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A. PURPOSE

The purpose is to ensure the collection, transportation, temporary storage and *suitable disposal* of hazardous wastes arising from ÇATES *Power Plant Site and subcontractor activities* in accordance with the *Waste Management Regulation of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change*, in a manner that is not harmful to the environment.

B. SCOPE

The scope is the controlled collection, storage and *suitable disposal* of hazardous wastes arising from ÇATES *Power Plant Site and subcontractor activities*.

c. **RESPONSIBILITIES**

All ÇATES personnel are responsible for the implementation of this procedure.

D. IMPLEMENTATION

The collection, transportation, temporary storage and *suitable disposal* of hazardous, recyclable (packaging wastes) and domestic wastes arising from ÇATES *Power Plant Site and subcontractor activities* in accordance with the *Waste Management Regulation of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change* in a manner that is not harmful to the environment must be ensured.

The wastes are determined based on the waste codes, colors and types below, and disposed of in suitably colored waste barrels.

Filled containers are sent to the facility waste storage area.

- 1. Mixed Packaging Waste (BLUE CONTAINER),
- 2. Organic Wastes (BROWN CONTAINER)
- 3. Non-Recyclable Wastes (GRAY CONTAINER)
- 4. Hazardous wastes (RED CONTAINER)

THE HIERARCHY OF WASTE CODE DETERMINATION AND COMMENTS ON WASTE CODES

I. The Hierarchy of Waste Code Determination

Below specified waste code determination hierarchy is applied in order to determine the waste code corresponding to a waste in the Annex-4 waste list;

- (1) In sections from 01 to 12 or from 17 to 20, the source of the waste and the suitable six-digit waste code are determined.
- (2) If a suitable waste code cannot be found in sections from 01 to 12 or from 17 to 20 in order to determine the waste code, sections 13, 14 and 15 are observed.
 - (3) If a suitable waste code cannot be found in these sections either, the waste is evaluated according to section 16.
- (4) If the waste cannot be identified in section 16 either, the appropriate waste code in the waste list, which complies with the main activity codes and ends with "99-wastes not otherwise identified", is used with the approval of the Ministry. It is mandatory to document whether wastes that end with 99 are hazardous by analyzing based on the concentration values in Annex-3/B.

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II. Waste Code Comments

The comments on the markings next to the six-digit waste codes in the Annex-4 waste list are as below;

Asterisk (*) marking: Wastes with an asterisk (*) marking next to the six-digit waste code are hazardous wastes.

(A) marking: This marking in the "Comments" column on the same line as the six-digit waste code indicates that the waste is definitely hazardous. Wastes marked with this are classified as definitely hazardous without analysis.

(M) marking: This marking in the "Comments" column on the same line as the six-digit waste code indicates that the waste is potentially hazardous. In order to determine whether the wastes marked with this are hazardous or not, a study is carried out to determine the hazardous properties of the waste set forth in Article 11 of this Regulation.

Wastes ending with 99: Wastes with a six-digit waste code ending with 99 specify wastes that have not been classified as hazardous or non-hazardous waste, and are not otherwise defined in the list. When using this waste code, the provisions of the "Waste Code Determination Hierarchy" and Article 12 of this Regulation apply.

Blue Container-Packaging

Waste codes:

(15 01 01, 15 01 02, 15 01 03, 15 01 04, 15 01 05, 15 01 06, 15 01 07)

Waste nylon packaging, waste plastic jerrycan (industrial oil-free, chemical-free, others), plastic bags, plastic bottles, nylon sacks, detergent boxes, plastic-metal cooking oil drums, plastic-metal foodstuff jars, parcels, cardboard, paper, juice cartons, cigarette cases, newspapers, magazines, etc.





Organic (Bio-degradable) wastes are the residues of food and beverages, i.e. food residues from both the cafeteria and on-site, residues of an eaten apple, and tea and coffee waste in the field offices and resting areas. They may not be disposed of in municipal waste containers.

Municipal wastes





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Brown containers-Hazardous wastes



Waste Code: 15 01 10*A- Contaminated containers, Empty Used Paint Cans, Thinner, Oil Tins-Barrels, Detergent Boxes, Empty Chemical Bottles

Waste Code: 15 02 02*M- Oil Painted Cloths, Oily Absorbent Cloths, Oily Filter Materials, Cleaning Cloths (Dirty Cotton Waste), Protective Clothing (Gloves, Clothes, etc.)

Waste Code: 20 01 21* A- Fluorescent lamps and other mercury-

containing waste

Waste Code: 16 01 07* A- Vehicle Waste Oil Filters

Waste Code: 13 01 13, 13 02 08 * A- Other waste hydraulic oils,

motor oils

Waste Code: 16 05 06*A- Laboratory chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances, including mixtures of laboratory chemicals

Waste Code: 19 01 11, 17 05 03, 13 07 01* A- Fuel Oil Waste Waste Code: 20 01 25*A – Cafeteria oils and fats (frying oils, etc.)



Waste batteriesaccumulators



Waste Code: 16 06 01*A- Lead batteries and accumulators

1. In order to ensure the disposal and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators, waste batteries and accumulators are collected separately at the source.

Waste battery containers are separated from hazardous wastes, and disposed of in waste battery collection containers located in health units, administrative buildings, electrical maintenance and operating control units. Waste batteries taken to the waste storage area are delivered to TAP association's waste battery collection centers (Muslu Primary School, Zonguldak Municipality, Çatalağzı Thermal Power Plant Operations Directorate, BİM) or licensed companies.

Medical WASTE



Waste Code: 18 01 03*A- Medical Waste

Medical Wastes: All wastes generated by medical facilities, research institutions and health laboratories are considered medical wastes. Medical wastes shall under no circumstances be mixed with household wastes, packaging wastes and hazardous wastes.

MEDICAL WASTES are collected in ÇATES Power Plant workplace HEALTH UNIT (INFIRMARY) and delivered to licensed companies.

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Non-recyclable (Other) wastes are swept cleaning residues, wet towels and wipes, kitchenware and accessory waste such as ceramics and porcelain, cigarette butts or napkins used in washrooms. THEY ARE DISPOSED OF IN MUNICIPAL WASTE CONTAINERS.

- 2. Scrap waste is collected in scrap vessels separated by type, and then sent to the scrap yard using the following method.
- a) All units must first sort metal waste into used and unused (scrap) in accordance with the scrap sales workflow diagram,
- b) The commissions specified in the scrap sales workflow diagram are established, and then materials that can be used and scrap materials are sorted by the commissions.
- c) Scrap should be collected in waste collection containers, which will be stored separately according to the type of scrap that is likely to be generated in their units, in leak-proof waste collection containers that will not come into contact with rain and will prevent metal dust from leaking to the ground, and materials sorted as scrap by the Commissions specified in the scrap sales workflow diagram must be sent to the warehouse-waste area by signing this instruction and the required forms,
- d) Scraps that need to be sorted based on their types;
 - Copper, copper shavings
 - Aluminum
 - Iron-sheet-section scrap
 - Iron shavings
 - Manganese material
 - Electronic waste (computer, monitor, etc.)
 - Unstripped aluminum cable
 - Stainless steel scrap
 - Unstripped copper cable
 - Red sawdust
 - Transformer
 - Scrap accumulator
 - Rubber band with textile cord
 - Rubber band with steel cord
 - Waste rubber
 - Contaminated metal (scrap that was oiled, came into contact with hazardous waste such as chemicals, paint, etc.)
- e) Scraps that were sorted according to their types, are weighed by type on the scale and sent to the warehouse area with a scrap delivery form,

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