#### **ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY**

•We contribute to the low-carbon energy production of all our business stakeholders with our products and services while managing all our activities in accordance with the relevant environmental legislation and international standards.

•We ensure that the technologies we use are environmentally friendly, and we attach great importance to innovation and R&D studies in this context.

•We take into account risks and opportunities related to the environment and climate change in our decision-making processes.

•We protect natural resources by minimizing waste generation with the aim of preventing and reducing pollution at its source, and ensuring the reuse and the return to the economy of resources. With all these, we emulate circular economy in our products and services.

•Together with all our stakeholders, subcontractors and suppliers, we take care to develop the concept of social responsibility to protect the environment, increase climate change and environmental awareness, and ensure that our working environment is environmentally friendly.

•We evaluate the impacts of all our planned investments on biodiversity, the environment and the biosphere during the project phase, and carry out studies to reduce these impacts during construction/implementation, operation and post-operation.

•We care about resource efficiency in all our processes within the scope of preventing and combating climate change in the entire value chain, and accordingly, we calculate our production-related greenhouse gas emissions and develop targets and projects to reduce them.

•We adopt the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focused on combating climate change, and we contribute to the fight against climate change nationally and internationally with our products and services focused on green technology and low-carbon energy production.

•We're leading the fight against climate change in Turkey and the world, and support projects in this field by establishing collaborations and partnerships with national and international public institutions and organizations, private sector companies, academia, and non-governmental organizations.

T.R. CONSTITUTION Article 56: Everyone has the right to live in a healthy and balanced environment. It is the duty of the State and citizens to improve the environment, protect environmental health and prevent environmental pollution. Our region has determined as its own policy to carry out all its activities without harming the environment.

#### WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENT?

The environment is the physical, biological, social, economic and cultural setting in which people and other beings maintain their relationships and interact throughout their lives. Simply put, it is everything our eyes see, it is our surroundings.

#### Some Waste Types

Paper: Cardboard, newspapers, notes, books, etc.

(Paper cups aren't paper waste, they're in the non-recyclable waste category)

Glass: Jars, bottles, drinkware, etc.

Metal: Aluminum cans, cans, staples, sheet materials, etc.

Organic Waste: Fruits, vegetables, other food waste, plant waste, etc.

Non-recyclable Wastes: Paper cups, tissues, wet wipes, tape, greasy food containers, etc.

Other: Batteries, toners, electronic waste, waste oil, composite waste, etc.





#### WASTE MANAGEMENT & ZERO-WASTE MANAGEMENT

It is a management method that includes reducing waste at its source, separating it according to its characteristics, collection, temporary storage, intermediate storage, recovery, transportation, disposal and post-disposal control, and similar processes.



### **HAZARDOUS WASTE**

Wastes that pose a risk to human health and the environment due to their carcinogenic, toxic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, irritating, etc. properties are called hazardous wastes.

The types of hazardous waste that are likely to be generated in our activities are given below:

•Packaging contaminated with hazardous materials (paint cans, chemical containers, oil cans and barrels, etc.),

·Waste such as cloth, gloves, rags, work clothes contaminated with hazardous substances.

·Paint and varnish residues,

Organic solvents,

Batteries and accumulators.

Fluorescent lamps,

Toners, cartridges,

Medical waste.

# For a *Sustainable* Future, Environment society





## **Air Pollution**

The main sources of air pollution are industry, agriculture, traffic, and energy use from fossil fuels. The effects of air pollution include global warming and climate change, greenhouse effect, acid rain, and an increase in respiratory diseases.

What We Can Do:

•Activities to raise awareness in society should be carried out,

•Renewable energy sources should be used instead of fossil fuels.

Public transport usage should be increased,

•Industrial facilities should be established in areas far from residential areas, and industrial establishments should be prevented from releasing their waste into the air without ensuring suitable conditions,

•Measurements of vehicle exhaust emissions should be taken regularly,

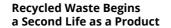
•Attention should be paid to saving energy,

•Substances that damage the ozone layer should not be used,

•Green spaces should be increased, forest fires should be prevented,

•Fuel boilers and vehicles should be maintained periodically, ·Buildings should be insulated.





Wastes That are Stored Appropriately According to Their Types are Sent to the **Relevant Recycling Factories** to be Transformed into **Raw Materials** 

## Soil Pollution

All kinds of technical and ecological pressures and events that reduce the productivity of the soil and deteriorate the soil properties are described as soil pollution or soil contamination.

What We Can Do:

·Social awareness about soil pollution should be raised,

•Information should be provided about pesticides and fertilization,

•Solid wastes must be disposed of in appropriate areas in accordance with legislation,

•Wastewater shouldn't be discharged into the soil without treatment,

 Settlements and industrial areas should not be established on fertile agricultural lands,

Green spaces and forests should be broadened,

·Household and industrial waste should be collected and managed in a way that does not harm the soil.



Yes There Are, But Are You Separating Your Waste Correctly?

Ves No

If Your Answer is YES, You're a Part of the Cycle.

> Waste is Stored in Temporary Waste **Storage Areas and** Is Sent to Licensed Waste Facilities.

## Water Pollution

Increasing population and industrialization increase the pressure on water, and wastewater discharged into nature without adequate treatment causes water pollution. Water pollution can cause ecological balance disruption, infectious and fatal diseases, the death of aquatic creatures and the extinction of some species, a decrease in animal diversity, and the depletion of freshwater resources.

What We Can Do

•Activities to raise awareness in society should be carried out,

•Domestic and industrial waste shouldn't be released into nature without treatment,

·Legal imperatives and inspections should be increased,

- ·Waste reduction and recycling should become widespread,
- •Unnecessary use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture should be restricted,
- Settlements should not be allowed near water sources. Population planning should be done.

Noise pollution, or sound pollution, is the propagation of noise or sound with ranging impacts on the activity of human or animal life, most of which are harmful to a degree. Not every noise or sound can be considered noise pollution. - World Health Organization (WHO)

What We Can Do:

•Public awareness about noise pollution should be raised, Car usage and unnecessary honking should be reduced, •Soundproof glass or appropriate insulation materials should be used in homes and workplaces,



•Care should be taken to locate noisy establishments outside the city,

•Sensitivity should be shown in the design phase to reduce the noises coming from technological devices such as machines and devices.





