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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
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AYGM
Altyapı Yatırımları Genel Müdürlüğü

ÇINAR®
ENGINEERING
CONSULTANCY INC.

ÇUKUROVA REGION AND İSKENDERUN BAY RAILWAY CONNECTION PROJECT

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

CNR-ADN-EPRP-002

Rev.02

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ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

AFAD	The Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management
CHSP	Community Health and Safety Plan
CONTRACTOR	Expert Firms responsible for the construction of the Project on behalf of DGII
CRP	Community Relations Plan
DGII	General Directorate of Infrastructure Investments
DSI	State Hydraulic Works
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
EPRP	Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
TCDD	State Railways of the Republic of Turkey
WB	World Bank

1 INTRODUCTION

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP), which is one of the documents submitted within the scope of the ESIA package, describes the measures and controls developed in line with the mitigation hierarchy for the management of the impacts identified during the impact assessment process, determines the implementation schedule, roles and responsibilities, reporting and monitoring requirements.

Possible emergencies that could arise during the land preparation and construction phase of the project encompass a range of situations. These include emergencies stemming from natural disasters, potential fires within the work area and surrounding forests, traffic accidents, incidents involving hazardous materials, acts of sabotage, and more. To effectively address these potential challenges, EPRP has been developed.

1.1 Scope

EPRP has been carefully developed to provide a clear framework for taking specific actions and following established protocols when emergencies arise. The plan has a dual purpose: first, it aims to proactively prevent emergencies during both the construction and operation phases of the project; second, it aims to minimize potential damages that might occur due to unexpected emergencies.

As the project advances, TCDD is fully dedicated to completing the necessary steps to create, review, and put the EPRP into action during the operational phase. This commitment ensures a strong and all-encompassing approach to preparing for and responding to emergencies.

1.2 Objectives

The primary goal of the EPRP is to establish effective and prompt responses to potential emergency situations that could arise during the land preparation and construction phase of the Project. The key performance indicators identified within this framework are as follows:

Table 1. Key Performance Indicators for EPRP

Key Performance Indicators	Timeframe	Records	Responsibility
Number of emergency drills	Twice a year	Emergency Response Audit Reports	Contractor / TCDD
Having appropriate spill response equipment at site	Present every weekly check in a year	Weekly Monitoring Report	Contractor
Emergency announcement system established	In an operable status every monthly check in a year	Monthly Monitoring Report	Contractor / TCDD
Training records on emergency response	Once a year	Monthly Monitoring Report	Contractor / TCDD
Records on communications with related authorities on potential/actual emergencies	Present every monthly check in a year	Monthly Monitoring Report	Contractor / TCDD

2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The contractor is responsible for meeting the outlined obligations in this plan by tailoring them to their specific activities. The contractor is required to create their own EPRP and associated procedures that align with DGII policy, detailing how they will execute the requirements of this plan. The contractor's site-specific EPRP needs to be submitted to DGII for approval before commencing construction work. This plan must gain approval before construction activities commence.

The contractor is also accountable for regularly updating their site-specific EPRP to address changing project needs or newly identified requirements. The contractor is obliged to ensure that any subcontractors they engage adhere to the provisions outlined in the contractor's site-specific EPRP.

Furthermore, the contractor is responsible for ensuring that their personnel participate in all training programs, including routine site-specific training sessions focused on Environmental and Safety (E&S) matters, including Emergency Response. This commitment is in line with the Employment and Training Plan.

DGII is fully committed to maintain a high level of emergency preparedness, the objectives of which are;

- Establishing and sustaining a well-trained and regularly exercised emergency response organization.
- Ensuring clear comprehension of roles and responsibilities among members of the emergency response team.
- Periodically reviewing the Emergency Response Procedures to guarantee their efficacy in managing emergencies.
- Allocating appropriate resources and expertise for swift responses to emergency situations.

Both the Contractor and sub-contractor personnel, as well as those individuals under the Contractor's jurisdiction, must become acquainted with the Emergency Response Procedures.

For activities involving DGII, sub-contractors, and other involved parties, the managers overseeing these activities will be responsible for generating interface documents for DGII's EPRP. These documents will outline the necessary actions to be taken in the event of an emergency.

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Legislation

The decisive national legislation under the EPRP is the Labor Law (Law No: 4857) and the Occupational Health and Safety Law (Law No: 6331). In addition, the following regulations and communiqués have been ta<ken into account within the scope of EPRP.

Table 2. Environmental Regulations in Türkiye

Regulation Name	Official Gazette Date	Issue
Community and Occupational Health and Safety and Labor and Working Conditions		
Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessment	29.12.2012	28512)
Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety Services	29.12.2012	28512
Communique on Hazard Classes List related to Occupational Health and Safety	26.12.2012	28509
Regulation Concerning the Protection of Workers from Risks Associated with Noise	28.07.2013	28721
Regulation Concerning the Protection of Workers from Risks Associated with Vibration	22.08.2013	28743
Regulation on Health and Safety Conditions in the Use of Work Equipment	25.04.2013	28628
Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety on Construction Works	05.10.2013	28786
Regulation on Health and Safety Regarding Temporary and Time Limited Works	23.08.2013	28744
Regulation on Health and Safety Precautions Regarding Working with Chemicals	12.08.2013	28733
Regulation on Health and Safety Signs	11.09.2013	28762
Regulation on Dust Management	05.11.2013	28812
Regulation on Safety Information Forms Regarding Hazardous Materials and Mixtures	13.12.2014	29204
Regulation on Personal Protection Equipment	01.05.2019	30761
Regulation on Usage of Personal Protective Equipment in Workplaces	02.07.2013	28695
Regulation on Vocational Training of the Employees Working in Dangerous and Highly Dangerous Workplaces	13.07.2013	28706
Regulation on the Provisions of Occupational Health and Safety Training of Employees	29.12.2012	28512
Regulation on the Control of Polychlorinated Biphenyl and Polychlorinated Terphenyls	27.12.2007	26739
Regulation on Major Accident Prevention Policy Document	04.09.2015	29435
Regulation on Prevention and Mitigation of Major Industrial Accidents	30.12.2013	28867

3.2 International Standards

As the WB is the lending institution for the project, it should be in line with National Legislation as well as international standards and good industrial practices.

IFC has established Environmental and Social Performance Standards to define its clients' responsibilities for managing their environmental and social risks. During the investment period, the borrower is required to comply with these standards. The international standards and guidelines applicable to this EPRP are listed below:

World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

- ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts,
- ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions,
- ESS4: Community Health and Safety,

4 MITIGATION MEASURES AND MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Health facilities equipped to handle emergency procedures and routine medical operations will be provided at the camp sites. This will be done to minimize the strain on existing healthcare facilities as much as possible.

The Contractor will conduct an assessment of all healthcare facilities within the project's influence area. This assessment aims to determine which facilities should be utilized for emergencies and medical treatments that cannot be managed by internal healthcare facilities. Special consideration will be given to prevent any adverse impacts on the regular users of these facilities.

Effective communication with local health authorities will be maintained by the Contractor. This ensures that any critical issues are promptly conveyed and mutually agreed-upon solutions are reached.

Uninterrupted access to settlements will always be assured. This will be achieved through diversions or by allowing vehicle passage during specific hours, facilitated by the use of steel plates over trenches.

Local authorities and communities will be kept informed and consulted about the potential impacts of Project activities on health services and facilities. These discussions will take place during pre-construction and construction meetings, as well as through stakeholder engagement activities.

To facilitate communication and resolutions for concerns, complaints, and grievances from communities and individuals, a formal grievance mechanism will be established. This mechanism will aid in finding solutions acceptable to all parties involved.

The Contractor will guarantee that spill response equipment, tailored to handle potential spill scenarios, is readily available at each specific site. On-site, there will be the necessary spill response equipment to address any potential spills that may occur during the transportation of fuel by diesel tankers to the camps and construction areas.

Furthermore, a formal grievance mechanism will be established to enable communities and individuals to communicate their concerns, complaints, and grievances with the Contractor. This mechanism will facilitate the resolution of these issues through mutually acceptable solutions for all parties involved.

The Contractor will provide spill response equipment appropriate for the type of the potential spills at the individual sites. Appropriate spill equipment will be at site to response spill from diesel tankers carrying diesel to camp and construction sites.

EPRP for the Contractor and its subcontractors shall encompass, but not be limited to, the following components:

- Defining potential emergency scenarios for the Project.
- Specifying communication requirements in the event of an emergency.
- Establishing an Emergency Response Team with clearly defined responsibilities and training requirements, as a minimum to comply with legislative requirements.
- Identifying and publicly announcing Emergency Evacuation Routes.
- Identifying a minimum set of emergency response equipment in compliance with legislative requirements.
- Clearly marking the location of Emergency Response Equipment on site drawings and communicating this information to the workforce.
- Defining the frequency of Emergency Drills, with a minimum requirement of every six months.
- Establishing procedures for recording and reporting emergency cases.

- Implementing waste segregation and recycling protocols.
- Identifying Licensed Domestic Solid Waste Disposal Areas through communication with local authorities.
- Identifying Licensed Hazardous Waste Disposal Areas through communication with local authorities.
- Identifying and arranging Temporary Site Waste Storage Areas in compliance with applicable regulations.

4.1 Geological-Geotechnical Risks (bearing capacity, liquefaction, settlement, slope stability)

- There are deep cut and fill locations along the project route. These cut and fill sections are considered critical in terms of geotechnical aspects and have undergone thorough examination. In these areas, after the removal of loose and organic topsoil, they will be backfilled with granulated crushed stone. Subsequently, proper compaction/preloading will be carried out to prevent settlement and bearing capacity issues.
- Within these critical regions, particularly in areas with clay, silt, and silty-clay soils, the top 20 meters of the ground will undergo improvement through jet-grouting and geopier applications, addressing concerns related to low SPT values and liquefaction potential.
- For critical slope stability locations, a numerical analysis method will be employed in the geotechnical report. This report will be prepared during the operational phase of the project and will include specific parameters and material specifications.
- To create 3:2 slope ratios, fill material sourced from basalt pits and materials from the borrow quarry, consisting of basalts, will be used along the routes.
- In cut and fill areas where the height exceeds 10 meters, 5-meter-wide terraces will be established approximately every 8 to 10 meters, depending on the maximum height.
- Ground improvement will involve utilizing rock fill material (basalt) obtained by excavating 4 meters and transferring it to the borrow quarry at OIZ-Port Line Km: 9 + 700-10 + 560. At this intersection of the route, ground improvement will be reassessed on-site by expert engineers, and the depth of improvement will be adjusted, if necessary, with approval from the control engineer. In this section, where the groundwater level is close to the surface and the land slope is not steep, drainage measures will be implemented to prevent water accumulation during rainy seasons and to lower the groundwater level.
- Materials from the Kızıldere formation, including mudstone, claystone, siltstone, sandstone, and marl units extracted from the cuts, do not meet the filling material standards. Only materials sourced from the basalt cuts comply with these standards and will be used as filling material.
- Borehole investigations have revealed that there is no rock foundation beneath the railway bridge abutments. Therefore, deep friction pile foundations will be employed for the footings.
- Periodic control and maintenance activities will be conducted along the routes to develop and implement additional durability and structural measures in cuts and fills when necessary, particularly in response to issues such as cracks, breaks, slips, deformations, especially following natural disasters.

4.2 Seismicity (Seismic) Risk

- All structures, including foundations and culverts, within the project will be designed and constructed in accordance with high earthquake resistance standards.
- For the structures to be erected as part of the project, strict adherence to the guidelines outlined in the "Regulations for Structures to be Constructed in Disaster-Prone Areas,"

as published in Official Gazette No. 26582 dated 14.07.2007, and the "Türkiye Building Code" by the Disaster and Emergency Management Administration, published in Official Gazette No. 30364 dated 18.03.2018, which came into effect on 01.01.2019, will be ensured.

- Through the implementation of routine control and maintenance activities along the project routes, additional measures for enhancing durability and structural integrity will be developed and put into practice when necessary. These measures will address issues such as cracks, breaks, slips, deformations, especially those that may occur following natural disasters.

4.3 Landslide Risk

- During the construction phase in the cracked rocks of Kızıldere formations, special attention will be given and precautions should be taken against the landslides that may develop locally, by observing excavations, sprayed concrete, wireframe, rock bolt, etc.

4.4 Impacts on Surface Flow and Flood Risk

- During the construction phase, these surface waters will be crossed with appropriately designed art structures and techniques.
- In the event that it is necessary to provide road crossings on the flows and dry streams in the project area and its surrounding areas or rehabilitation of existing bridges, the necessary projects will be made in line with the principles of 'Disaster Regulation for Roadway Engineering Structures', and a hydraulic compliance opinion will be obtained from the 6th Regional Directorate of the State Hydraulic Works (DSI), and will be built in line with.
- All works related to streams will be carried out within the knowledge of DSI, and construction works will be carried out under the knowledge and supervision of Hatay DSI 63. Branch Office, Osmaniye DSI 64. Branch Office and DSI Ceyhan Branch Office.
- Within the scope of the project, drainage measures (concrete underground drainage, head ditch) to be used for the control of groundwater and groundwater to ensure the stability of the split and fillings to be produced along the routes and to remove them from the fill body will be provided.
- All wastes that may result from the project activities will be managed in line with the related management plans; including the excavation materials to be stored periodically / temporarily, as well as fuel, oil, oil, cement, etc. that may be accidentally released into a receiving environment. Any spill/leak of hazardous materials into the irrigation channel with seasonal / continuous flowing streams where the project routes intersect will be taken under control immediately and surface waters will be protected against pollution.
- In order to monitor the water quality of the surface waters remaining within the project study area, periodically at least 2 times a year (rainy and dry periods), the water sources will be evaluated by monitoring the pollutant sources during the land preparation-construction and operation periods by taking into consideration the locations.

4.5 Spills

Spill kits will be made available at all locations where hazardous materials and hazardous waste are stored and handled. Additionally, mobile spill kits will be provided in all heavy construction equipment on-site.

All temporary oil storage and hazardous material tanks and containers on-site will be designed and constructed to be compatible with the materials they hold. They will also be clearly labeled and equipped with adequate secondary containment measures.

The floors of fuel/oil tanks and hazardous material containers will be covered with an impermeable layer. Tanks and containers will undergo regular inspections, and any corroded or damaged ones will be promptly repaired or replaced.

To minimize the impact of emergency incidents when they occur, it is crucial to establish several arrangements beforehand, such as:

- Training site personnel and managers in emergency preparedness and response requirements.
- Providing emergency response equipment.
- Establishing effective communication and coordination with external emergency assistance providers.

Contaminated waste will be collected in designated spill areas, and a determination will be made regarding whether the waste is hazardous, non-hazardous, or inert. Subsequently, the cleaning and disposal process will be initiated based on the type of waste.

5 RAILWAY OPERATION

This EPRP has been prepared for the construction phase. However, to establish a framework for the site-specific EPRP to be developed by TCDD during the operational phase, the general requirements of that plan are also included within this scope.

5.1 Emergency Preparedness

Preparedness entails actions designed to save lives and minimize damage. It involves planning and training before a rail disaster to ensure an appropriate response when an emergency occurs. All responders should:

- Maintain an inventory of resources, including equipment and personnel that can be utilized.
- Train personnel in the responsibilities and emergency duties outlined in this Plan.
- Conduct periodic drills to test the effectiveness of this emergency preparedness.
- Review and update the Plan as necessary based on exercises, emergency responses, or changes in policy.

5.2 Emergency Response

Emergency Response commences immediately upon the identification or reporting of a rail emergency. Upon notification of a rail emergency, responders will promptly initiate notifications following TCDD protocols.

The first responder on the scene conducts an initial assessment and promptly informs relevant authorities, including the Fire Department and the police, providing them with all available information.

The first arriving Fire Officer assumes the role of the Incident Commander and takes charge of directing all emergency response actions until relieved of this role.

The Incident Commander evaluates the necessity for additional resources and collaborates with law enforcement to establish security measures, as well as access and traffic control.

The TCDD Branch Director is responsible for appointing supervisors to EMS Divisions/Groups.

The Incident Commander instructions to emergency response personnel, advising against moving property and debris associated with the wreckage, unless there is an imminent risk of their destruction or unless they obstruct access to passenger rescue efforts.

The health service officers are tasked with the identification, movement, and/or removal of deceased individuals. Should a body be moved prior to the health service officers' approval, the personnel responsible for the relocation must meticulously document the body's location and condition.

The Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD), Police Department, Fire Brigade, TCDD, and other relevant officials are required to establish communication with the Mayor. TCDD will maintain continuous communication with the Command Post throughout the emergency response operation.

6 EMERGENCIES

6.1 Fire

Emergency Response Methods

Ensuring the safety of the employees who will respond is the priority in the fire. The fire department should be informed immediately. Employees should de-energize nearby machinery or equipment if possible. It should be ensured to go to the “Emergency Assembly Point” without panic by using the pre-determined and announced emergency exit routes.

Things to do in the emergency area in case of fire are listed below.

- Do not panic.
- If the fire is small, extinguish any visible flames with a portable fire extinguisher and notify your first supervisor and Project EHS Manager/emergency chief.

If the fire is too big for you to fight or is behind a closed door;

- Inform those around you by voice.
- If there is a fire alarm button in your location, press this button, if not, inform your first supervisor to make the emergency horn sound,
- Notify your supervisor and the Project EHS Manager/emergency chief.
- Cut off the energy of the Machine-Equipment you are working with,
- Control the door handle (Hot surfaces should always be controlled with the palm, not the palm).Never open the door if the door handle is hot.
- If you have a first aid certificate, give first aid to the injured,
- If there is no loss of life, go safely to the assembly area using the emergency exit route (if there is an item to be rescued first in a fire, take it with you).
- Do not pass through a completely smoke-covered area on the emergency escape route.
- Move as close to the ground as possible.
- If you have a friend who you were with during the work but disappeared in the assembly area, do not forget to notify your first supervisor when you come to the assembly area,
- In the meantime, the teams intervene with the team leaders according to the situation within their job descriptions. From the moment the fire brigade arrives, they become the assistant of the extinguishing team.

If the fire is behind a closed door but the doorknob is cold;

- Inform those around you by voice.
- If there is a fire alarm button in your location, press this button, if not, inform your first supervisor to make the emergency horn sound,
- Notify your supervisor and the Project EHS Manager/emergency chief.
- Cut off the energy of the Machine-Equipment you are working with,
- Control the door handle. If the door handle is cold, stay close to the floor and on the hinge side of the door, and open the door as far as you can see (this should always be done by two people, one person should be responsible for opening and extinguishing the door, while the other person should ensure the safety of the personnel who open the door).
- If you can see the flames, approach the fire by staying close to the ground and use the dry chemical powder fire extinguisher as a sweep for 3 seconds (Gas extinguishers are used continuously until the flames go out.)

- Regardless of whether the flames are extinguished or not, go out of the room after 3 seconds and observe the fire and wait for the dust to settle (approximately 10-20 seconds)
- If the flames are not extinguished, re-enter the room at the end of this period and repeat the same process.
- If the flames are out, do not re-enter the room
- If the flames started again or you could not extinguish the flames, repeat this process until the flames are extinguished after the dust settles.

6.2 Earthquake

Action during Earthquake

The things that the employees in the building should do are listed below.

- Wait until the earthquake effect passes in the closest sheltered area,
- Protect yourself in case of bending and holding at points that will form a life triangle, such as the sides of the fixed machine body, the sides of the solid goods.
- Heavy objects should not be placed on high places in construction sites (offices, dining halls, warehouses, WCs, etc.). Non-slip-based covers should be used to avoid the items and materials that must be placed from slipping and falling.
- There should be no objects in the work area that could fall or flow on floor coverings, shaft and cavity edges. Large and heavy equipment should be fixed to the floor or wall.
- Stay away from building edges, shafts and elevator shafts.
- Protect yourself from large and heavy materials that could topple or fall.
- Stay away from electrical panels and rooms.
- When the earthquake effect is over, go out of the nearest emergency exit and go to the assembly area,
- The second earthquake may recur so stay calm,
- Do not use phones except in extreme emergencies.
- Stay away from areas where there is a danger of glass breakage. Leave areas with glass ceilings immediately. If you cannot be abandoned, go to the nearest safe area.

The things that the employees in the administrative building should do are listed below.

- Wait until the earthquake effect passes in the closest sheltered area,
- Stay away from large and heavy materials that can tip over or fall.
- A solid table, furniture, etc. Protect yourself next to the object and hold on to it. If aisle, stockrooms, etc. The things to be done by employees in areas where there are materials that may fall are listed below.
- Get down to the wall
- Do not stand on the threshold (the door will slam and you will be injured).
- Do not stand at the bottom of a shelf or any objects that may tip over.
- Protect your head and face.
- Avoid windows, glass partitions, mirrors, stoves, bookcases, tall materials and loose structural elements.

The things that the employees in the Workplace Open Area should do are listed below.

- Stay where you are.
- After the earthquake is over, try to go to the nearest assembly area by staying away from windows, buildings, electrical cables and transformers.
- If you are on the edge of a slope or in a pit, immediately go to a sheltered place.

Things to do in Forklifts, Trucks, Construction Equipment and Special Vehicles are listed below.

- Try to dock the vehicle in a safe place.
- Stop the vehicle from running, apply the parking brake if possible.
- Do not park vehicles or construction equipment on or near the slopes.
- Stay away from manholes and pits.
- Be careful not to block the road.
- Try to park as far away from buildings as possible.

6.3 Torrent and Flood

Emergency Response Methods

In the event of flood, the emergency chief within the knowledge of the Emergency coordinator will manage the necessary coordination. The activities will be supported by Section chiefs. Power lines will be cut off by the instruction of the section chief. Employees who are stuck will be rescued by the Evacuation team. The first aid team will respond to the injured employees. The accumulated water will be evacuated by the section chiefs.

The things that the employees should do are listed below.

- Wait in a safe and elevated position.
- If there are missing personnel in your team, inform the regional supervisor and the emergency chief.
- Assist the teams when needed.

6.4 Stroke of Lightning

Emergency Response Methods

In the event of fire in consequence of lightning strike, fire response methods should be carried out. If lightning strikes affect employees, an ambulance should be called and the relevant authorities should be expected to intervene. The emergency supervisor should be notified about the situation. All personnel who are outdoors during thunderstorms/lightning shall gather in closed buildings (such as administrative building, dormitory) which are safe zones and wait for the rain/lightning to pass.

6.5 Environmental Pollution and Chemicals

Emergency Response Methods

In the event of environmental pollution, the Project EHS Manager/emergency chief will be informed. The emergency chief leads the environmental team. The EHS team ensures that in any environmental pollution event that occurs, the spread of the pollutant to the environment (barrier, impregnation, scoop, net or other elements) is avoided. If the chemical cannot be controlled, cleaned or if it burns, it informs the fire department. Hazardous chemicals should be stored outside the working area in areas determined by the main company/where not possible, in areas where safe points will be determined, appropriately labeled and Material Safety Sheets should be provided.

In the event of an incident involving dangerous goods, the following principles must be followed:

- The Emergency Preparedness and Response plan must be followed.
- The incident and its magnitude should be reported by the Emergency Coordinator.
- MSDSs describing the relevant substance should be provided by the Emergency Response Team.

- If it is not immediately possible to forecast the content of the substance, the measures outlined in the MSDSs defining the most hazardous materials stored on site should be taken.
- Ensure that response personnel are wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- The wind direction at the time of the incident should be assessed.
- If there are injured personnel, medical attention should be sought and first aid applied according to the MSDSs.
- Fire fighting equipment should comprise MSDS summaries.
- If there is more than one material, the possibility of chemical reaction should be known and the expert should be consulted.
- All sources of ignition and extinguishing must be turned off (open flames, heaters, electric motors).
- The incident should be investigated and any potential hazards to personnel and facility should be evaluated.
- Proper control measures should be started when a gas and oil spill is confirmed to occur such as the equipment must be turned off and work stopped.
- Ensure that all sources of ignition are turned off.
- If control measures are effective and the emergency is resolved, third parties should be notified and the scene protected.
- If control methods are ineffective, steps should be taken to partially and completely evacuate the site.
- Documentation of failures and preparatory actions should be fully reported. A trained or authorized person should wear respiratory protection and gas equipment when checking for a gas leak.

6.6 Sabotage, Terrorism

Emergency Response Methods

In the event of suspected sabotage, the actions should be done of those in the region are listed below.

- Notify the Security Unit without spending time,
- Completely follow the instructions of the security supervisor.
- Do not engage in behavior that will endanger your life safety.
- If evacuation has been ordered, go to the nearest assembly area.

The security chief, who receives the information, reports the situation to the emergency coordinator. If assistance is requested from law enforcement or related units, they are called to the construction site within the knowledge of the project manager. Suspicious area will be restricted. Entry and exit to the area will be forbidden. Entries and exits to the construction site are prohibited, if necessary, by the decision of the Project Manager.

6.7 Occupational Accidents

Emergency Response Methods

In case of an occupational accident, the things to be done by those in the region are listed below.

- In the event of any occupational accident, if you have received the necessary training in first aid and are certified by the ministry, apply the first aid requirements.

- Call the ambulance unit on 112 as soon as possible give your basic observations about the injured (reporting the accident to the medical unit and giving first aid to the accident victim is the main priority).
- Notify the district supervisor and the emergency chief.
- Help if necessary when the response team arrives.
- Avoid actions that will delay the intervention of the casualty.

6.8 Traffic Accidents

Emergency Response Methods

In case of a traffic accident, the things to do in the region are listed below.

- The condition of the passengers, if any, is assessed.
- In the event of any traffic accident, if you have received the necessary training in first aid and are certified by the ministry, apply the first aid requirements.
- Seriously injured persons should not be moved.
- Call the ambulance unit on 112 as soon as possible and give your basic observations about the injured (reporting the accident to the medical unit and giving first aid to the casualty is the main priority).
- If contact cannot be made for assistance, stop passing vehicles and provide the contact numbers of the nearest contact source.
- The situation should be reported to the emergency chief and the regional supervisor.
- Assist if necessary when the response team arrives.
- Prevent actions that will delay the intervention of the injured person.
- Do not leave the scene of the accident until first aid reaches the scene of the accident. Provide all relevant details when you call for emergency assistance. (place of accident, occurrence of accident, type of assistance required, telephone number.)

6.9 Accidental Explosion

Emergency Response Methods

- Organize the evacuation of building according to foreseen plans and call emergency response coordinator.
- Gather persons and count them.
- Inform your manager
- Detect risky areas (collapse etc.), and perform initial assessments, and inform the authorities. Form safety perimeter around the risky regions.
- Help the injured and request help from the medical team for intervention. All people in the explosion area shall be kept under observation.
- Detect damages and form an incident report quickly.
    - Check for gas leaks. If you hear gas leak sound or odor, open the windows and leave the building.
    - If it is possible, close main gas inlet valve and call expert services
    - Check for damage in electric wiring. If you realize fire, worn cables or burning smell, call the electricians working for the Project and request them to turn off the electricity from main breaker.
    - Check for damaged water or sewer pipes. If you suspect a damaged pipe, do not use the bathroom/toilet and taps.
- Activating alarm and keeping all lights open as far as possible.

6.10 Communicable Disease and Covid-19

6.10.1 Symptoms and Vulnerable People

Coronavirus symptoms manifest themselves with high fever, cough, sore throat, high and shortness of breath lasting several days following possible headaches. For the elderly people and people with a weakened immune system, the virus can cause much more serious respiratory disease such as pneumonia or bronchitis.

6.10.2 Protective Measures

- If there is more than one employer, attention should be paid to cooperation and coordination in the measures to be taken against the pandemic and to ensure regular information exchange between employers.
- The opinions of both occupational health and safety professionals and employees should be taken into account during the determination and implementation of the measures to be taken.
- Large work teams should be divided into smaller units and employees should be ensured to comply with social distancing restrictions.
- A work plan should be created in order to maintain the activities at the construction site with the least possible number of employees (shift etc.). It should be ensured that the interaction of the employees with each other is at a minimum level during the working periods, including the breaks.
- Information posters of the Ministry of Health regarding the measures to be taken regarding the pandemic should be hung legibly in various places at the construction site.
- In case of insufficient ventilation in public areas such as dormitories, dining halls and social facilities, the use of air cleaning devices (in accordance with the capacity m^2/person number) using carbon filters, electrostatic filters, hepa filters, active oxygen and UV technology should be considered.
- Attention should be paid to maintaining social distance in public areas such as dormitories, dining halls, social facilities and service transportation and transportation, if the volumes are insufficient, in order to maintain social distance in the cafeterias, shift meals should be implemented without disrupting the work plan. In case of insufficient social distance in dormitories, additional volumes should be created. Daily disinfection of public areas should be provided.
- The use of common materials in areas such as dormitories, dining halls and social facilities will be strictly prohibited. The use of single and personal materials (paper towel, disposable cups, liquid soap dispenser, packaged salt/sugar/spices, packaged bread, etc.) will be provided.
- Dining halls and dormitories should be ventilated regularly. It should be ensured that the materials to be used in these areas meet the basic hygiene requirements and that the food needs of the employees are met in an adequate and hygienic manner.
- A thermometer, protective gloves, masks, etc. materials will be available at the construction site, and in cases where suspicious, the authorized personnel, whose measurements are taken, will be taken to an isolated environment without wasting time and information will be given to the health institutions, the construction site chief, and the project manager.
- Cleaning measures will be increased in wet areas such as WC and bathroom, and disinfectant will be kept and used in various areas of the construction site.
- Entries and exits of routine personnel -except those who are required to be present every day- to the construction site will be controlled.
- It should be ensured that employees and visitors are frequently informed about the new coronavirus and essential hygiene rules, and that they act in accordance with the rules

in this regard. Except for essential cases, visitors should not be allowed to enter the construction site.

- External public officials and/or managers, including auditors, consultants, material suppliers, etc., will not be admitted to the construction site without masks, gloves and thermometers.
- Shared use of materials such as helmets, protective gloves and work aprons will be strictly prohibited at the construction site.
- By ensuring that new materials arriving at the construction site are stored in special areas to be determined, measures should be taken to prevent entry and exit from these areas and contact with materials, except for authorized employees.
- A sufficient number of garbage cans should be placed in the working environment that does not need to be touched by hand.
- If an employee has had an international trip or contact with someone from abroad in the past two weeks stay at home at least two weeks.
- If an employee has symptoms such as fever, cough, and difficulty in breathing, contacts the nearest healthcare provider for early medical care.
- Hands should be washed frequently with water and soap.
- The mouth and nose should be closed preferably with handkerchief or arm when coughing and sneezing.
- It should be avoided people who look sick, crowded environments as much as possible.
- It should be avoided unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- If an employee has one of the below symptoms:
    - Fever,
    - Difficulty in Breathing,
    - Painful dry cough,
    - Common muscle pain,
    - General exhaustion,
    - Flu, cold-like symptoms,

Employee should contact the nearest healthcare provider for medical assistance and should stay at home at least two weeks.

7 TRAINING, REPORTING AND MONITORING

7.1 Training

The contractor will provide all employees with basic training on environment, social, occupational health and safety, labor and security issues, including health awareness training and workplace induction training.

Training on emergency preparedness and response will consist of the following elements:

- Induction training
- Job-specific expert training (e.g. excavation operators)
- Training of emergency response teams

These trainings will be provided to provide all personnel with information about business continuity and emergency response and planning. Also during the construction phase, emergency exercises related to emergencies such as earthquake, fire, etc. will be planned and implemented. Events such as a work accident, hazardous situation, near-miss in the field will be recorded regularly and the training program will be revised in the light of this information.

7.2 Reporting and Monitoring

An internal reporting system will be designed to ensure a timely feedback procedure incorporating results of monitoring into management practices. During construction phase all drills, audits and trainings will be reported in a weekly manner to DGII by the contractor.

WB and DGII will be promptly notified of any incident or accident related to the Project which has, or is likely to have, a significant adverse effect on the environment, the affected communities, the public or workers including but not limited to; incidents and accidents encountered during construction works, environmental spills, etc.

Sufficient detail will be provided regarding the incident or accident, findings of the Root Cause Analysis (RCA), indicating immediate measures or corrective actions taken or that are planned to be taken to address it, compensation paid, and any information provided by any contractor and supervision consultant, as appropriate. It will be ensured that the incident report is in line with the World Bank's Environment and Social Incidence Response Toolkit (ESIRT). Subsequently, as per the Bank's request, a report on the incident or accident and propose any measures to prevent its recurrence will be prepared.

EPRP monitoring will ensure an early warning for emerging risks, which will enable early actions to be taken to mitigate the impacts of such risks. The EPRP, and the Contractor's site-specific management plans/procedures will be reviewed and revised periodically and if necessary updates will be made as the Project proceeds. Validity of indicators will also be checked on a regular basis, and as required with the availability of new information.

The main monitoring activities as set forth in Chapter 7: Monitoring Plan of the ESMP will focus on ensuring compliance with the mitigation measures and management controls described and key performance indicators identified within the scope of this EPRP.

This Plan is a living document, and the responsibilities, procedures and compliance actions shall be updated as required; for instance, in case of a change in the applicable legislative requirements and standards. In general, the expected review and update frequency is determined as at least once in a year. However, it should be noted that in case of an additional requirement without waiting for the predetermined frequency, EHS Team and

Social Team shall review and if necessary, as per the evaluation, update the Plan right after the emergency situation.

It is the responsibility of the EHS Team and Social Team and sub-contractors' EHS and Social related personnel to be fully aware of its contents, to provide relevant training to staff and to ensure that procedures are being implemented to achieve compliance with this Plan.

8 REFERENCES

- Community Health and Safety Management Plan (CNR-ADN- CHSMP -002)
- Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (CNR-ADN- OHSMP -002)
- Community Relations Plan (CNR-ADN- CRP -002)
- Employment and Training Plan (CNR-ETP-002)
- Pollution Prevention Plan (CNR-ADN-PPP-002)
- Waste Management Plan (CNR-ADN- WMP -002)

APPENDIX-1 NEAR HOSPITALS

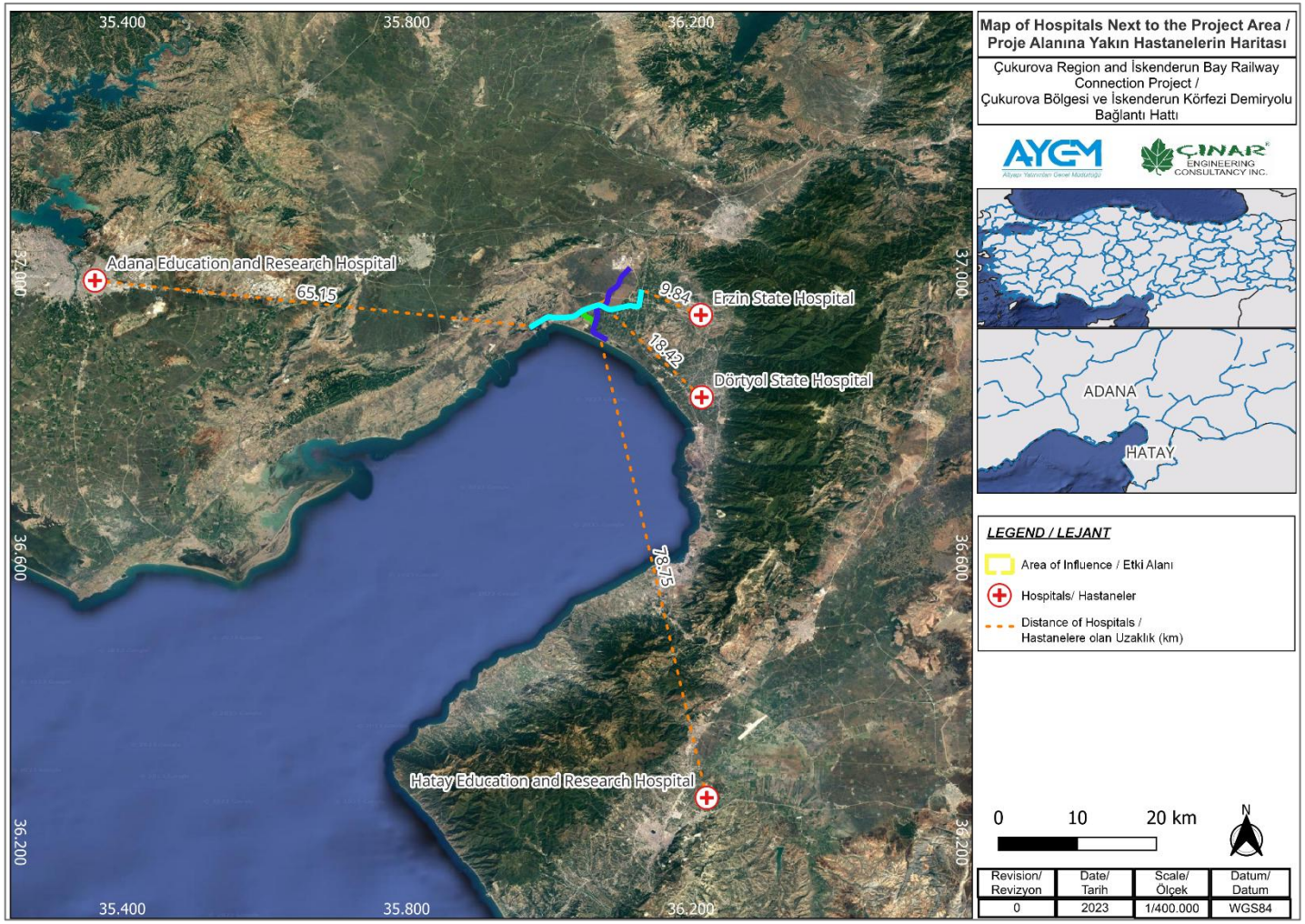

Figure 1. Map of hospitals located next to the Project area

APPENDIX-2 EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS		
CONTACT	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**	**RADIO CHANNEL**
AMBULANCE	112	
FIRE BRIGADE	112	
EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (MANAGER)	PROJECT MANAGER	
EMERGENCY CHIEF	PROJECT EHS MANAGER	

EXTINGUISHING TEAM				
NO	**NAME**	**SIGNATURE**	**TEAM MEMBER**	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

RESCUE TEAM				
NO	**NAME**	**SIGNATURE**	**TEAM MEMBER**	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

PROTECTION TEAM				
NO	**NAME**	**SIGNATURE**	**TEAM MEMBER**	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

FIRST AID TEAM				
NO	**NAME**	**SIGNATURE**	**TEAM MEMBER**	**TELEPHONE NUMBER**
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	