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# MERSİN INTEGRATED HEALTH CAMPUS (IHC) PROJECT



## CONCRETE BATCHING PLANT MERSİN IHC ESIA ADDENDUM REPORT

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NOVEMBER, 2014  
ANKARA



# MERSİN INTEGRATED HEALTH CAMPUS (IHC) PROJECT

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Version	Revision	Date	Prepared by			Checked by	Approved by
Draft	A.0	September 2014	E. Kaya Sociologist	C. Denizli Biologist	T. Huyuk Env. Eng., MEM	D. E. Kaya Env. Eng.	G. Ozenirler Env. Eng, M.S.
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	3
1.1	Background to the Study .....	3
1.2	Objective and Scope .....	4
2	PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	5
2.1	Overview .....	5
2.2	Project Location .....	6
3	SITE ASSESSMENT .....	8
3.1	Site Visit .....	8
3.1.1	General Environmental Characteristics .....	8
3.1.2	Ecological Characteristics .....	9
3.1.3	Socio Economic Characteristics .....	11
3.2	Assessment with respect to IFC PS's .....	12
4	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS.....	13
4.1	Air Quality Impacts .....	13
4.2	Noise Impacts .....	15
4.3	Wastewater .....	15
4.4	Other Wastes .....	16
5	CONCLUSIONS .....	17

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 3-1. Summary of the Site Assessment Study.....	12
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## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1. Concrete Batching Plant Site.....	3
Figure 2-1. Process Flow Diagram of Concrete Batching Plant.....	6
Figure 2-2. Project Location Map (Topographical Map) .....	7
Figure 3-1. View from the Mersin IHC Site (towards the small woodland) .....	8
Figure 3-2. View from the Construction Site Offices in Mersin IHC Site .....	9
Figure 3-3. Vegetation Structure in the Area .....	10
Figure 3-4. Spalax leucodon and Talpa levantis nests are typical for the frigana habitats.....	11

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>2U1K</b>	2U1K Engineering and Consultancy Inc.
<b>AoI</b>	Area of Influence
<b>dB(A)</b>	A-weighted sound level
<b>EHS</b>	Environment, Health and Safety
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ESIA</b>	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
<b>ESRS</b>	Environmental and Social Review Summary
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>kV</b>	Kilo Volt
<b>MoEU</b>	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background to the Study

Mersin Integrated Health Services Investment and Operation Inc. (Mersin Entegre Sağlık Hizmetleri Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş.) plans to realize an Integrated Health Campus (IHC) Project (with a bed capacity of 1,259) in Korukent Mahalle of Toroslar District in Mersin Province.

The proposed IHC Project is an urban development project, which will occupy a land of 232.000 m<sup>2</sup> (23.2 ha). Details of the Mersin IHC Project can be found in the official web site of the operator company (i.e., [www.mersinentegre.com](http://www.mersinentegre.com)).

The Project Company is committed to full compliance with all local environmental legislation and international lending requirements of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards. Hence, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report was prepared by 2U1K Engineering and Consultancy Inc., and it was disclosed in between June 28 and July 28, 2014 for public review. After the completion of the disclosure period for public review, Mersin Inc. decided to add a concrete batching plant to be erected in the construction site. Previously, this was not the intention as the concrete needs of the project would be met from the nearby batching plants.

Upon this modification in the Project, the lender(s) requested an assessment on the concrete batching plant to identify any significant changes that might affect the original impact assessment and the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) document prepared by 2U1K for the Mersin IHC Project. This report will be an addendum to the existing ESIA Report of the Mersin IHC Project.



Figure 1-1. Concrete Batching Plant Site

## 1.2 Objective and Scope

This document is the ESIA Addendum Report prepared for the impact assessment of the recently proposed concrete batching plant in the Mersin IHC Project. The Report includes project description of the proposed concrete batching plant, which will have a capacity of 90 m<sup>3</sup>/hr and the latest environmental baseline site surveys regarding the determination of the dust and noise level at the nearest receptor, i.e., TOKI Buildings (see in Figure 1-1).

For this purpose, a baseline survey team composed of an environmental engineer and a technician was formed to conduct the dust and noise measurements at the site. Two-day site visit was conducted to the new concrete batching plant site and the closest settlement. Results of the measurements are integrated into this Addendum Report where necessary such as assessment of air quality impacts during erection works of the concrete batching plant (see Section 4.1).

Furthermore, a separate meeting was held with the Doga Beton Inc. which will establish and operate the concrete plant in the context of the construction activities at the site on behalf of the Mersin Inc. Information about the concrete batching plant were gathered via meeting and email exchanges afterwards.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Overview

One concrete batching plant will be established at the site, and used only during the construction phase of the Project. The concrete batching plant will have a capacity of 90 m<sup>3</sup>/h. The proposed plant will work 10 hours per day and 26 days per month throughout a year. The total annual production will be 280,800 m<sup>3</sup> (673,920 tons taking the density as 2.4 tons/m<sup>3</sup>). The concrete batching plant will be operational during one year.

Ready-mixed concrete will comprise 75% aggregate material (gravel etc.), 10% cement and 15% water by volume.

Necessary aggregate material will be purchased from nearby quarries. The steps of the concrete production process, which will be implemented at the plant can be explained as follows:

1. Aggregate material will be stored in a bunker.
2. A granulometric curve will be used to determine the amount of aggregate needed for a required type of concrete.
3. The required amount of aggregate material will be transferred to a feed bunker via conveyor belts.
4. The aggregate will be homogeneously mixed with pre-determined amounts of cement and fly ash.
5. Water and chemical substances (plasticizer, solidifying agents for either rapid or slow solidification of concrete) will be added.
6. Mixed material will be poured to trans-mixers which will carry concrete to the application area.

A process flow diagram of the concrete batching plant has been provided in Figure 2-1.

The following is a list of equipment to be used in the concrete batching plant during its operation phase.

- 1 Concrete pump,
- 1 Concrete batching unit,
- 5 Concrete transmixer, and
- 1 Excavator.

There will be 8 people working at the plant site. Food and accommodation needs of the operational staff will be met within the construction site of the entire Mersin IHC Project.

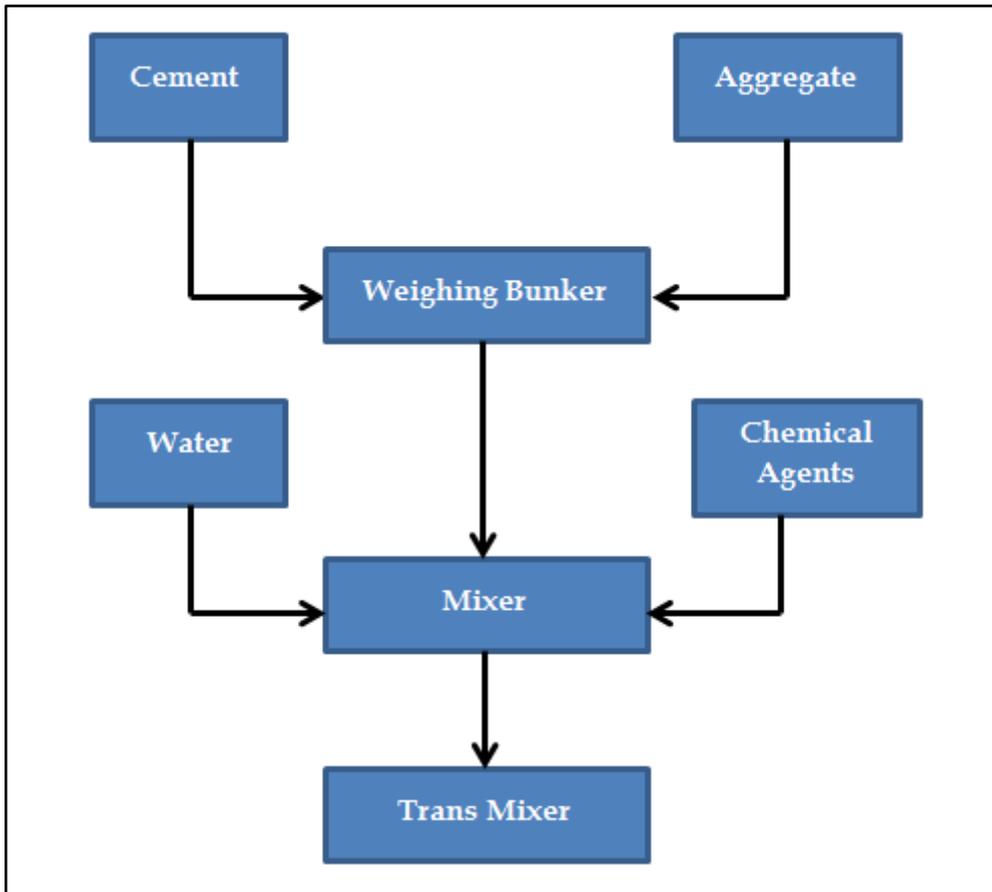


Figure 2-1. Process Flow Diagram of Concrete Batching Plant

An aggregate weighing conveyor will be placed under the aggregate bunker. It will compose of three pulleys of 89 mm diameter, placed at 400 mm intervals. The driving drum will be coated with 10 mm-thick rubber. The weighing conveyor will be 800 mm wide and 10 mm thick.

The plant will be operational for approximately 12 months.

## 2.2 Project Location

The concrete batching plant will be located within the Mersin IHC construction site close to the TOKI housing complex in Korukent Mahalle (Toroslar District of Mersin).

Topographical map of the project site can be seen in Figure 2-2.

The primarily Area of Influence (AoI) defined as a circle with a radius of 100 m considering the closest residential area (TOKI Houses) and noise and dust impacts of the facility.

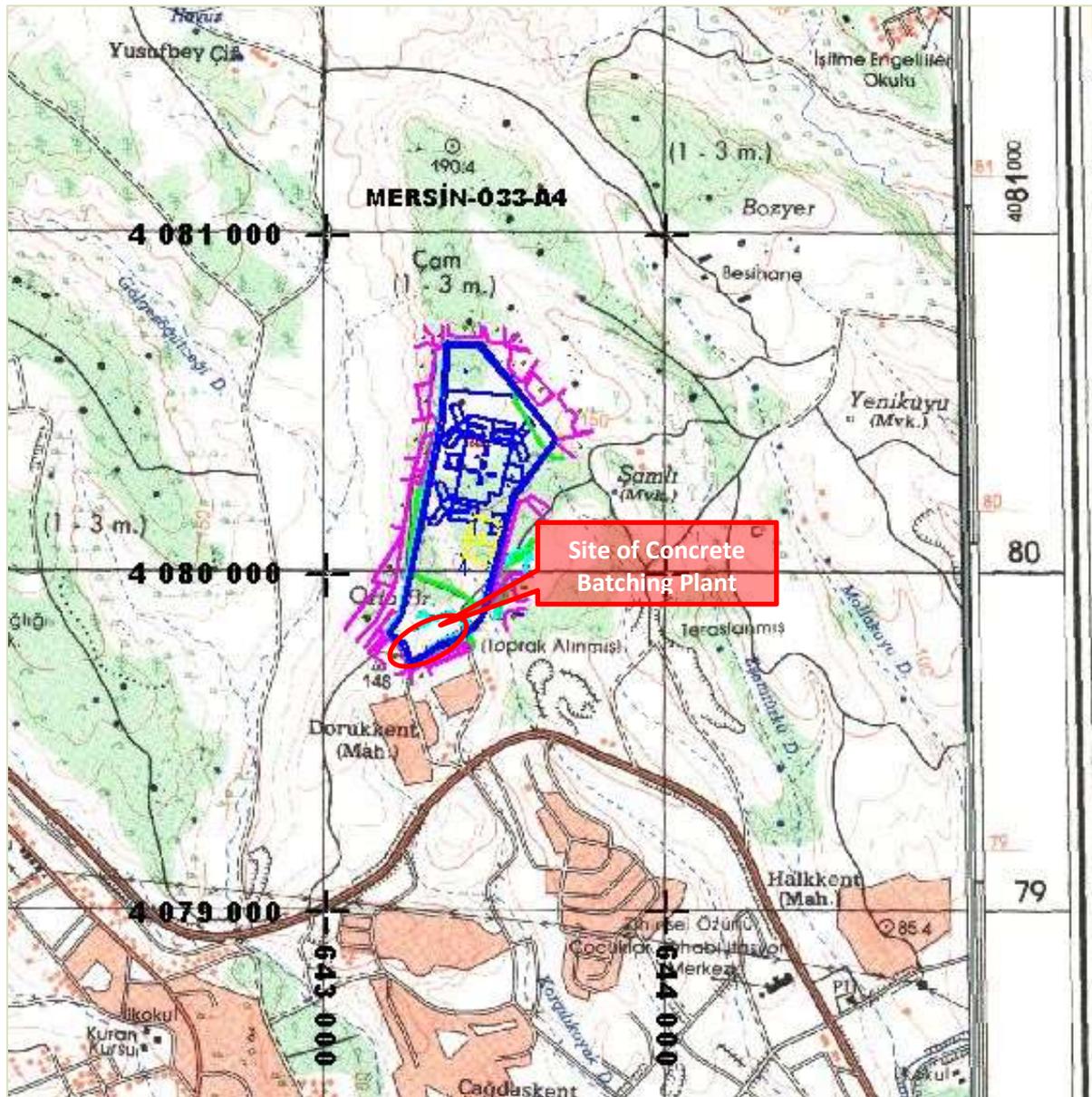


Figure 2-2. Project Location Map (Topographical Map)

## 3 SITE ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Site Visit

#### 3.1.1 General Environmental Characteristics

The new concrete batching plant site has already been altered due to the site levelling works going on in the scope of the construction works of the Project (see Figure 1-1). The closest residential area to the plans is housing complex known as TOKI houses in the Korukent Mahalle.

General views from the Mersin IHC Site where the proposed concrete batching plant will be erected are given as follows:



Figure 3-1. View from the Mersin IHC Site (towards the small woodland)



Figure 3-2. View from the Construction Site Offices in Mersin IHC Site

As can be seen from Figure 1-1, 3-1 and 3-2, there is an ongoing construction activity (mainly site leveling and excavation works) in the area. The proposed concrete batching plant location is close to the TOKI houses in the Korukent Mahalle.

### 3.1.2 Ecological Characteristics

There is no natural vegetation at the site currently due to the start of earth works. On the other hand, as stated in the main ESIA Report prepared for the Mersin IHC Project, all the plant species were very common and widely distributed in the site. And hence, it stated in the ESIA Report that “No Go Areas are those areas that should be taken into consideration while locating the road systems of the Project and selecting the routes for the roads, water, gas and electricity lines, and waste storage areas etc. However, the Project Site is not at a location that would generate any kind of ‘Ecologically No Go Areas’.” Pictures showing the vegetation structure and typical habitats for some fauna species in the site prior to the start of the site leveling activities are presented as follows.



<b>Date / Time</b> :	29.08.2013 / 14:30	<b>Datum and System</b> :	ED50 - UTM Zone:36
<b>Latitude</b> :	643361	<b>Longitude</b> :	4080051
<b>Direction</b> :	Northeast	<b>Taken by</b> :	Okan ÜRKER

Figure 3-3. Vegetation Structure in the Area



Figure 3-4. Spalax leucodon and Talpa levantis nests are typical for the frigana habitats.

No threatened or endangered plant/animal species were present in the site.

Wild fauna has not grown well in the site due to grazing of the animals of Yoruk people in the area.

Since the concrete batching plant site is within the campus area, habitat characteristics and composition of species are the same. Therefore, the list of species identified in the original study given in the main ESIA Report for the Mersin IHC Project is still valid. As a result, no additional study is necessary for the site. Also, there is no need to take additional mitigation measures other than those given in the Mersin IHC ESIA Report for protection of the ecosystem.

### 3.1.3 Socio Economic Characteristics

Social baseline related with the proposed concrete batching plant does not need to be revised since the affected, i.e. the closest, settlement to the site is the same housing complex (i.e. TOKI houses).

In the scope of the addendum, additional consultations are planned to be conducted with the affected residents in TOKI. This will be conducted in the same campaign to be carried out during the public hearing meeting of the Turkish EIA Process.

During the last public consultation campaign conducted in the area for the second public hearing meeting in the context of the disclosure of ESIA documentation of the Mersin IHC Project, it was learnt that the SPV is in coordination with the local residents via mukhtars in the pertinent nearby mahalles including the one of Korukent Mahalle.

### 3.2 Assessment with respect to IFC PS's

The outcomes of the assessment study are summarized in Table 3-1 below according to IFC Performance Standards.

Table 3-1. Summary of the Site Assessment Study

Performance Standards (PSs)	Additional Studies Proposed
PS-1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Since there has not been a significant alteration in the overall Project, conducting a new ESIA study is not necessary. Hence, ESIA studies for the proposed new concrete batching plant site, which is within the campus area have been covered within this ESIA addendum
PS-2: Labour and Working Conditions	There is no need to revise the impact assessment regarding PS-2. Also, no additional study is proposed.
PS-3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	It is deemed necessary to conduct modelling studies regarding dust and noise emissions from construction activities.  On the other hand, concrete batching plant has no crusher unit. Therefore, other dust generating activities are not considered to yield significant <b>cumulative impacts</b> with the concrete batching plant.
PS-4: Community Health, Safety, and Security	Water spraying system for the concrete batching plant and noise barrier in between the plant and the TOKI houses are the additional measures besides those presented in the main ESIA report of the Mersin IHC Project.
PS-5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	No additional study is needed regarding land as it is within the same area allocated for the campus.
PS-6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	No additional studies or proposal for additional mitigation measures are deemed necessary.
PS-7: Indigenous Peoples	N/A
PS-8: Cultural Heritage	No additional studies are necessary. The chance find procedure proposed in the ESAP will be implemented in the site.

## 4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

### 4.1 Air Quality Impacts

Since, the excavation works have been almost completed at the site, main dust source will be operation of the concrete batching plant.

Fugitive dust emission during site preparation and erection of the plant will be less than the limit stipulated in the pertinent Turkish Regulation on Industrial Air Pollution Control due to the fact that similar but larger (in terms of capacity and area size) concrete batching plant planned in the context of the Bilkent IHC Project of the same SPV will cause dust emissions which will be less than limit value requiring air quality modelling study. It can be considered that air quality impact mitigation measures such as watering the uncovered areas and limiting the speed of vehicles / machineries to be used during the construction phase of the plant will be the same of those included in the main ESIA Report (i.e., conventional construction impacts and mitigation measures). It should be noted that the air quality baseline measurements were made by Ekotest, certified laboratory, on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of September 2014 for the PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations at the nearest sensitive locale, which is TOKI housings. As a result of the 24 hrs continuous measurements it was found that the PM<sub>10</sub> concentration at the nearest TOKI house's garden is 57.84 µg/m<sup>3</sup> that is lower than the pertinent national regulatory limit values.

On the other hand, as the hourly dust emission flowrate during operational phase of the concrete batching plant will be higher than the limit values in the Regulation. Thus, air quality modelling study is needed for the dust emission distribution from the concrete batching plant's operation. Such modelling study was made using Gaussian Dispersion Equation. As a result of the calculations, it was seen that the TOKI houses are within the range of the distribution of dust (i.e., PM<sub>10</sub>) exceeding the short and long term limit values stipulated in the Industrial Air Pollution Control Regulation for the uncontrolled conditions. It is calculated that the dust level at TOKI houses (the nearest one) is about 250-350 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, water-spraying system needs to be assembled to the concrete batching unit in order to prevent dust emissions as much as possible. In such cases when the measures are taken, it is expected to have the dust levels in between 125 and 175 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. In addition to water spraying system, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

- All equipment, especially dust/particulate collection equipment, will be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations.
- A totally enclosed system will be employed for the loading, unloading, handling, transfer or storage of all dusty materials.
- A log will be kept on-site detailing the routine maintenance performed.

- All free falling transfer points will be enclosed and dust suppression materials will be applied at these locations.
- All airborne dust emissions generated by material loading/mixing operations will be vented to fabric filtering systems.
- Dust tarps and other dust prevention materials will be used to prevent the escape of dusty materials from the loading bay.
- All vehicles will be rinsed as they exit the concrete batching area.
- The site will be swept regularly to remove dust build-up.
- All spills and deposits of materials on the ground will be cleaned up immediately.
- Dry clean-up methods will be employed whenever practical (sweeping, dust collection, vacuum, wiping, etc.)
- Staff and drivers will be instructed never to dump any materials in open areas, but only in designated covered areas.
- With regard to fabric filters, the pressure drop, visual conditions of exhaust material and the incidents of filter media failure/replacement shall be recorded on a weekly basis in maintenance log book.
- Where it is not practical to pave a site, a number of alternatives will be employed such as vegetative barriers, the application of a thin layer of high quality pavement over the road surface and chemical suppressant products and water sprays.
- Dust preventative barriers or vegetative buffers that are to be used should be at least 12 feet high along roads and other traffic/work areas within buffer zones that are specified.
- Aggregate material will be received in a damp condition.
- All storage silos will be vented to a fabric, bag-house or cartridge filter system. These filter systems will be regularly monitored to determine when cleaning/replacement is necessary and in order to identify tears or leaks.
- Audible and visual high-level alarms will be installed on all storage silos in order to avoid overfilling and possible filter damage.
- The silo conveying systems will be totally enclosed.
- Sufficient lighting will be provided near the cement and/or fly ash silo filter exhausts to observe visible emissions performance during fills that occurred during non-daylight hours.

During the operation phase of the facility, monitoring measurements for dust will be conducted at the nearest TOKI house quarterly and compliance with the local and IFC standards will be ensured. Considering the operation time of the Plant (i.e. 12 months) and further mitigation measures proposed no significant residual impact is anticipated.

## 4.2 Noise Impacts

According to the mathematical models used for the calculation of the noise levels at the nearest receptors in the Turkish EIA studies of concrete batching plant to be erected in other health campus projects such as Bilkent Project, construction phase noise level at 100 m (all vehicles and machineries) was calculated as 58 dBA and operational phase noise level at 100 m was calculated as 60 dBA. These values can be taken into account for the assessment of disturbance on the nearby community living in TOKI houses in Mersin since the concrete batching plants are similar to each other. As indicated in the main ESIA Report, the cumulative noise level due to presence of the construction site is 52.35 dBA during the daytime and in-compliance with both the national and IFC legislation since increase in the background noise level was less than 3 dBA. Considering noise generated by the concrete batching plant, the cumulative noise level for the daytime will be 60.7 dBA, which is in-compliance with the local limit (i.e. 70 dBA), whereas exceeding the IFC limit (i.e. 54.70 dBA). Due to this assessment, it is concluded that there is a need of noise barrier in between the concrete batching plant and the nearby TOKI houses in order to prevent the possible impacts on residents. On the other hand, for a similar case in another concrete batching plant project, it was accepted by the provincial directorate of environment and urbanization that noise monitoring campaign will be conducted at the nearest house in order to prove that the noise estimation/calculation is a worst case condition since the actual noise levels will be much less than estimates and it was proved in that way and hence the commitment for noise barrier was deemed unnecessary by the authority. As indicated in the main ESIA Report and noise management plan of the Project, 24 hrs continuous noise measurements at the nearest house will be conducted during the operation phase of the concrete batching plant. If the limits are exceeded, noise barriers will be installed as also committed in the noise management plan of the Mersin IHC Project. The results will need to be kept in order to provide to the local authorities in case of audits and international lenders to prove the claim that the plant does not violate the limit values. Considering the operation time of the Plant (i.e. 12 months) and further mitigation measures proposed, no significant residual impact is anticipated.

## 4.3 Wastewater

Domestic wastewater will be produced during the construction and operation phases of the proposed concrete batching plant. As stated in the main ESIA Report prepared for the Mersin IHC Project, wastewater will be discharged to the existing sewerage system and hence conveyed to the municipal wastewater treatment plant of the Metropolitan Municipality of Mersin. According to interviews made by the Project team with the relevant officers from the Mersin Metropolitan Municipality, existing lines are suitable for carrying the additional load that will come from the Project Site. Hence, direct discharge to any receiving body and subsequent water and soil pollution is out of question.

Regarding the wastewater which will be caused due to washing the transmixers carrying concrete to the construction site, a decantation tank will be used in order to settle the suspended solids and to recycle the supernatant to the concrete production process and/or to use for dust suppressing.

#### 4.4 Other Wastes

The followings are the sorts of solid wastes expected to be generated during the construction and operation phases of the Concrete Batching Plant Project:

- Domestic Solid Waste;
- Packaging Waste;
- Medical Waste;
- Hazardous Waste;
- Used Batteries and Accumulators; and
- Waste Vegetative Oils.

For the management of the above-mentioned wastes' disposal, the proposed mitigation measures in the main ESIA Report prepared for the Mersin IHC Project will be implemented. In this respect, all legal requirements stipulated in the pertinent national regulations for those above mentioned wastes will be complied. Furthermore, waste management plan prepared for the Mersin IHC Project in accordance with the requirements of the international lender guidelines.

## 5 CONCLUSIONS

This ESIA Addendum Report has been prepared to identify any impact to the biophysical and sociological environmental in the vicinity of the proposed concrete batching plant to be erected and operated in the scope of the construction activities of the Mersin IHC Project.

The only important impact identification is related to “dust” and “noise” distribution to the nearest sensitive receptor(s) (i.e., TOKI Houses at 100 m distance from the concrete batching plant). The possible mitigation measures are proposed in the pertinent sections of this Addendum Report. On the other hand, other impacts such as waste management are going to be managed in the same manner as stated in the main ESIA Report for the Mersin IHC Project.

Due to the fact that the site levelling and excavation works were completed, the predicted impacts of the proposed plant’s erection had already occurred. Thus, it is recommended to concentrate on the operational impacts of the concrete batching plant.

It should be also noted that the proposed concrete batching plant is exempt from the Turkish EIA process (see the official letter given in Appendix A). Furthermore, the plant is also exempt from the noise related environmental permit (see the official letter given in Appendix A). These permits or consents were obtained by the environmental consultant of the Doga Inc. which will erect and operate the plant.

Public consultation with the nearby communities are planned to be conducted in the scope of the Turkish EIA process which was initiated for the entire Mersin IHC Project even though the project is exempt from the EIA process officially. It was started upon official request of the SPV based on such initiative given to any project owner in Article 24.b of the EIA Regulation. Public Hearing Meeting for Mersin ICH EIA process was held on October 9, 2014. The EIA process is going on.

The proposed plant’s erection will take not more than one month and then it will be ready for the operation in order to produce and deliver the necessary concrete to the construction of the hospital unites within the campus of the proposed Mersin IHC. In the context of the Addendum Report preparation it was seen that the plant can be erected and operated in an environmentally sound and sustainable with the proposed mitigation measures including good environmental management.

## APPENDIX – A: Official Letters



T.C.  
MERSİN VALİLİĞİ  
Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürlüğü

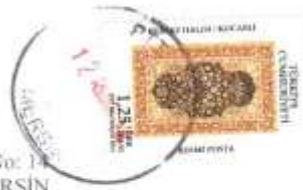


17 Ağ. 2014  
08:2014

Sayı : 23645791-220.03/E-2014385/ **007485**

Konu : 90 m<sup>3</sup> Kapasiteli Hazır Beton  
Tesisi Projesi

Sn. Metin SALTIK  
DOĞA BETON İNŞ. PET. SAN. VE TİC. A.Ş.  
Yalınayak Beldesi Bahçelievler Mh. Soda Hal Yolu Üzeri No: 14  
Toroslar/MERSİN



İlgi: 15/07/2014 tarih ve 023-2014 sayılı dilekçeniz.

İlgide kayıtlı dilekçe ile ekindeki bilgilerde; DİA Altyapı Yatırımları ve İnş. A.Ş. tarafından, İlimiz Toroslar İlçesi 10693 Ada 1 Parsel adresinde **1253 yataklı Mersin Entegre Sağlık Kampüsü Projesi**'nin gerçekleştirileceği bildirilmiş ve bu projenin inşasında ihtiyaç duyulan betonunun eldesi için aynı adreste tahsis edilen arazi üzerine 1 yıl süre ile geçici olarak 90 m<sup>3</sup> kapasiteli hazır beton santralinin kurulacağı ile **1253 yataklı Mersin Entegre Sağlık Kampüsü Projesi**, 1 yıl sonra tamamlandığında hazır beton santralinin söküleceği belirtilerek, 03/10/2014 tarih ve 28784 sayılı Resmî Gazete'de yayımlanarak yürürlüğe konulan ÇED Yönetmeliği çerçevesinde değerlendirilmesi istenmiştir.

Hazır beton tesisleri; ÇED Yönetmeliği EK-2 Seçme-Elleme Kriterleri Uygulanacak Projeler Listesi 19. maddesinde "**Hazır beton tesisleri, çimento veya diğer bağlayıcı maddeler kullanılarak şekillendirilmiş malzeme üreten tesisler, ön gerilimli beton elemanı, gaz beton, betopan ve benzeri üretim yapan tesisler (Üretim kapasitesi 100 m<sup>3</sup>/saat ve üzeri).**" kapsamında incelenmektedir.

**90 m<sup>3</sup> Kapasiteli Hazır Beton Tesisi Projesi**; ÇED Yönetmeliği EK-2 Listesinde belirtilen eşik değerini altında kaldığından ve Mekânsal Planlama Genel Müdürlüğü'nün 04/08/2014 tarih ve 305.02/12412 sayılı Yazısı ile belirtilen hükümler doğrultusunda **Taahhütname** sunulduğundan, faaliyet; ÇED Yönetmeliği kapsamı dışında değerlendirilmiştir.

Bu bağlamda, 5491 sayılı Kanunla değişik 2872 sayılı Çevre Kanunu, 3194 sayılı İmar Kanunu ve bu Kanunlara istinaden yayımlanarak yürürlüğe konulan bağlı Yönetmelikler, Mersin-Adana Planlama Bölgesi 1/100.000 Ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı ve Plan Hükümleri ile verilen Taahhütname hükümlerine uyulması, proje bünyesinde herhangi bir değişiklik (kapasite artışı, proses değişikliği vb.) yapılması durumunda önceden bilgi verilmesi, mer'î mevzuat uyarınca ilgili diğer kurum/kuruluşlardan gerekli izinlerin alınması ile birlikte ekolojik dengenin bozulmamasına, çevrenin korunması ve geliştirilmesine yönelik tedbirlere riayet edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

  
 Yılmaz SAHİN  
 Vali a.  
 Çevre ve Şehircilik İl Müdürü V.

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T.C.  
**MERSİN VALİLİĞİ**  
 İl Çevre ve Orman Müdürlüğü



Sayı : B.18.4.İÇÖ.0.33.05.00.128/1325-4438  
 Konu : Gürültü Muafiyet Yazısı

31./05/2011

ESA ÇEVRE TEKNOLOJİLERİ MÜHENDİSLİK DANIŞMANLIK HİZMETLERİ VE  
 TAAHHÜT İNŞ. İTH. İHR. SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.  
 (GMK Bulv. Yeni Mah. Muhtar Duracı 180 Sk. No: 43 Mezitli / MERSİN)

İlgi: 24.05.2011 tarihli yazınız

İlgide kayıtlı DOĞA BETON ÇİMENTO İNŞ. TAAH. MAD. PET. KİM. MAD. İML. İTH. İHR. NAK. TUR. SAN. TİC. A.Ş. olarak Organize Sanayi Bölgesi 13. Cadde No:5- Huzurkent-Tarsus/MERSİN adresinde hazır beton üretimi faaliyeti yaptığınız ve Çevre Kanununca Alınması Gereken İzin ve Lisanslar Hakkındaki Yönetmeliğin Ek-2 listesi Madde 2.14 "Üretim kapasitesi 10 m<sup>3</sup>/saat veya üzerinde olan, çimento kullanarak beton, harç veya yol malzemesi üreten tesisler; malzemelerin sadece kuru oldukları zaman karıştırıldıkları yerler dâhil (Kuruldukları yerde bir yıldan az kalacak tesisler hariçtir)" kısmında yer alan faaliyetiniz için Çevresel Gürültünün Değerlendirilmesi ve Yönetimi Yönetmeliği madde 33 (ç) bendi gereği Çevre İzin ve Lisans belgesinden muaf yazısı istenmektedir..

04.06.2010 tarih ve 27601 sayılı Resmi Gazetede yayımlanarak yürürlüğe giren Çevresel Gürültünün Değerlendirilmesi ve Yönetimi Yönetmeliğinin 33. Maddesi (ç) bendinde "Çevre Kanununca Alınması Gereken İzin ve Lisanslar Hakkında Yönetmeliğin Ek-1 ve Ek-2'sinde " \* " işareti ile muafiyet getirilmiş işletme ve tesisler ile çevre izni veya çevre izin ve lisans belgesi alması gereken işletme ve tesislerden; 7/3/2008 tarihinden önce kurulmuş ve açılma ve çalışma ruhsatı almış olanlar ile kurulduğu tarih ve ruhsatı olup olmadığına bakılmaksızın çok hassas ve hassas kullanımlardan itibaren en az 500 metre mesafede olan veya bu yönetmelik çerçevesinde gürültü haritaları hazırlanması gereken yerleşim yerleri dışında bulunan işletme ve tesisler için çevre izni veya çevre izin ve lisans belgesine esas değerlendirme yapılmaz. Ancak yetkili idarenin talep etmesi halinde işletme ve tesisler için akustik rapor hazırlanması gerekmektedir" denilmektedir.

Bu kapsamda yapılan inceleme ve değerlendirme sonucunda tesisiniz Yalınayak Belediye Başkanlığı'ndan alınmış 27.12.2007 tarihli İşyeri Açma ve Çalışma ruhsatına sahip olduğu tespit edilmiş olup Çevre İzin ve Lisans Belgesi kapsamında gürültü ile ilgili değerlendirmeden muafır.

Ancak yetkili idarenin talep etmesi halinde işletme ve tesisler için akustik rapor hazırlanması zorunlu olup, işletmenizin kapasite ve faaliyetinde oluşacak değişikliklerin Valiliğimize (İl Çevre ve Orman Müdürlüğü) bildirilmesi hususunda bilgilerinizi rica ederim. Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

  
 Ökkeş BAHADIR  
 İl Müdürü