



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



# TÜRKİYE EMERGENCY ROAD REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT



EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN  
CNR-KGM-TERRRP-EPRP-001  
Final

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AFAD</b>	The Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management
<b>AIIB</b>	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
<b>ÇINAR</b>	Çınar Engineering Consultancy Inc.
<b>EHS</b>	Environmental, Health, and Safety
<b>EPRP</b>	Emergency Preparedness Response and Plan
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental and Social Management Plan
<b>ESSs</b>	Environmental and Social Standards
<b>GRM</b>	Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>KGM</b>	General Directorate of Highways
<b>MoTI</b>	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
<b>MSDS</b>	Material Safety Data Sheets
<b>OHS&amp;E</b>	Occupational Health, Safety, Environment
<b>PIU</b>	Project Implementation Unit
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>RCA</b>	Root Cause Analysis
<b>RIU</b>	Regional Implementation Unit
<b>SEP</b>	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
<b>TAG</b>	Tarsus-Adana-Gaziantep
<b>WBG</b>	World Bank Group





## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Türkiye Emergency Road Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project (the Main Project) has been planned to be prepared and implemented by General Directorate of Highways (KGM) under the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure (MoTI) to ensure efficient execution and compliance with national legislation and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) environmental and social policies.

The Project will rehabilitate and reconstruct roads, tunnels, and bridges damaged by the 6 February 2023 earthquakes that occurred in the southeast of Türkiye. The Project activities will be implemented through five (5) sub-projects which will entail rehabilitation and enhancement of transportation infrastructure to meet required safety and capacity standards, as well as integration of climate-resilient measures to mitigate and withstand the impacts of seismic events in the future. The sub-projects are located within the jurisdictions of the 5th Regional Directorate of Highways (Mersin) and 8th Regional Directorate of Highways (Elazığ).

This Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) has been prepared for the Main Project. Possible emergencies that could arise during the operation phase 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.

Province and district information regarding the sub-projects is summarized in Table 1. The main project encompasses Hatay, Gaziantep, Malatya, Elazığ, and Adıyaman Provinces. A map presenting the locations of all sub-projects is provided in Figure 1.

**Table 1. Classification of the Sub-projects**

Responsible Regional Directorate	Subproject No.	Subproject Name	Province/District
5 <sup>th</sup> Regional Directorate (Mersin)	P1	Tarsus-Adana-Gaziantep (TAG) Highway Aslanlı Tunnel (Km:214+490)-Nurdağı Junction (Km: 223+115) Section, Repair of All Kinds of Damages and Strengthening of Viaducts Against Earthquakes in This Section Construction Work	Gaziantep/Nurdağı
	P2	Islahiye-Hassa-Kırıkhan Road (Km:24+500-84+500), Antakya-Reyhanlı Road (Km:0+000-42+500) Hot Bituminous Mixture Repair Work, Hatay Airport Road Soil Works, Art Structures and Superstructure Construction Work	Hatay
	P3	Antakya-Samandağ Road (Including Samandağ Crossing) Km: 0+000-26+850 Section Supply Construction Works	Hatay/Samandağ
8 <sup>th</sup> Regional Directorate (Elazığ)	P4	(Malatya-Akçadağ) Junction - Gölbaşı Road (Construction Works of Erkenek Tunnel Damaged in Earthquake and Erkenek Tunnel-Karanlıkdere Section Damaged in Earthquake)	Malatya/Doğanşehir Adıyaman/Gölbaşı
	P5	Repair of Technological Bridges Damaged in Earthquake (Tohma, Ağın, Beylerderesi Bridges Earthquake Damage Repair)	Malatya Elazığ



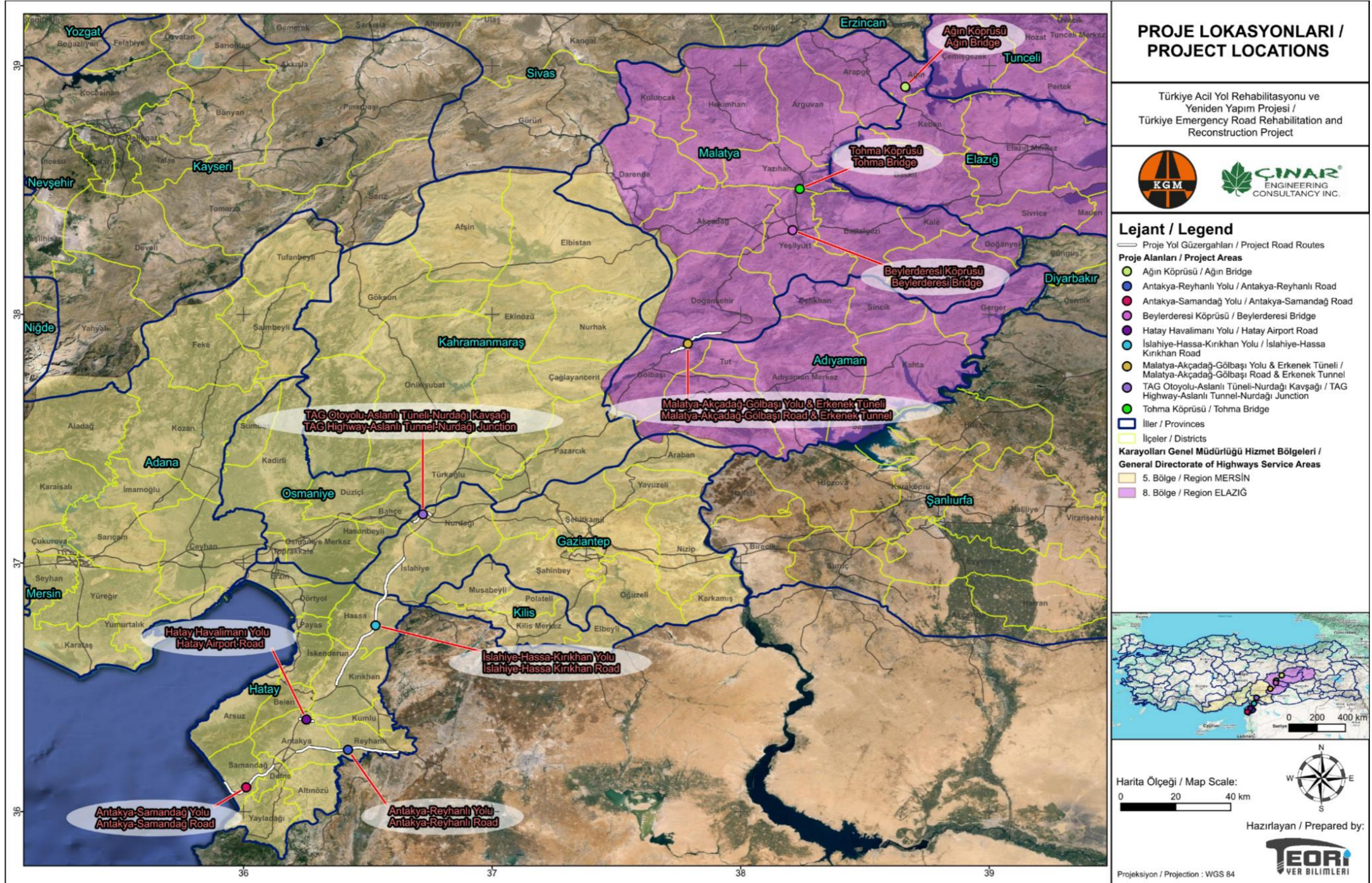


Figure 1 Project Locations Map



## 1.1 Objectives and Scope

The primary goal of the EPRP is to establish effective and prompt responses to potential emergency situations that could arise during the construction phase and operation phase of the Project.

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.

The key performance indicators determined in this context are as follows.

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



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## 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 National Legislation

The national laws and regulations applied in this EPRP are presented below:

- Occupational Health and Safety Law (Law No: 6331)
- Environmental Law No: 2872
- Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessment Regulation
- Regulation on Emergency Situations in Workplaces
- Regulation on Health and Safety Signs
- Regulation on Health and Safety Conditions for the Use of Work Equipment
- Regulation on Fire Protection of Buildings
- Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety Services
- First Aid Regulation
- Regulation on Manual Handling Operations
- Pressure Equipment Regulation
- Regulation on Occupational Health and Safety in Construction Works

### 2.2 International Standards

The applicable international standards and guidelines for this EPRP are listed below:

- AIIB ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management,
- WBG General Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines (2007)



### 3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The organizational structure for the implementation of the plan is shown separately for the construction and operation phases in in Table 2.

**Table 2. The Organization Structure for Implementation of the Plan**

<b>Roles</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
<b>Construction Phase</b>	
<b>Project Owner (KGM PIU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for the overall coordination and management of the project or program at the central level.</li> </ul>
<b>KGM RIU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for implementing project activities at the regional or local level according to the guidelines and instructions provided by the KGM PIU.</li> <li>The implementation of the EPRP and ensuring the fulfillment of all commitments under the EPRP are the responsibility of the unit.</li> <li>It is the unit's responsibility to stop work in any situation that threatens the environment, human health, and safety, and in the event of any incidental situation.</li> <li>Identifying and addressing implementation challenges and bottlenecks at the regional level, working collaboratively with the KGM PIU and other stakeholders to find solutions.</li> </ul>
<b>Contractor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for executing, reviewing, approving, and coordinating various activities required for project implementation and completion.</li> <li>Responsible for the preparation and, when necessary, updating of this plan based on project activities and operations.</li> <li>Responsible for ensuring the implementation of the procedures and guidelines outlined in this plan.</li> <li>Responsible for including provisions related to Occupational Health, Safety, Environment (OHS&amp;E), and social requirements in contracts with subcontractors to ensure compliance with national regulations, relevant international standards, and project standards.</li> <li>Responsible for allocating resources from within their organization to support the effective execution of this plan.</li> <li>Responsible for forming emergency response teams, selecting their leaders, and ensuring they receive training.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for coordinating the implementation of this plan throughout construction.</li> <li>Responsible for adhering to all requirements stipulated in this plan as per contract terms.</li> <li>Responsible for overseeing the completion of emergency drills and training mentioned in this plan.</li> </ul>
<b>EHS Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The responsibility of the EHS Team includes assessing emergency risks, preparing plans, training personnel, conducting audits and monitoring, ensuring communication and coordination, implementing intervention procedures, and facilitating continuous improvements.</li> <li>It consists of at least one (1) EHS manager/environmental manager, one (1) OHS expert, and one (1) public relations officer under the management of the EHS manager.</li> </ul>
<b>OHS Expert</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for organizing and monitoring the implementation of this plan. Responsible for enforcing appropriate control procedures and conducting necessary inspections.</li> <li>Responsible for providing necessary training to all personnel working on the project and ensuring the implementation of relevant procedures and basic requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Coordinator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responsible for coordinating and executing emergency response procedures.</li> <li>Responsible for conducting initial assessments of emergency situations.</li> <li>Responsible for maintaining effective communication with all relevant parties during emergencies.</li> <li>Responsible for managing and allocating necessary resources for emergency response.</li> </ul>





<b>Roles</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for ensuring the safety and evacuation of all personnel in the affected area.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for participating in regular emergency response training and drills.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for conducting post-incident reviews to improve future responses.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Workers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for adhering to and implementing the requirements of this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for attending relevant training sessions designated for them in this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for reporting any non-conformities.</li> </ul>
<b>Operation Phase</b>	
<b>Project Owner (KGM PIU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for the overall coordination and management of the project or program at the central level.</li> </ul>
<b>KGM RIU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for implementing project activities at the regional or local level according to the guidelines and instructions provided by the KGM PIU.</li> <li>▪ The implementation of the EPRP and ensuring the fulfillment of all commitments under the EPRP are the responsibility of the unit.</li> <li>▪ It is the unit's responsibility to stop work in any situation that threatens the environment, human health, and safety, and in the event of any incidental situation.</li> <li>▪ Identifying and addressing implementation challenges and bottlenecks at the regional level, working collaboratively with the KGM PIU and other stakeholders to find solutions.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for the preparation and, when necessary, updating of this plan based on project activities and operations.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for ensuring the implementation of the procedures and guidelines outlined in this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for allocating resources from within their organization to support the effective execution of this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for coordinating the implementation of this plan throughout operation.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for adhering to all requirements stipulated in this plan as per contract terms.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for overseeing the completion of emergency drills and training mentioned in this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for forming emergency response teams, selecting their leaders, and ensuring they receive training.</li> </ul>
<b>EHS Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The responsibility of the EHS Team includes assessing emergency risks, preparing plans, training personnel, conducting audits and monitoring, ensuring communication and coordination, implementing intervention procedures, and facilitating continuous improvements.</li> <li>▪ It consists of at least one (1) EHS manager/environmental manager, one (1) OHS expert, and one (1) public relations officer under the management of the EHS manager.</li> </ul>
<b>OHS Expert</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for organizing and monitoring the implementation of this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for enforcing appropriate control procedures and conducting necessary inspections.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for providing necessary training to all personnel working on the project and ensuring the implementation of relevant procedures and basic requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>Emergency Coordinator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for coordinating and executing emergency response procedures.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for conducting initial assessments of emergency situations.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for maintaining effective communication with all relevant parties during emergencies.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for managing and allocating necessary resources for emergency response.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for ensuring the safety and evacuation of all personnel in the affected area.</li> </ul>



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<b>Roles</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for participating in regular emergency response training and drills.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for conducting post-incident reviews to improve future responses.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Workers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Responsible for adhering to and implementing the requirements of this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for attending relevant training sessions designated for them in this plan.</li> <li>▪ Responsible for reporting any non-conformities.</li> </ul>



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## 4 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Effective management of emergencies is of vital importance to ensure the best possible response can be executed in the shortest possible time. To facilitate swift response in emergencies, the identification of project-related incidents and emergencies, establishment of intervention procedures, and delineation of responsibilities must be defined. This plan outlines potential emergencies and accidents, the responsibilities of assigned personnel during emergencies, preventive measures, and emergency response methods.

### 4.1 Potential Emergencies

Possible emergency situations that may occur during road, viaduct, and bridge construction, maintenance, and repair works are as follows:

- **Accidents and Injuries:** Accidents leading to injuries such as falls, crushing, and cuts among workers are possible and require immediate intervention.
- **Collisions and Pedestrian Accidents:** Traffic accidents, particularly collisions due to careless driving, are common in areas with road works. Accidents involving workers and construction equipment can also occur. Proper site marking, reducing speed limits, using traffic direction signs, and barriers are necessary precautions.
- **Collapse and Cave-Ins:** Collapses of structures or ground during construction can cause injuries or entrapment of workers. Conducting soil analysis, implementing structural reinforcement techniques, and working in safe areas are crucial. Availability of emergency rescue equipment is necessary.
- **Equipment Failures:** Malfunctions of construction machinery can lead to injuries or material damage. Implementing regular maintenance and inspection programs, training operators and workers on equipment usage, and having spare equipment are essential.
- **Electrical Cables:** Accidental cutting of underground electrical cables can result in electric shock or fire. Proper marking and identification of underground cables and having trained personnel for rapid response during electrical outages are important.
- **Gas Pipelines:** Damage to gas pipelines can lead to gas leaks, explosion, and poisoning risks. Proper marking and identification of gas pipelines, use of gas leak detection equipment, and preparation of emergency plans are necessary.
- **Fuel Leaks and Chemical Fires:** Leakage of fuel from construction machinery or fuel depots can cause fires upon contact with sparks or heat. Some chemicals used in road construction are flammable, increasing the risk of fire. Availability of fire extinguishers, proper storage of flammable materials, and providing fire safety training to workers are important.
- **Dust Formation and Chemical Exposure:** Dust generated during construction can cause respiratory problems and accidents due to reduced visibility. Airborne chemicals from construction materials can threaten the health of workers and surrounding communities. Use of dust control systems and providing workers with respiratory protective equipment are necessary.
- **Extreme Temperatures:** Workers are at risk of heatstroke and dehydration, especially during summer months. Providing regular water breaks, shaded areas, and training workers on heatstroke symptoms are necessary precautions.
- **Injuries:** Cuts, fractures, sprains, and other physical injuries can occur frequently. Availability of first aid supplies, ensuring workers use safety equipment, and providing occupational safety training are important.
- **Heart Attacks and Strokes:** Intense physical exertion during work can lead to serious health problems such as heart attacks or strokes. Regular health check-ups and availability of emergency response equipment are necessary, along with providing health and safety training to workers.





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- Floods and Water Inundations: Heavy rains can result in flooding of work areas, causing damage to workers and equipment. Checking and reinforcing drainage systems and regularly monitoring weather forecasts are necessary precautions.
- Landslides: There is a risk of landslides, especially during work on slopes. Conducting soil surveys, applying stabilization techniques, ensuring the safety of work areas, and continuous monitoring are necessary.
- Lack of Protective Equipment: Serious injuries can occur if workers do not use adequate personal protective equipment. Providing personal protective equipment to workers and making its use mandatory are important.
- Inadequate Signage: Inadequate or incorrect signage during road works can lead to traffic accidents and injuries to workers. Proper marking of work areas and the use of safety barriers are necessary precautions.

Possible emergency situations that may occur after explosions in stone and gravel quarries, requiring emergency intervention, include:

- Collapse and Subsidence After the Blast: Unexpected collapses or subsidence may occur after the explosion. This can lead to injuries or entrapment of workers, necessitating fast and effective rescue operations.
- Post-Explosion Fires: Sparks or high temperatures generated by the explosion can ignite fuel or other combustible materials, causing fires. These fires can spread rapidly and become difficult to control, highlighting the critical importance of having firefighting equipment and training ready.
- Gas Leaks: During the explosion, underground gas pockets may be released, leading to leaks and potentially poisoning or explosion hazards. Gas detectors and rapid evacuation plans are vital in such situations.
- Air Pollution and Dust Explosions: Large amounts of dust may be airborne after the explosion, leading to respiratory problems or dust explosions. Using dust control systems and personal protective equipment (PPE) is necessary.
- Equipment Failures: Equipment used during or after the explosion may malfunction, leading to machine accidents or other hazardous situations. Regular equipment maintenance and having backup equipment in emergencies are important.
- Injuries and Traumas: Flying rock fragments or debris during the explosion can cause injuries to workers. Additionally, high noise and shock waves can lead to hearing loss or other physical traumas. Availability of first aid equipment and trained personnel is necessary.
- Electrical and Mechanical Failures: The explosion may damage electrical or mechanical systems, posing risks such as electric shock or mechanical injuries. Backup power sources for electrical outages and emergency procedures for mechanical failures should be established.
- Seismic Activity: Large-scale explosions can trigger local seismic activities, increasing the risk of additional collapses or structural damage. Structural integrity against seismic activity and regular inspections are required.

Possible emergency situations that may occur in accommodation facilities include:

- Fires: Electrical faults, unattended candles, or cigarette butts can cause fires in accommodation areas. Regular inspection of firefighting equipment and fire alarm systems, clear marking of emergency exits, and providing fire safety training to staff are essential.
- Gas Leaks: Gas leaks from kitchen or heating system pipes can lead to explosion and poisoning risks. Installing gas detectors, conducting regular maintenance, and providing staff with training on recognizing gas leak symptoms are important.



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- Floods: Exposure to flooding due to heavy rains or plumbing failures can result in property damage and health risks in accommodation areas. Checking waterproofing systems and creating emergency evacuation plans are necessary precautions.
- Power Outages: Power failures due to electrical infrastructure problems or external factors can disable security systems and inconvenience guests. Keeping generators on standby and regularly testing them is important.
- Health Emergencies: Guests or staff may experience sudden health issues such as heart attacks, allergic reactions, or asthma attacks. Having first aid equipment and trained personnel available and ensuring quick access to emergency healthcare services are vital.
- Food Poisoning: Failure to comply with hygiene standards in hotel restaurants or kitchens can lead to food poisoning incidents. Strict adherence to food safety standards and providing hygiene training to staff are crucial.
- Theft and Security Breaches: Theft or unauthorized entries in accommodation areas can threaten guest safety. Installing security cameras, employing security personnel, and monitoring entries and exits are necessary security measures.
- Evacuations Due to Natural Disasters: Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, or hurricanes may require immediate evacuation. Creating emergency evacuation plans and conducting regular drills for guests and staff are important.

Possible emergency situations that may occur in operation include:

- Traffic Accidents: Major traffic accidents may occur on the highway. These can lead to road closures or significant disruptions in traffic flow, necessitating quick and efficient emergency response and road clearance operations.
- Natural Disasters (Earthquake, Flood, Landslide): Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides can cause severe damage or blockages on roads. Rapid assessment and repair efforts are crucial to restore normal traffic conditions and ensure the safety of road users.
- Fires: Fires, either from nearby forests or along the roadside, can spread to the highway, posing a danger to travelers and disrupting traffic. Having firefighting equipment and trained personnel ready is essential for quick response and control.
- Chemical and Hazardous Material Spills: Accidents involving vehicles carrying hazardous materials can lead to chemical spills. These spills pose environmental and health risks, making it critical to have gas detectors, containment equipment, and evacuation plans in place.
- Infrastructure Collapses: Collapses of bridges, tunnels, or road sections can occur, causing significant hazards and blocking traffic. Prompt rescue operations and structural assessments are necessary to manage such emergencies effectively.
- Power and Energy Outages: Power outages affecting road lighting or traffic signals can lead to dangerous driving conditions. Backup power systems and emergency lighting plans are vital to maintain safety and order.
- Winter Weather Conditions (Heavy Snow, Icing): Severe winter weather conditions like heavy snowfall and ice can render roads impassable or hazardous. Coordinated snow plowing, salting, and real-time traffic updates are necessary to keep roads clear and safe.
- Sabotage and Terrorist Attacks: Acts of sabotage or terrorist attacks targeting highways can cause major disruptions and pose serious safety threats. Immediate security measures and coordination with law enforcement are crucial for handling such incidents.
- Vehicle and Equipment Failures: Failure of construction or maintenance equipment can lead to hazardous situations and delays. Regular maintenance schedules and the availability of backup equipment are essential for continuous operation.



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- Injuries and Traumas: Injuries from flying debris, machinery accidents, or other hazards are possible. Having first aid kits, trained medical personnel, and emergency medical procedures in place is necessary to handle such incidents.

## 4.2 Emergency Response Teams

In workplaces covered by the Regulation on Emergency Situations in Workplaces, four teams should be designated to respond to emergencies. These are:

- Extinguishing team
- Rescue team
- Protection team
- First aid team

The number of personnel in these teams will vary based on the hazard class of the project and the number of employees indicated by the NACE code. This Project falls under the very hazardous class, therefore, according to the Regulation on Emergency Situations in Workplaces, the number of support personnel assigned for Firefighting, Rescue, and Protection teams in very hazardous workplaces should be 1 person for every 30 employees.

For determining the number of support personnel in the first aid team, the First Aid Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 29.7.2015 and numbered 29429 is considered. According to this regulation, very hazardous workplaces must have 1 first aider for every 10 employees. The designated first aid personnel must have a first aid certificate obtained through training in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry, and they should be capable of applying the learned practices.

The employer appoints support personnel according to the principles of the First Aid Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 29.07.2015 and numbered 29429. Each team has a team leader. To ensure necessary coordination among teams during emergencies, individuals responsible for the protection team are designated by the employer.

The nearest hospitals to the project site for each sub-project are shown separately on the map and shared in Appendix-1, Appendix-2, Appendix-3, Appendix-4 and Appendix-5 respectively.

The emergency contact numbers and the lists and contact information of the emergency teams should be organized according to the list in Appendix-6 and the most up-to-date version should be posted on the emergency boards.





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## 5 EMERGENCIES

### 5.1 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 environmental, health, and safety (EHS) Manager/emergency coordinator.

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 coordinator.
- 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 coordinator.
- 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).



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- 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.

## 5.2 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 in the nearest sheltered area until the earthquake effect passes.
- Stay away from large and heavy materials that can tip over or fall.
- Protect yourself next to a solid table, furniture, or similar objects and hold on to it.
  - The things to be done by employees in areas with materials that may fall (e.g., aisles, stockrooms) are listed below: Get down to the wall
  - Do not stand on the threshold (the door may slam and cause injured).
  - Do not stand under shelves 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.



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- 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.

### 5.3 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 team leader. Power lines will be cut off by the instruction of the team leader. Employees who are stuck will be rescued by the rescue team. The first aid team will respond to the injured employees. The accumulated water will be evacuated by the emergency team.

The employees should take the actions below.

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

### 5.4 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.

### 5.5 Environmental Pollution and Chemicals

#### Emergency Response Methods

In the event of environmental pollution, the Project EHS Manager/emergency coordinator will be informed. The emergency coordinator leads the environmental team. The EHS team/OHS expert 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.



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- Ensure that response personnel are wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Ensure that the spill response kits are available on site.
- 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.
- Firefighting 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.

## 5.6 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.

## 5.7 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 coordinator.





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- Help, if necessary, when the response team arrives.
- Avoid actions that will delay the intervention of the casualty.

## 5.8 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).

## 5.9 Food Poisoning

### Emergency Response Methods

- It is important that workers showing symptoms of food poisoning immediately report to the occupational health and safety unit or the responsible person. Prompt action should be taken and emergency teams should be informed.
- It is important for the personnel in the workplace to receive basic first aid training and to have the knowledge to perform appropriate first aid procedures for individuals showing symptoms of food poisoning.
- The safety of the area where individuals showing symptoms of food poisoning are located should be ensured, and entry of other employees should be prevented. This helps to bring the situation under control and protects other workers.
- Individuals with severe symptoms of food poisoning should seek medical attention immediately. Emergency teams should ensure that individuals are directed to a healthcare facility.
- A detailed investigation of the causes of food poisoning incidents is important to prevent similar incidents from recurring. This helps in preventing similar situations in the future.
- It is important to record and report all information related to food poisoning incidents. This provides information to relevant authorities and helps in taking necessary precautions.

## 5.10 Accidental Explosion

### Emergency Response Methods

- Organize the evacuation of building according to foreseen plans and call emergency response coordinator.
- Gather persons and count them.



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- 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.

### 5.11 Communicable Diseases

- Employees should receive regular training on the symptoms, prevention methods, and rules of communicable diseases. These trainings ensure employees are aware and help in effectively implementing preventive measures. Importance should be given to the use of PPE.
- Employees should be encouraged to practice personal hygiene measures such as regular handwashing, use of hand sanitizer, and frequent reminders of hygienic practices.
- Commonly used equipment and tools should be regularly disinfected. Especially, there is a risk of spreading communicable diseases on tools and equipment shared among workers. Personal belongings should not be shared.
- Employees should be constantly reminded to fully comply with occupational health and safety rules. This is important to protect the health of employees and other workers.
- Mechanisms for recognizing and monitoring disease symptoms should be established among staff, employees, and the general population. Regular monitoring of the health status of employees and immediate reporting of any symptoms ensures early detection of potential cases and limits the spread of the disease.
- It is important to report the outbreak situation to occupational health and safety departments and relevant public health authorities. These organizations will take the necessary steps to control and prevent the spread of the outbreak.
- It is important to quickly isolate and quarantine individuals showing symptoms of communicable diseases. This prevents the spread of the disease and protects public health.



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## 6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

When both external and internal stakeholders experience problems, concerns, or difficulties in providing their contact information, identification information, complaints submitted by stakeholders will be initially evaluated and recorded as anonymous complaints or anonymous suggestions.

Stakeholders can send all their wishes and complaints, without specifying their names, to the wish-complaint boxes placed at specific points for external stakeholders or via hotline.

Grievances are received anonymously and assessed by applying the steps defined in the workflow. Within the scope of the complaint, it will be evaluated through investigation / examination processes and each stage will be recorded in the complaint mechanism system. Third parties will not be informed about complaints that need to be kept confidential.

When the complaint is concluded, although there will be no formal feedback on the solution to be implemented, if it is an issue that needs to be informed by the public and if deemed necessary, it can be announced to the stakeholders through common boards/ public and general communication tools.

During the construction and operation phases of the Project, there will be communication tools such as a public relations office and a project website. In addition to this, grievances can be filed through the interviews by face-to-face, on-line or telephone. Grievance forms will also be found in easily accessible places such as common usage areas in the settlements, public relation office and Project management office. The Complaint Notification Form will be kept in print where these boxes are located and will be used for the submission of both anonymous and public complaints.

Detailed information about the grievance redress mechanism can be found in the project-level prepared Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) (CNR-KGM-TERRRP-SEP-001).



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## 7 TRAINING

### **Construction Phase**

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.

### **Operation Phase**

During the operation phase of the project, regular training on environment, social, occupational health and safety issues will continue to be provided to all employees. Training on emergency preparedness and response will include the following elements:

- General emergency awareness training
- Fire safety and response training
- First aid training
- Evacuation procedures training
- Natural disaster preparedness training
- Hazardous materials handling training
- Accident and incident management training
- Emergency communication protocols training
- Drills and simulations
- Crisis management and coordination training

These trainings will be provided to inform all personnel about emergency response and planning. Emergency drills related to emergencies such as earthquakes and fires will be regularly planned and implemented during the operation phase as well. Incidents such as work accidents, hazardous situations, and near misses that may occur on site will be regularly recorded, and the training program will be updated in light of this information.





## 8 DRILLS AND EXERCISES

Emergency preparations are performed through drills. The appointed teams gather at least twice a year and perform the drill. During the drill, scenarios are determined for all natural disasters and unnatural disasters. Within the framework of these scenarios, applications are performed, and solutions are proposed to address issues that may arise during the disasters, and they are resolved as part of the evaluations. All information related to these solutions is shared with the employees. Planning of emergency drills are recorded with the Annual Training Plan (see Table 3). Drills are held at least twice a year in order to ensure that the implementation steps of the prepared emergency plan can be followed regularly and implemented. The exercises are audited and reviewed, and necessary corrective and preventive actions are taken. Date of the drill and the exercise, along with the arrangements made to address observed deficiencies, are documented. Emergency plans are revised, and the required corrections are made based on the experiences gained and the issues identified during the drills.

Evacuation drills are held twice a year. Place, time of exercise, participating Emergency Response Team members, names of other officials, and results of the exercise are recorded in the "Exercise Minutes." Recommendations for reducing evacuation time and improving overall checks are also made. Fire drills will be conducted according to scenarios determined at the workplace. Fire drills will be held at least twice a year. All personnel will participate in the drill according to the scenario, and their actions will be monitored to reflect real-life conditions. Based on the reports prepared after the drills, deficiencies and erroneous behaviors will be identified, and it is expected that each drill will be more successful than the previous one.

**Table 3. Annual Training Program**

Types of Drill	Frequency
Fire	Twice a year
Earthquake	Twice a year
Evacuation	Twice a year
Rescue	Twice a year
Spill	Twice a year
Accident	Once a year



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## 9 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 to KGM RIU by the contractor in a monthly manner or whenever necessary. During the operation phase, all drills, audits, and trainings will be reported to KGM RIU monthly by the EHS team.

AiIB and KGM will be promptly notified of any incident or accident related to the Project that 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 and operation 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. As per KGM's or AiIB's request, a report on the incident or accident together with measures proposed 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 Project'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.

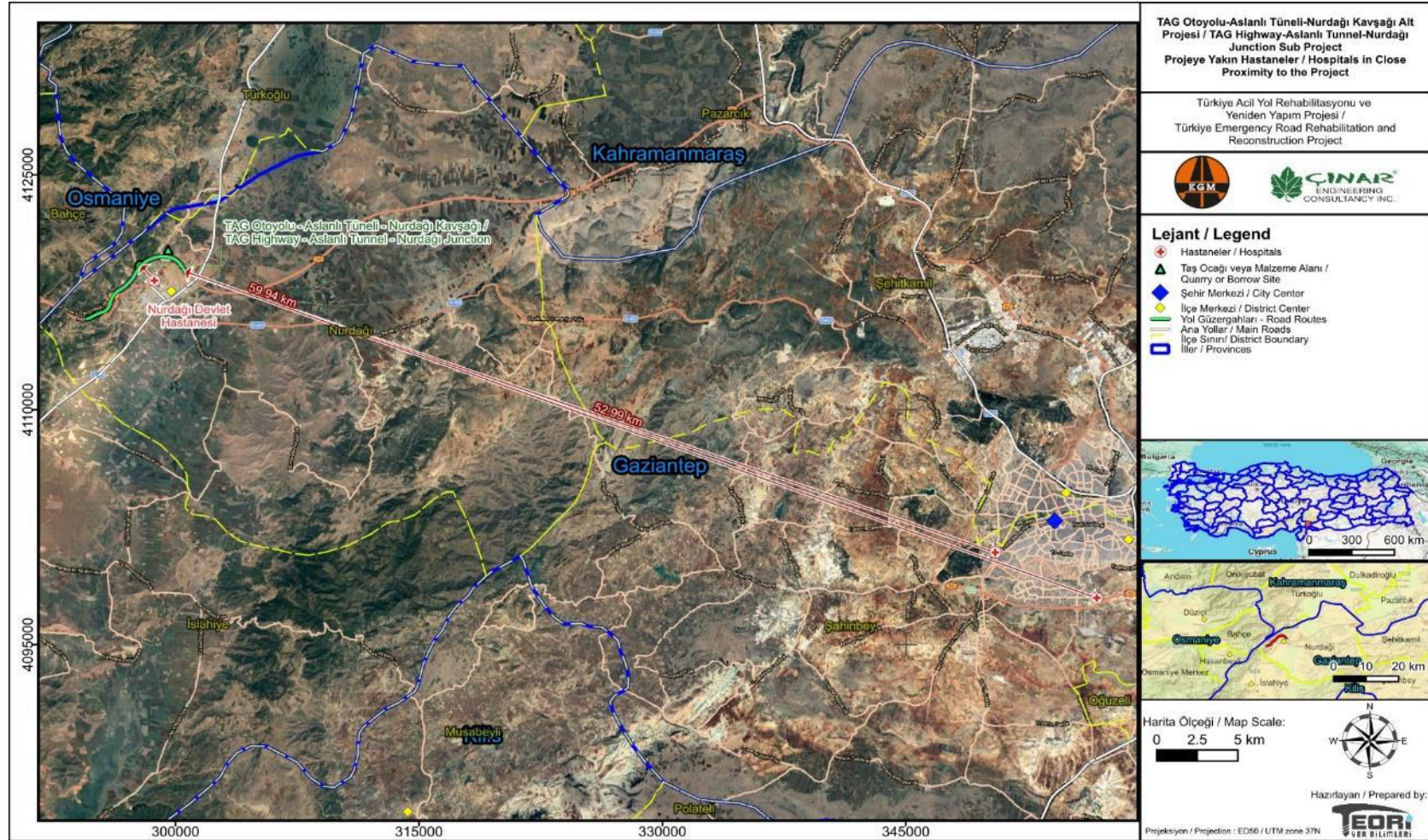
This Plan is a living document, and the responsibilities, procedures and compliance actions shall be updated as required, for instance, in case of a change in the applicable legislative requirements and standards. In general, the expected review and update frequency is determined as at least once in a year. However, it should be noted that immediately following an emergency, if an additional need arises without waiting for the predetermined frequency, the EHS Team will review the plan and report their assessment to the Project Manager. If an update is necessary, it will be ensured by the contractor during the construction phase and by KGM RIU during the operation phase.

During the operation phase, the EHS Manager and EHS team, and during the construction phase, the contractor and the contractor's OHS expert are responsible for being fully aware of the content of this plan, ensuring that personnel receive appropriate training, and ensuring that procedures are implemented to comply with this plan.

Regular monitoring and audit activities will be carried out in compliance with the ESMP in order to ensure the implementation of this EPRP.



## APPENDIX-1 NEAR HOSPITALS AROUND THE TARSUS-ADANA-GAZİANTEP (TAG) HIGHWAY SUB-PROJECT AREA (P1)



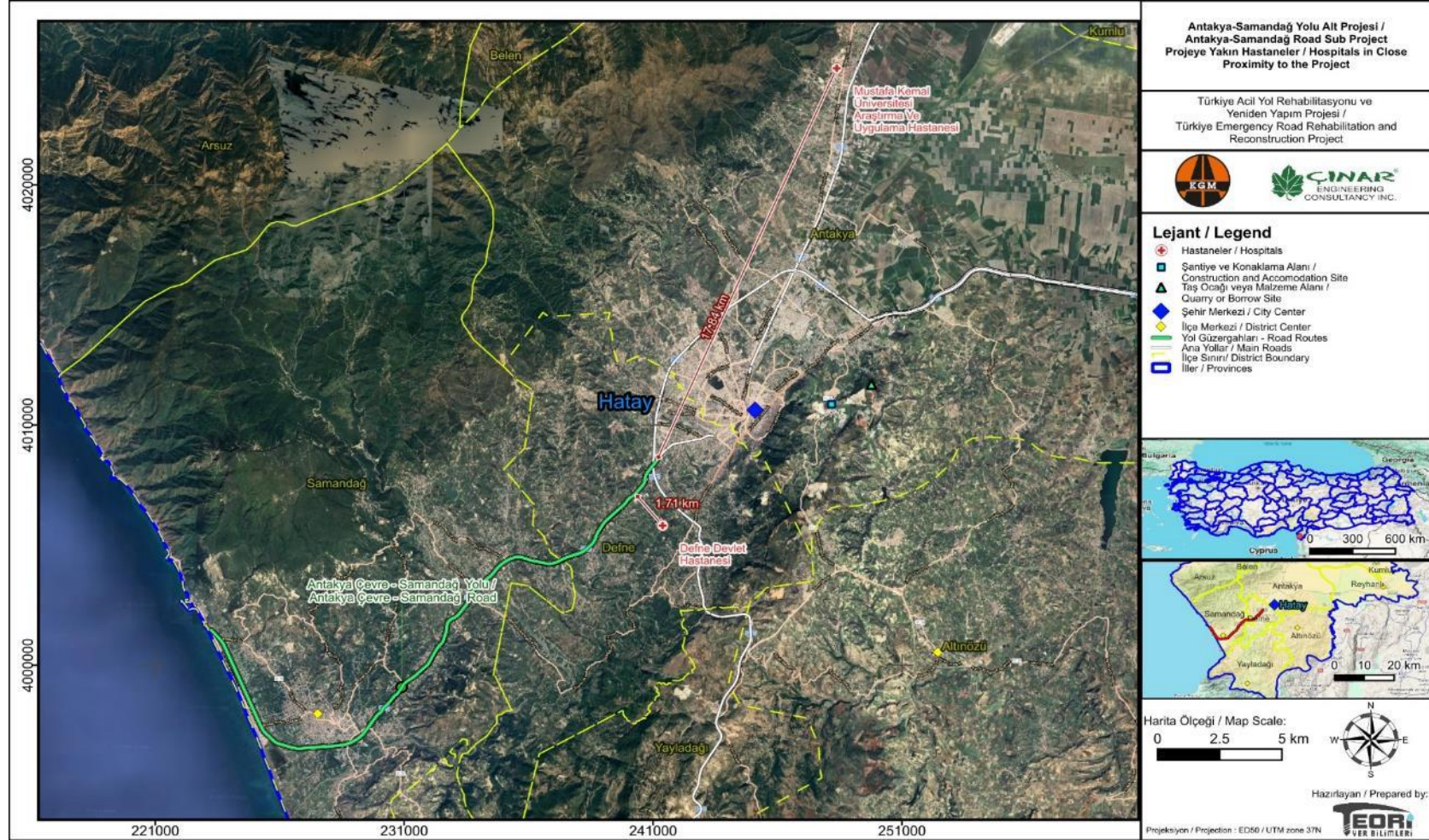


## APPENDIX-2 NEAR HOSPITALS AROUND THE ISLAHIYE-HASSA-KIRIKHAN ROAD, HATAY AIRPORT ROAD-ANTAKYA-REYHANLI ROAD SUB-PROJECT AREA (P2)



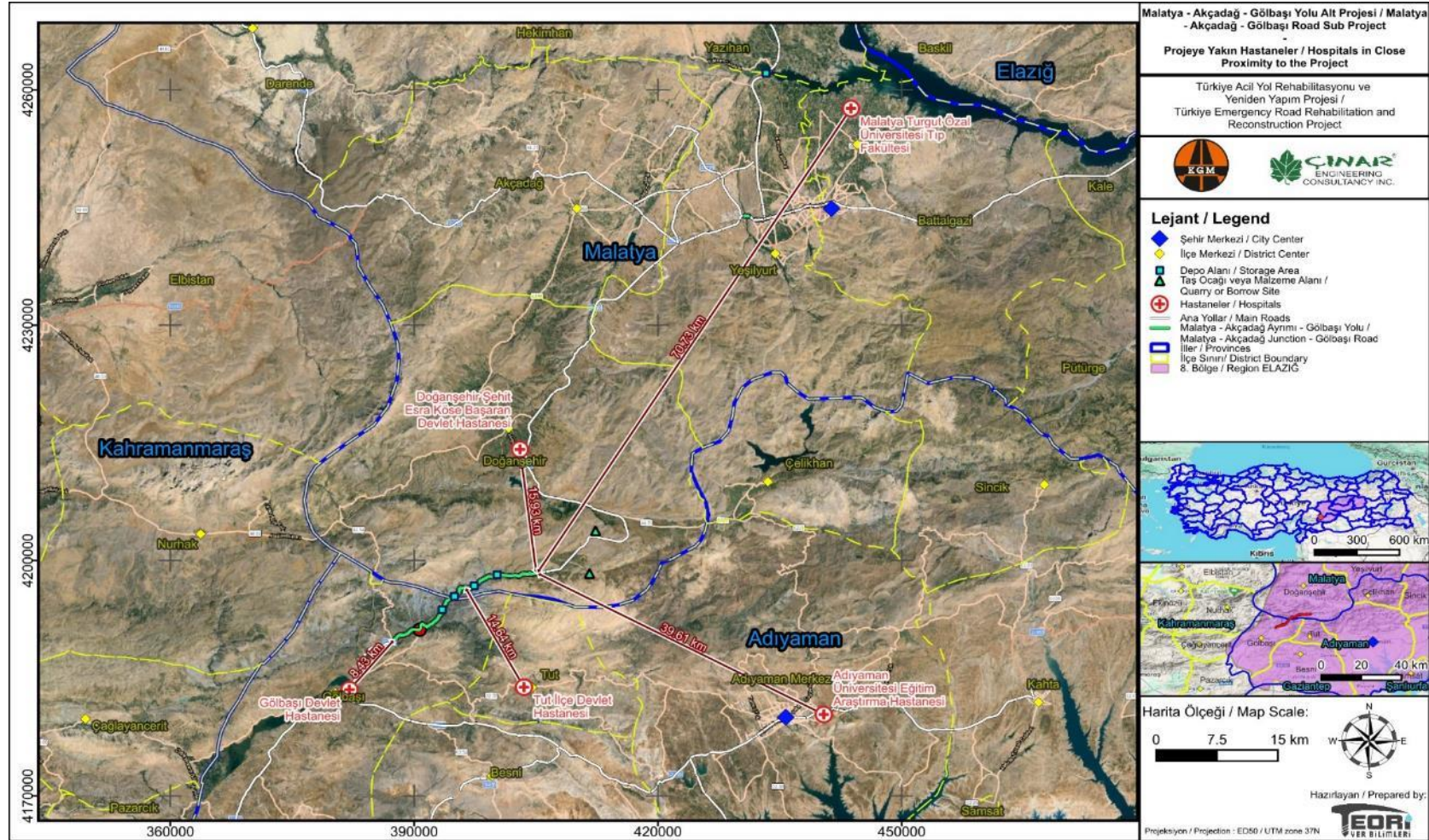


## APPENDIX-3 NEAR HOSPITALS AROUND THE ANTAKYA-SAMANDAĞ ROAD SUB-PROJECT AREA (P3)





## APPENDIX-4 NEAR HOSPITALS AROUND THE MALATYA-AKÇADAĞ-GÖLBAŞI ROAD & ERKENEK TUNNEL SUB-PROJECT AREA (P4)





## APPENDIX-5 NEAR HOSPITALS AROUND THE TOHMA-AĞIN-BEYLERDERESİ BRİDGES SUB-PROJECT AREA (P5)



## APPENDIX-6 EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

<b>EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS</b>	
<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
AMBULANCE	112
FIRE BRIGADE	112
EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (MANAGER)	PROJECT MANAGER
EMERGENCY CHIEF	PROJECT OHS MANAGER

<b>EXTINGUISHING TEAM</b>				
<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>TEAM MEMBER</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

<b>RESCUE TEAM</b>				
<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>TEAM MEMBER</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

<b>PROTECTION TEAM</b>				
<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>TEAM MEMBER</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

<b>FIRST AID TEAM</b>				
<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>TEAM MEMBER</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NUMBER</b>
1			TEAM LEADER	
2			TEAM LEADER ASS.	

