞIKDAĞ  
Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdür V.

Bu evrağın 5070 Sayılı Kanun Gereğince  
E-İmza ile imzalandığı Tastik Olunur  
01/09/2016  
Faruk ÇİFTEL  
(Evrak Kayıt Memuru)