

# **LÜLEBURGAZ POWER PLANT OPERATION BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN**

## **1.1 Entrance**

The site is located in Kırklareli Province, Lüleburgaz District, Yeni Mahalle, D-100 Highway, at 17F address, covering an area of 43504 m<sup>2</sup> with a closed area of 8873 m<sup>2</sup>. The facility operates in the field of electricity energy and steam production and includes 2 coal-fired boilers for steam production, 1 natural gas-fired Erensan steam boiler, and 1 GT4-Deltak HRSG unit for electricity production. The GT3-Desa HRSG, ST1, and ST2 electricity generation licenses were terminated in 2018.

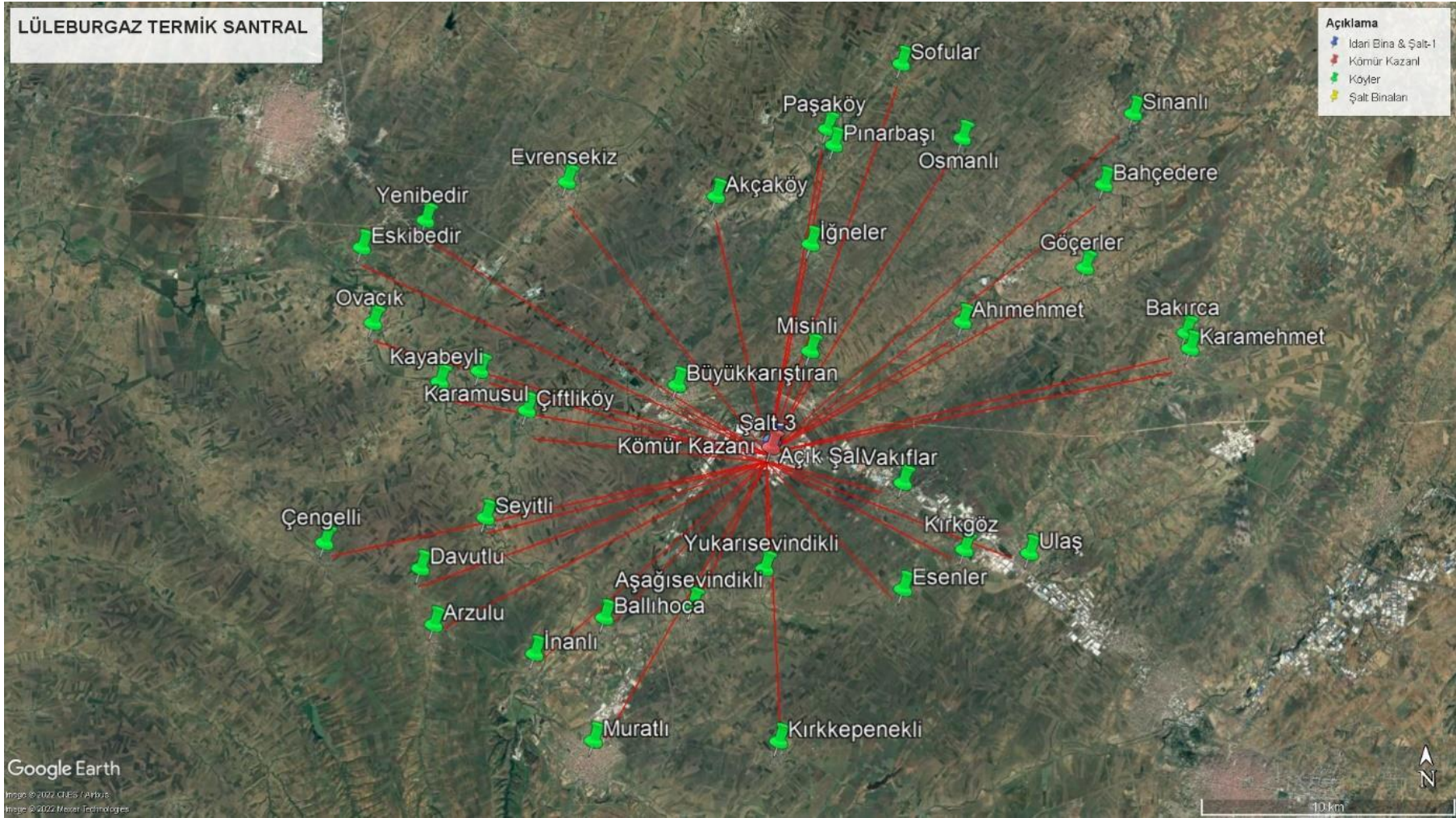
The project area is approximately 4.1 km from Büyükkarıştıran village, 3.6 km from Mislin village, 4.7 km from Vakıflar village, 8.3 km from Kırgız village, 10.4 km from Ulaş village, 7.3 km from Esenler village, 4.2 km from Yukarısevindikli village, 6.6 km from Aşağısevindikli village, 11 km from Kırkkepekli village, 12.5 km from Muratlı village, 8.9 km from Ballıhoca village, 12 km from İnanlı village, 14 km from Arzulu village, 14.6 km from Davutlu Village, 11.4 km from Seyitli village, 17.7 km from Çengelli village, 9.3 km from Çiftlikköy village, 11.5 km from Karamusul village, 13.1 km from Karabeyli village, 16.4 km from Ovacık village, 18 km from Eskibedir village, 16.2 km from Yenibedir village, 12.7 km from Evrensekiz village, 9.6 km from Akçaköy village, 7.4 km from İğneli village, 11.6 km from Pınarbaşı village, 12.4 km from Paşaköy village, 15.6 km from Sofular village, 13.6 km from Osmanlı village, 19 km from Sinanlı village, 16.6 km from Bahçedere village, 13.5 km from Göçerler village, 8.4 km from Ahımehmet village, 16.5 km from Bkırca village, and 16.4 km from Karamehmet village (Figures 2-5).

There are wetlands around the project area. The project site is approximately 15.2 km from Evrensekiz Dam, 8.6 km from Ergene River, 13.2 km from Sarılar Pond, 13.5 km from Söğüklük Stream, and 14.9 km from Çorlu Creek (Figures 6-7).



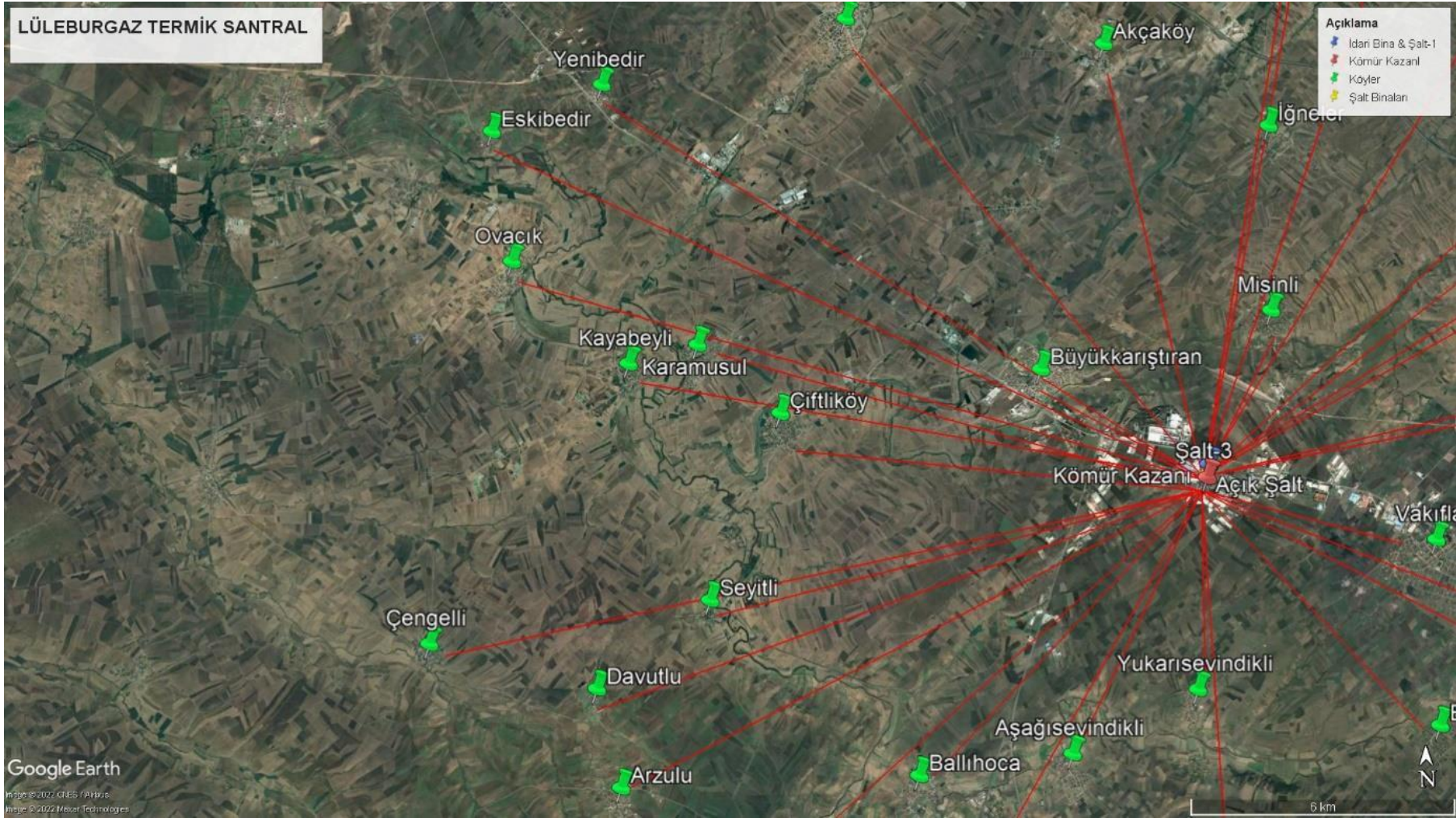
**Figure 1:** Satellite Image of the Project Area





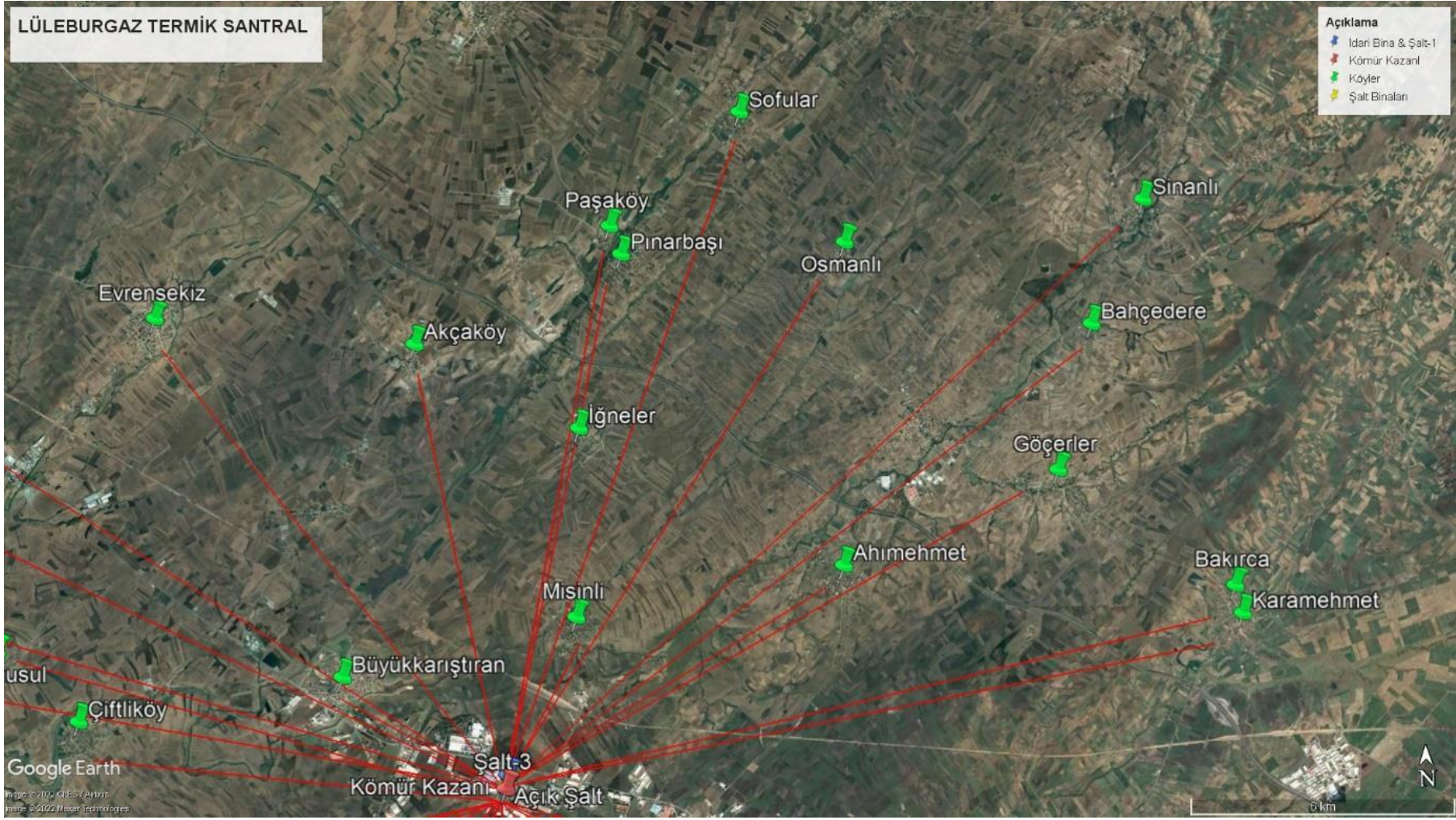
**Figure 2:** Village (Neighborhood) Settlements Near the Project Area





**Figure 3:** Village (Neighborhood) Settlements Near the Project Area



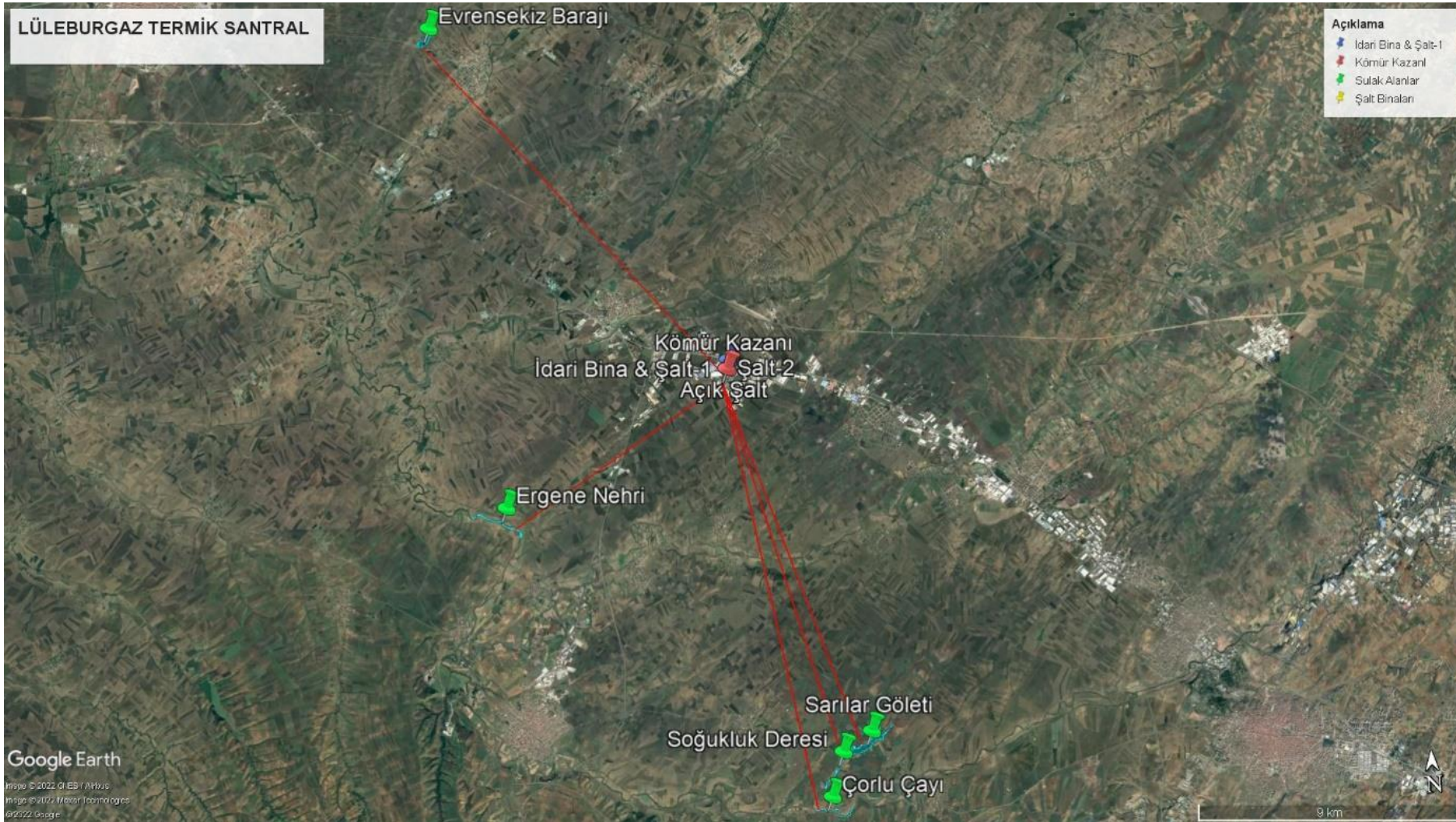


**Figure 4:** Village (Neighborhood) Settlements Near the Project Area



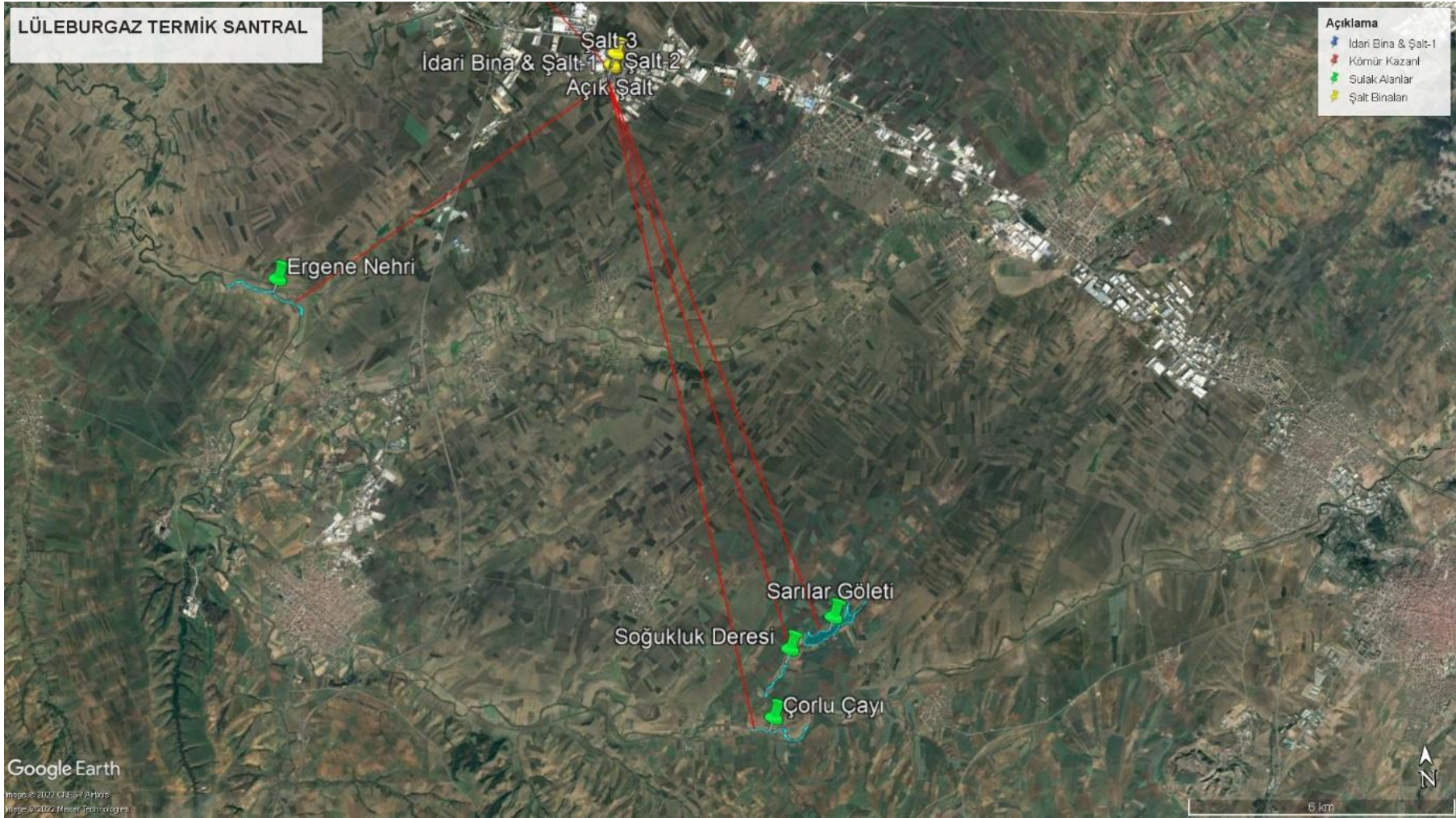






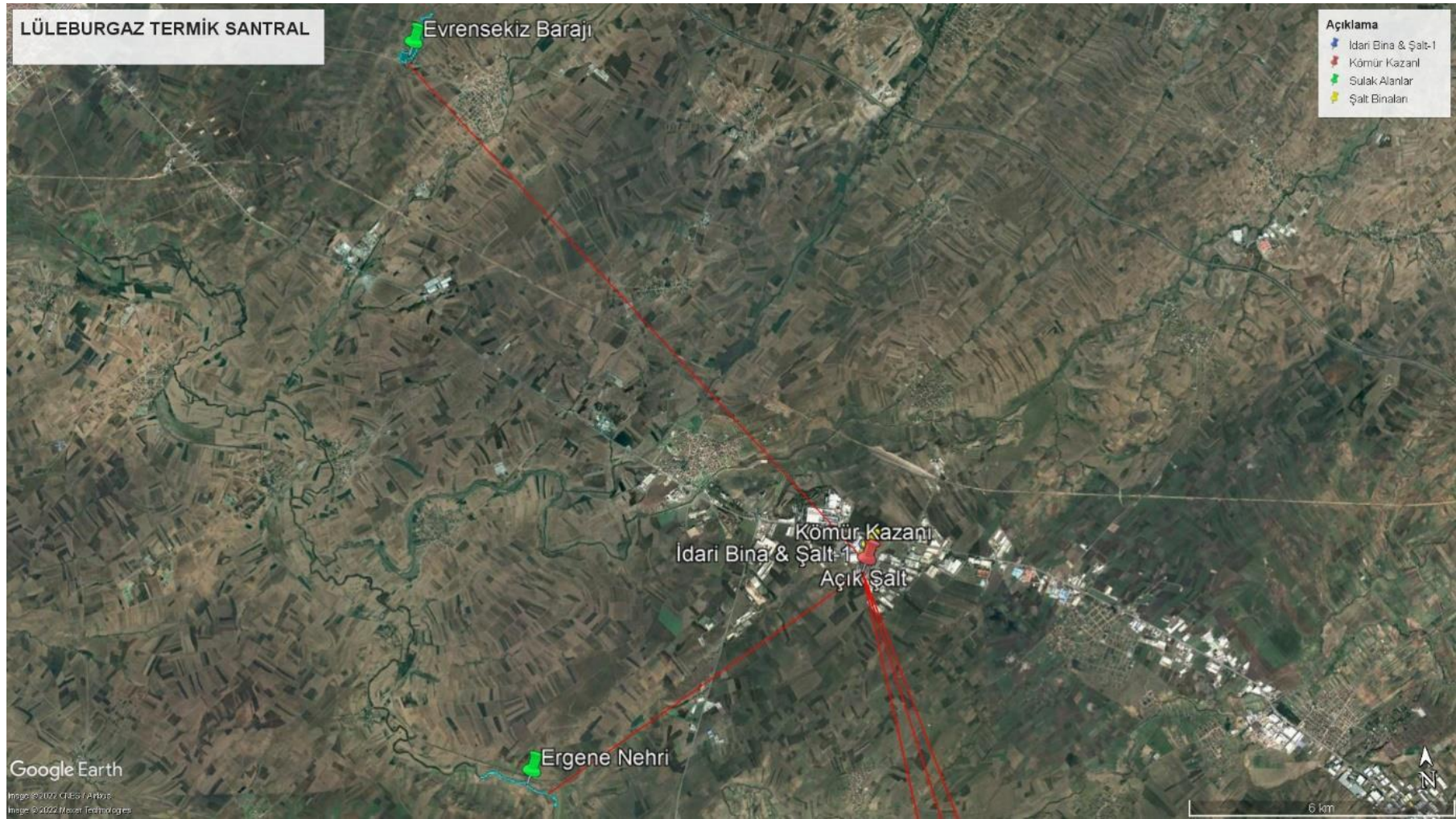
**Figure 6:** Significant Water Bodies Around the Project Area





**Figure 7:** Significant Water Bodies Around the Project Area





**Figure 8:** Significant Water Bodies Around the Project Area



## **1.2 The Relationship of the Area with Protected and Special Status Areas**

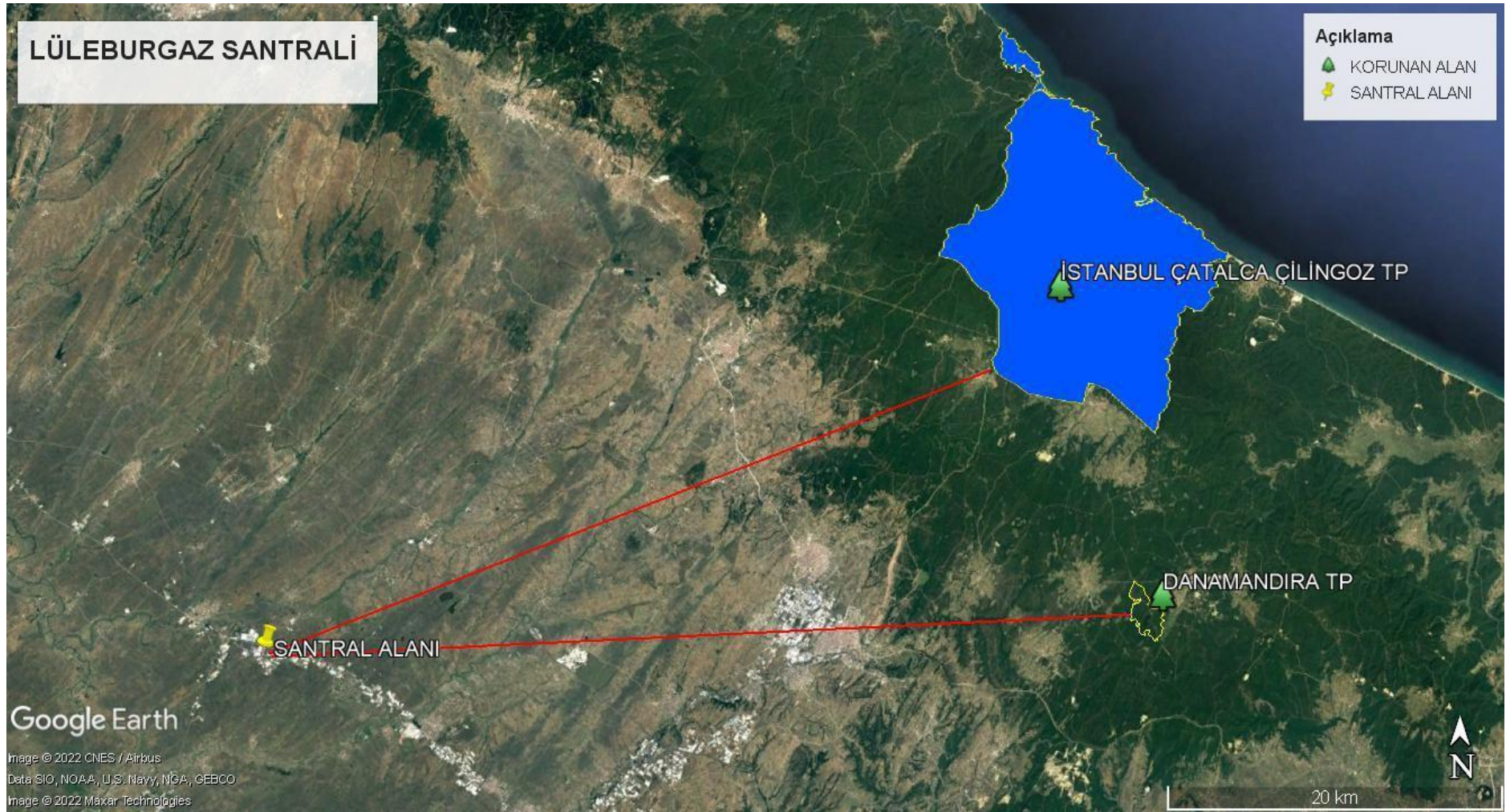
When evaluating the position of the Lüleburgaz Power Plant area in relation to the surrounding protected areas and important natural areas, it is found that the Teknos Basin Important Nature Area (INA) is 3.5 km away as the crow flies, the Istranca Mountains INA is 4.5 km away, and the Igneada Forests INA is 6.5 km away. Additionally, the Istanbul Çatalca Çilingoz Nature Park is approximately 4.5 km away as the crow flies from the project area, and the Danamandıra Nature Park is about 5 km away (Figure 8).





**Figure 9:** Satellite Image Showing the Relationship Between the Project Area and Protected Areas





**Figure 10:** Satellite Image Showing the Relationship Between the Project Area and Protected Areas



### **1.3 Identification and Classification of Habitats in the Impact Area of the Lüleburgaz Power Plant**

The facility is located in Kırklareli Province, Lüleburgaz District, Yeni Mahalle, D-100 Highway, at 17F address, covering an area of 43504 m<sup>2</sup> with a closed area of 8873 m<sup>2</sup>. The facility operates in the fields of electricity energy and steam production and includes 2 coal-fired boilers for steam production, 1 natural gas-fired Erensan steam boiler, and 1 GT4-Deltak HRSG unit for electricity production. The GT3-Desa HRSG, ST1, and ST2 electricity generation licenses were terminated in 2018.

There are 11 different habitat types in the project area. Of these habitats, 4 are natural, and 7 are modified habitats. The vegetation types, classified according to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd level codes of the EUNIS Habitat Classification, are given below (Figure 11).

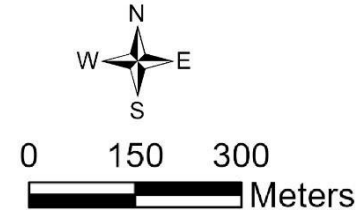


**Lüleburgaz Termik Santrali  
EUNIS Habitat Haritası**

Ölçek: 1:10,000



- \*\* Tesis binaları
- \* C2.3 : Mevsimsel olmayan yavaş akan akarsular
- \* E2 : Mezik çayırlar/bozkırlar
- \*\* E2.64 : Çimlik alanlar, park çimlikleri
- \* G5 : Antropojenik ormanlar, baltalıklar, ağaç sıraları
- \* H5 : Bitki örtüsü seyrek açıklık alanlar
- \*\* I1.3 : Yoğun olayan tarımsal yöntemlerle yetiştirilen ürünlerin ekili olduğu tarım alanları
- \*\* J2.3 : Kırsaldaki aktif kullanılan endüstriyel yapılar
- \*\* J4.2 : Yol ağları
- \*\* J4.6 : Kaldırımlar, beton yüzeyler, rekreasyon alanları
- \*\* J5.33: Su depolama tankları
- \*\* J5.42: Endüstriyel kazı sahalarından çıkan sıradışı kimyali su



**Figure 11:** Lüleburgaz Power Plant EUNIS Habitat Map 1.



### **1.3 luleburgaz power plant Effect in the field floristic biodiversity Definition**

Since the project site is located within the Organized Industrial Zone, it is not appropriate to create floristic diversity as the ground texture of the facility does not allow the growth of a floristic composition . IFC PS-6 and Guidance in terms of floristry within the project area Considering the Note 6 criteria IUCN contract in the scope of C.R. And MOST in status herb taxon , bern And Since there are no plant taxa within the scope of CITES conventions and their annexes, there is no critical habitat for species conservation.

### **1.4 luleburgaz power plant Effect in the field faunistic Defining Biodiversity**

#### **1.4.1 Amphibian**

The project area is not a suitable environment for amphibians due to intense anthropogenic pressure and structuring .

**Criterion 1: Refers to Critically Endangered (CR) and /or Endangered (EN) Species.** There are no amphibian species in the CR and/or EN category in the project area.

**Criterion 2:** Refers to Endemic and/or Narrowly Ranged Species. There are no endemic and/or narrow-range amphibian species in the project area.

**Criterion 3:** Refers to Migratory and/or Community Concentrated Species. There is no amphibian species in the project area that meets this criterion.

**Criterion 4:** Refers to Highly Threatened and /or Uniquely Rare Ecosystems. Important habitats for amphibian species in the project area are aquatic habitats. There are no aquatic habitats in the project area .



### 1.4.2 Reptiles

Project in the field endemic and/or generation in danger One reptile Type does not exist

**Criterion 1: Refers to Critically Endangered (CR) and /or Endangered (EN) Species. There are no** reptile species in the CR and/or EN category in the project area .

**Criterion 2:** Refers to Endemic and/or Narrowly Ranged Species. **There is no** endemic or narrow-ranging reptile species in the project area .

**Criterion 3:** Refers to Migratory and/or Community Concentrated Species. **There is no** reptile species in the project area that meets this criterion .

**Criterion 4:** Refers to Highly Threatened and /or Uniquely Rare Ecosystems. The project area is a completely built-up area under anthropogenic influence. There are no Highly Threatened and /or Uniquely Rare Ecosystems in the Area.

### 1.4.3 Mammals

the structured state of the region and the intense anthropogenic impact, it is unlikely that there will be any mammal species in the area, except for house mice and sewer rats, which can be seen in built-up areas close to humans. The region does not show any significant structure for mammals .

**Criterion 1: Refers to Critically Endangered (CR) and /or Endangered (EN) Species. There are no** mammal species in the CR and/or EN category in the project area .

**Criterion 2:** Refers to Endemic and/or Narrowly Ranged Species. **There are no** endemic and/or narrow-range mammal species in the project area .

**Criterion 3:** Refers to Migratory and/or Community Concentrated Species. **There is no** mammal species in the project area that meets this criterion .

**Criterion 4:** Refers to Highly Threatened and /or Uniquely Rare Ecosystems. The project area is a completely built-up area under anthropogenic influence. There are no Highly Threatened and /or Uniquely Rare Ecosystems in the Area.

**Criterion 5:** Important Evolutionary Processes

Structural features of a region, such as topography, geology, soil, temperature, vegetation, and combinations of these factors, can influence the evolutionary processes that lead to regional patterning of species and ecological traits. In some cases, distinctive spatial features have been associated with populations or subpopulations of plant and animal species that are genetically unique. Physical or spatial features have been identified as spatial catalysts for evolutionary and ecological processes, and such features are often associated with species diversity. Species (or subpopulations of species) that emerge due to the maintenance of basic evolutionary processes inherent in an area have become the main focus in recent years, along with the conservation of biodiversity, especially the process of preserving genetic diversity. By maintaining species diversity in an area, the genetic diversity within species as well as the processes that drive speciation ensure evolutionary resilience in a system, which is especially important in rapidly changing climate conditions.

For illustrative purposes, here are some potential examples of areal features associated with evolutionary processes,

Regions with high spatial heterogeneity are a positive force for speciation, as species are naturally selected for their ability to adapt and diversify.

Gradients, also known as ecotones, produce transitional habitat that is associated with the process of speciation and high species and genetic diversity.

Edaphic interfaces are areas of soil types (e.g. serpentine outcrops, limestone) that lead to the formation of unique plant communities characterized by both rarity and endemism and gypsum sediments) are special sequences.



Connection between habitats (e.g. biological corridors), especially fragmented It is important in the maintenance of habitats and metapopulations and ensures species migration and gene flow. This connection also extends across elevation and climate gradients and across crest-to- coast to coast )” also includes biological corridors.

Areas with proven importance for adaptation to climate change for both species and ecosystems are also included in this criterion.

The importance of structural features in an area that can influence evolutionary processes will be determined on a case-by-case basis, and the determination of critical habitat will be largely based on scientific knowledge. In many cases, this criterion will apply to areas that have been previously investigated and are known or suspected to be associated with unique evolutionary processes. Although systematic methods exist to measure and prioritize evolutionary processes in a field, these methods are beyond the reasonable conditions of evaluations typically conducted by the private sector.

Criterion 5 was evaluated together for Amphibians, Reptiles and Mammals. Criterion 5 involves evaluating whether the region generally contains significant evolutionary processes. The area where Lüleburgaz Power Plant is located does not show a special evolutionary process in terms of fauna. The region does not have a special geological structure or a special history and therefore does not contain a large number of critical and/or endemic species. The area has been densely built as an OIZ and has completely lost its natural structure. In this regard, the area **does not meet** Criterion 5 .

#### 1.4.4 Ornithology

As a result of the studies, a total of 16 bird species were identified in the project area and its immediate surroundings. The list of these species, their global Red List status, and the status of the species in BERN, CITES and MAK decisions of 2022 are given in Table 1 below.

One of these species is the imperial eagle ( *Aquila heliaca* ) is globally endangered and has a Red List status of “VU”, meaning vulnerable. However, this bird species was detected far from the industrial zone where the facility is located.

13 of the identified species are in BERN Agreement Annex-2, 3 are in BERN Agreement Annex-3 and 1 is in CITES Annex-1.

In this context, if we make a critical habitat assessment of the project area in line with faunistic data;

**Criterion 1: Habitats Important to Critically Endangered (CR) or Endangered (EN) Species**

No “CR” or “EN” category bird species have been detected around the Lüleburgaz Power Plant. Therefore, this criterion is not triggered.

**Criterion 2: endemic And Narrow widespread Species For Important habitats**

Facility birds around This criterion It does not trigger.

**Criterion 3: Habitats Hosting Globally Significant Numbers of Migratory and Foraging Species**

It has been determined that there are migratory birds among the listed species in and around the facility area. Considering the topographic location of the facility, the project is not expected to cause a serious problem for migratory bird populations.

**Criterion 4: High at level Threatening under And /Or Unique Rare ecosystems**

None of the habitats around the site are listed as high level or unique ecosystems on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and therefore this criterion will not be triggered.



### **Criterion 5: Important Evolutionary Processes With identified habitats**

Lüleburgaz Power Plant does not differ significantly from the surrounding region in terms of elevation, moisture gradients , or any other geological, ecological, or evolutionary factor that indicates that the region was vital for sustaining unique or distinctive evolutionary processes. Therefore, none of the habitats around the facility trigger Criterion 5.

**Table 1:** Bird Species Found and Likely to be Found in the Project Area.

| Type Scientific First Name        | English Name              | endemism    | IUCN (Spherical) | BERN    | MAKK    | CITES   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>Aquila heliaca</i>             | Eastern Imperial Eagle    | Not Endemic | VU               | Annex 2 | KD      | Annex 1 |
| <i>Larus michahellis</i>          | Yellow-legged Gull        | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 3 | Annex 1 | KD      |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>      | Black-crowned Night Heron | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>      | Spanish Sparrow           | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 3 | Annex 1 | KD      |
| <i>Buteo buteo</i>                | Common Buzzard            | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | Annex 2 |
| <i>Buteo rufinus</i>              | Long-legged Buzzard       | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | Annex 2 |
| <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>      | European Nightjar         | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>        | European Goldfinch        | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Cecropis daurica</i>           | Red-rumped Swallow        | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>      | Short-toed Treecreeper    | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>    | Reed Warbler              | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Charadrius dubius</i>          | Little Ringed Plover      | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Chloris chloris</i>            | European Greenfinch       | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | Black-headed Gull         | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 3 | Annex 1 | KD      |
| <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>            | White Stork               | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | KD      |
| <i>Ciconia nigra</i>              | Black Stork               | Not Endemic | LC               | Annex 2 | KD      | Annex 2 |



## **1.5 Biodiversity Risk Evaluation**

### **1.5.1 Flora**

IFC PS-6 and Guidance in terms of floristry within the facility area Considering the Note 6 criteria p l a n t taxon with CR and EN status within the scope of the IUCN convention , and plant taxa within the scope of the BERN and CITES conventions and their annexes. Since there is no taxon , there is no critical habitat for species conservation.

### **1.5.2 Fauna**

IFC PS-6 and Guidance Considering the Note 6 criteria, the "critical species" evaluation and "critical habitat" evaluation were made in section 5 , and there is no Critical species in terms of fauna (Amphibia, Reptile, Mammal) in the region, and accordingly, there is no critical habitat .

### **1.5.3 Ornithology**

IFC PS-6 and Guidance Taking into account the Note 6 criteria, the "critical species" evaluation and "critical habitat" evaluation were made in chapter 5 , and there is no Ornithologically Critical species in the region, and accordingly, there is no critical habitat.

However, thermal power plants are harmful to many living groups, including birds. It has been shown in past studies that it can negatively affect diversity and populations ( e.g. Bajpai et al., 2010; Salgado et al., 1996). Ornithological studies conducted around the Lüleburgaz thermal power plant It is not possible to make a biodiversity risk analysis because observations are very limited, but past studies have found that birds living around thermal power plants experience problems such as heavy metal poisoning. However, due to the location of the project site, it is anticipated that it will not cause major damage to critical bird species.

\*

#### 1.5.4 Environmental Risk Analysis

The project is not likely to adversely affect human health or the environment, directly or indirectly. Environmental Risk It is called. Estimating the magnitude of risk in all its activities and Deciding whether the risk can be tolerated is called **Risk Assessment** .

**Environmental Risk Assessment**, Appropriate methods are used to identify environmental hazards in the working environment, reveal risks and control risks through systematic methods. qualitative and/or It is a set of studies conducted using quantitative methods.

In order to determine the environmental impacts that are likely to occur in the periods determined within the scope of the environmental management and monitoring plan and to minimize the impacts of the project by collecting the relevant data and comparing the compliance of the studies carried out with the legislation ;

- of the business management,
- wastes,
- weather emissions,
- noisy,
- wastewater,

like effects will be monitored.

A Waste Management Plan must be prepared for the wastes generated and likely to be generated within the scope of the project, and it is necessary to continue to act in accordance with the issues specified in the waste plan and the applicable legislation at all stages of the project. Waste Management that should be implemented within the scope of the project is given in Table 2 .



**Table 2 Implementation Required Waste Management**

| STAGE                              | SUBJECT                    |  | PRECAUTION   |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| <b>BUILDING AND BUSINESS PHASE</b> | <b>Noisy And Vibration</b> |  | During the operation phase of the project, noise generation will arise from vehicles. However, still operating owner by activity any One negative of the effect absence for the purpose of All necessary security measures must be taken and any complaints or suggestions from nearby settlements must be taken into consideration and necessary action must be taken by the activity owner.  |
|                                    | <b>Weather emissions</b>   | <b>Vehicle Welding</b>                 | The vehicles used in the project area were published in the Official Gazette dated 11.03.2017 and numbered 30004. into force entering "Exhaust gas emission Control Regulation with Gasoline And Diesel quality "Regulation" to the provisions to be complied with is required.  |
|                                    | <b>Waste Management</b>    | <b>domestic Qualified Thick Wastes</b> | Project in the scope of formed domestic qualified thick wastes smell, insect And negative to the effects It must be collected in sealed containers.  |
|                                    |                            | <b>PACKAGING waste</b>                 | domestic qualified thick of waste management for 02.04.2015 history And 29314 numbered Official Newspaper' It is necessary to comply with the provisions of the "Waste Management Regulation", which was published and entered into force .<br>Back gain possible non- organic origin domestic qualified thick wastes whereas mouth It should be collected in closed domestic waste bins and delivered to the relevant Municipality. Recyclable wastes (glass, paper/cardboard, metal, etc.) must be collected separately from other wastes, deposited in containers, and recycled by companies licensed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Regarding the issue dated 26.06.2021 and 31523 numbered Official Newspaper' also by publishing into force entering PACKAGING of waste The provisions of the Control Regulation must be complied with.<br>of waste is accumulated containers continually aspect closed by keeping rodent animal And Pest prevention must be ensured . |
|                                    |                            | <b>domestic Qualified Waste water</b>  | Business in the phase formed wastewater in the scope of 31.12.2004 History And 25687 Numbered In the Official Gazette by publishing into force entering "This pollution Control "Regulation" provisions must be complied with.<br><br>Business during This pollution Control Regulation, Drinking-Use juice The provisions of the Regulation on the Protection of Basins must be complied with.<br><br>of the project all in stages 23.12.1960 date and 10688 numbered Official Newspaper' also published "Law on Groundwater No. 167" and "On the Protection of Groundwater Against Pollution and Deterioration" published in the Official Gazette No. 28257 dated 07.04.2012 Regulation" to the provisions respect to be is required.  |

| STAGE | SUBJECT |                                       | PRECAUTION   |
|-------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
|       |         | <b>Waste Battery And Accumulators</b> | process in the scope of formed waste battery And accumulators in the scope of, Waste Battery And In accordance with Article 13 of the Accumulator Control Regulation; By collecting waste batteries separately from household waste, businesses that distribute and sell battery products or by municipalities will be created collection to the points waste batteries delivery After becoming waste, the resulting cells, accumulators and/or accumulators used in transformers should not be kept on a sealed surface within the site for more than ninety days until they are delivered to the manufacturer. 31.08.2004 history And 25569 numbered Official in the newspaper by publishing into force entering "Waste Battery It is necessary to ensure that waste is disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the "Regulation on the Control of Batteries and Accumulators".  |
|       |         | <b>Medical Wastes</b>                 | For medical waste generated within the scope of the activity; waste at the source -most member will download system establishment of waste separate collection, moving And temporary storage with One accident instantly Preparing and complying with an in-unit industrial waste management plan that includes the measures to be taken. Collecting medical, hazardous and domestic wastes and packaging waste separately at the source without mixing with each other, Medical wastes with cutting-piercing waste while collecting technical features In the regulation using specified bags and containers, Separate collected medical And domestic qualified waste Only This work for allocation has been Vehicles with separate transported separately waste temporary to store for the purpose of temporary waste warehouse construction will be or It is required to have a container, Legislation to the provisions to be complied with is required. |
|       |         | <b>Waste Electronic Things</b>        | It is possible that electronic waste will be generated during the process. The electronic waste generated is temporary waste storage on the forehead by accumulating licensed disposal/return earnings to the company must be given. Compliance with the provisions of the Regulation on the Control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 22.05.2012 and numbered 28300. to be is required.   |
|       |         | <b>Waste oils</b>                     | Within the scope of waste oils generated at all stages of the project, the "Waste Oils Management Regulation", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 21.12.2019 and numbered 30985, and the "Waste Management Regulation", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 02.04.2015 and numbered 29314. "Regulation" to the provisions respect to be is required. Formed waste oils Temporary  |



| STAGE | SUBJECT |                              | PRECAUTION   |
|-------|---------|------------------------------|--|
|       |         |                              | It is stored in the Waste Storage Area and collected by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. licence given by companies back gain and/or disposal ensuring is required  |
|       |         | Waste Vegetable Waste oils   | of the project vegetable waste oil formation in case 06.06.2015 history And 29378 numbered Official It is necessary to comply with the relevant provisions of the "Regulation on the Control of Waste Vegetable Oils", which came into force after being published in the Gazette .  |
|       |         | of your life Completed Tires | Any One for this reason promise subject of waste welding in case your life expired tires, dated 25.11.2006 and numbered 26357 "Control of End-of-Life Tires" Regulation”) to the provisions respect to be is required.   |
|       |         | Dangerous Wastes             | In case of fluorescent lamps used in lighting, printing toners from printers used in the administrative building, contaminated waste and other hazardous wastes at any stage of the process, they will be stored in the Temporary Waste Storage Area in accordance with waste codes. Environment urbanism And Climate change ministry by licence given by companies back gain and/or disposal ensuring is required |
|       |         | Oily Mud mud                 | of the process any One in the phase or equipment care from his work caused Oily sludges must be sent to licensed companies and disposed of.  |

The relevant applications within the scope of the Regulation on Amendments to the Zero Waste Regulation of the facility have been completed and it has a zero waste certificate. Waste Management Regulation of the Facility in the scope of prepared Industrial Waste Management plan is available is, It has been determined that it has been approved by the Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. Packaging waste generated in the facility must be sorted on site in accordance with its codes and must be stored regularly in the Temporary Waste Storage Area . Stored waste must be recycled through licensed companies.

At the facility, care should be taken to store waste scrap materials on a concrete floor rather than on a dirt floor.

That the domestic wastewater generated within the scope of the project was sent to the treatment facility of another company. In this context, within the scope of domestic wastewater generated during the operation phase , the provisions of the "Water Pollution Control Regulation", which came into force after being published in the Official Gazette No. 25687 dated 31.12.2004, must be complied with. In addition, the provisions of the Water Pollution Control Regulation and the Regulation on the Protection of Drinking and Domestic Water Basins must be complied with during the operation.

It has been observed that the business is subject to an Environmental Permit on Air Emission within the Scope of the Environmental Permit and License Regulation, and an Environmental Permit has been obtained.

Emission measurements of the chimneys in the facility must be made regularly by accredited companies by applying to the MELBES system of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, within the scope of the provisions and principles specified in the Regulation on Control of Industrial Air Pollution.





## 1.6 biodiversity Action plan

| Bursa Natural gas cycle power plant biodiversity Action plan |               |                                       |              |   |                            |                  |                   |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Action Code  | Habitat Class | Action Subject                        | Action Zone  | Action Rationale  | Action/Application Details | Action Period    | Action Duration   |
| LBT1   | Business      | Prevention of Environmental Pollution | Project Area | Licensed in accordance with the Waste Codes for Hazardous Wastes Generated within the Business Companies Delivery to Recycling / Disposal Facilities by It should be done.              | Company By                 | During Operation | 6 on the moon one |
| LBT2   | Business      | Prevention of Environmental Pollution | Project Area | Licensed in accordance with the Waste Codes for Non-Hazardous Wastes Generated within the Business Companies Delivery to Recycling / Disposal Facilities by It should be done.          | Company By                 | During Operation | per year one      |
| LBT3   | Business      | Prevention of Environmental Pollution | Project Area | The Business Appears to be Subject to an Environmental Permit Regarding Air Emissions, and Emissions Confirmation Measurements Regularly in the figure Getting it done It is necessary. | Company By                 | During Operation | 2 Years           |
| LBT4   | Business      | Prevention of Environmental Pollution | Project Area | The Business Appears to be Subject to an Environmental Permit Regarding Air Emission, and the Seös Devices their maintenance Organised It needs to be done properly.                    | Company By                 | During Operation | 1 per year        |

| Bursa Natural gas cycle power plant biodiversity Action plan |               |                                       |              |   |   |                  |                 |
|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Action Code  | Habitat Class | Action Subject                        | Action Zone  | Action Rationale  | Action/Application Details                                      | Action Period    | Action Duration |
| LBT5   | Business      | Prevention of Environmental Pollution | Project Area | and Principles Specified in the Regulation on the Control of Industrial Air Pollution from the Chimneys in the Facility Environment, Companies Accredited by Application from the Ministry of Urbanization and Climate Change, Melbes System By Emission Measurements Organised in the figure to be done It is necessary. | Company By/Environmental Officer/Environmental Consultancy Firm | During Operation | 2 per year one  |



## PROJECT TEAM

| Name- Surname /Title                               | In Report/Study<br>Department He is<br>Assigned to       | Sign<br>ature |
|--|--|---------------|
| <i>Specialist Biologist Tariq<br/>BATUHAN</i>      | Project And Report Coordination<br>Ecological Assessment |               |
| <i>Prof. Dr. Mustafa SÖZEN</i>                     | Fauna Evaluation   |               |
| <i>Prof. Dr. Tahir SHOOTER</i>                     | hydrobiological Evaluation                               |               |
| <i>Dr. Lecturer . Member of<br/>Karim SOUTH</i>    | Flora And Vegetation<br>Evaluation                       |               |
| <i>Kaan ÖZGENCİL</i>                               | Ornithological Evaluation And GIS<br>Studies             |               |
| <i>Biologist Mehmet Ali YUKSEL</i>                 | Ecological Studies And Land<br>Coordination              |               |
| <i>Experienced Bird Observer<br/>Ayhan BATUHAN</i> | Bird observation   |               |

