



VERGO ENERJİ SİSTEMLERİ SANAYİ VE TİCARET ANONİM.ŞİRKETİ.
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN
CNR-PLN-VRG-EPRP-001
SEPTEMBER 2023
(Rev.01)



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/DEFINITIONS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| EHS | Environmental, Health and Safety |
| EPRP | Emergency Preparedness and Response Management Plan |
| ESAP | Environmental and Social Action Plan |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standards |
| HEPA | High Efficiency Particulate Air |
| IFC | International Financial Corporation |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| JHSU | Joint Health and Safety Unit |
| MSDS | Material Safety Data Sheet |
| NACE | Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community |
| OHS | Occupational Health and Safety |
| OHS&E | Occupational Health and Safety & Environmental |
| OIZ | Organized Industrial Zone |
| PPE | Personnel Protective Equipment |
| PS | Performance Standard |
| TKYB | Development and Investment Bank of Turkey |
| VERGO | Vergo Enerji Sistemleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi |
| WB | World Bank |
| WBC | World Bank Group |



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Emergency Preparedness and Response (“EPRP”) has been prepared in line with Vergo Enerji Sistemleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (“VERGO”) policies, requirements of Environmental and Social Action Plan (“ESAP”) developed by TKYB for “Working Capital and R&D Financing” (“Investment or the loan”) and regarding ESAP commitments of the Investor, IFC Performance Standards, WB Environmental and Social Standards, Turkish regulatory framework, WBG General and relevant Sector Specific EHS Guidelines, and other applicable Good International Industry Practices.

VERGO is one of the prominent PV mounting system manufacturers in Turkey and Europe. With its production facilities, VERGO has an annual production capacity of approximately 250,000 tons of steel components. The first factory of VERGO, located in Salihli, covers a total area of 65,000 m², with 21,000 m² being indoor space. VERGO is located within the boundaries of the Organized Industrial Zone (OIZ) (see Figure 1).

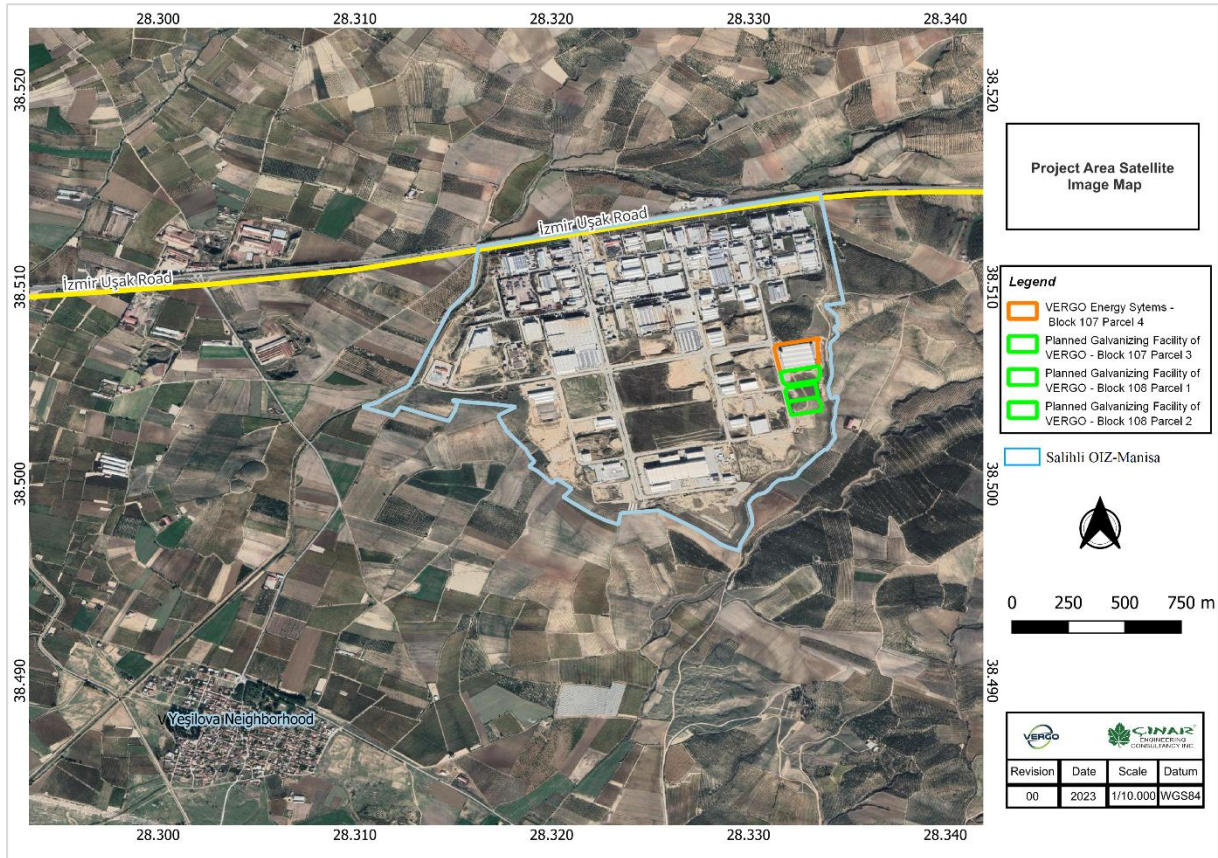


Figure 1. The Location of VERGO in Salihli OIZ

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1.1 Objectives

The main purpose of this Management Plan is to define managerial actions for possible emergency situations and to describe measures for management and mitigation of relevant emergency related risks and impacts.

1.2 Scope

The measures, practices, managerial actions, and implementations provided in this plan are applicable to all Facility personnel, subcontractors and service providers' personnel, and visitors accordingly.

Preparation and implementation of this Plan is a commitment as per to the ESAP of the Investment. Nevertheless, the measures, implementations, and managerial actions presented in this Plan are applicable to whole activities of the Project.



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2. LEGAL CONDITIONS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

2.1 International Standards

The internationally recognized standards and guiding principles applicable to this Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) are listed below:

- IFC PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (2012)
- IFC PS 2: Labor and Working Conditions (2012)
- IFC PS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention (2012)
- IFC PS 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security (2012)
- WB ESS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (2018)
- WB ESS 2: Labor and Working Conditions (2018)
- WB ESS 4: Community Health and Safety (2018)
- WB General Environmental, Health, and Safety Guiding Principles (2007)

2.2 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

2.3 TKYB Standards

TKYB Environmental and Social Policy

In January 2020, TKYB communicated its perspective on reducing and managing adverse impacts and risks on environmental and social activities through the TKYB Environmental and Social Policy. This policy serves as the basis for all services and activities financed by the Bank.



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3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 General Manager

- Responsible for executing, reviewing, approving, and coordinating various activities required for project implementation and completion.
- Responsible for the preparation and, when necessary, updating of this plan based on project activities and operations.
- Responsible for ensuring the implementation of the procedures and guidelines outlined in this plan.
- Responsible for including provisions related to Occupational Health, Safety, Environment (OHS&E), and social requirements in contracts with contractors and subcontractors to ensure compliance with national regulations, relevant international standards, and project standards.

3.2 OHS Coordinator

- Responsible for coordinating the implementation of this plan throughout all stages of the operation.

3.3 OHS Technician

- Responsible for implementing this plan within the operation.
- Responsible for enforcing appropriate control procedures and conducting necessary inspections.
- Responsible for providing necessary training to all personnel working on the project and ensuring the implementation of relevant procedures and basic requirements.

3.4 Employees

- Responsible for adhering to and implementing the requirements of this plan.
- Responsible for attending relevant training sessions designated for them in this plan.
- Responsible for reporting any non-conformities.

3.5 Contractors and Subcontractors

- Responsible for adhering to all requirements stipulated in this plan as per contract terms.
- Responsible for allocating resources from within their organization to support the effective execution of this plan.
- Responsible for reporting any non-conformities related to the plan to the OHS expert/technician.



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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 emergencies that could arise during project activities—either directly related to the project operations or due to natural disasters - are outlined below:

- Fire
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Storm
- Adverse Weather Conditions
- Explosion
- Occupational Accidents
- Environmental Pollution and Chemical Incidents
- Sabotage, Terrorism
- Armed Robbery
- Kidnapping/Hostage Taking
- Strike
- Emergency Situations related to Pandemics and Infectious Diseases such as Covid-19, etc.

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:

- Firefighting team
- Rescue team
- Protection team
- First aid team

The number of personnel in these teams will vary based on the hazard class of the workplace and the number of employees indicated by the NACE code. VERGO falls under the 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 hazardous workplaces should be 1 person for every 40 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, hazardous workplaces must have 1 first aider for every 15 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.



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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.

4.2.1 Employer and Employee Obligations

The obligations and responsibilities of the employer and employees as defined in the Regulation on Emergency Situations in Workplaces are listed below:

4.2.1.1 Employer's Obligations

1. The employer's obligations regarding emergency situations are as follows:

- Assess potential emergency situations by considering the work environment, materials used, work equipment, and environmental conditions, taking into account possible emergencies that could affect employees and the work environment.
 - Implement preventive and restrictive measures against the adverse effects of emergency situations.
 - Perform necessary measurements and assessments to protect against the adverse effects of emergency situations.
 - Prepare emergency plans and ensure the conduct of drills.
 - Appoint a sufficient number of competent and trained employees for prevention, protection, evacuation, firefighting, first aid, and similar matters related to emergency response, considering the size of the workplace, specific hazards, nature of work, number of employees, and other individuals present at the workplace. Ensure their readiness at all times.
 - Make necessary arrangements, especially for communication with external organizations for first aid, emergency medical intervention, rescue, and firefighting matters.
 - Make necessary arrangements for disabling energy sources and hazardous systems in a manner that will not create adverse conditions and will not affect protective systems during an emergency situation.
 - Provide information to temporary employees, contractors, employer's employees, customers, visitors, participants of collective activities such as meetings, seminars, conferences, and trainings, and other individuals present at the workplace, about evacuation plans, escape routes, assembly points, and emergency response teams.
 - Ensure that personal protective equipment and intervention equipment to be used in emergency situations are suitable for the designated emergency situations at the workplace and the tasks of emergency response teams.
2. The responsibilities of specially designated employees regarding emergency situations do not eliminate the responsibilities of employers on the subject.

4.2.1.2 Employee Obligations and Responsibilities

1. The obligations of employees regarding emergency situations are specified below:

- Adhere to preventive and restrictive measures taken within the scope of the emergency plan.
- When encountering an emergency situation that could endanger their own health and safety, as well as that of others, in machinery, equipment, vehicles, facilities, and buildings at the workplace, immediately inform the nearest supervisor, emergency coordinator, or employee representative.



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- Follow the instructions of teams sent to the scene by the employer for the elimination of the emergency situation and the directives of relevant external organizations.
 - Act in a manner that does not jeopardize their own life or the lives of their colleagues during emergency situations.
2. In cases where the employee is at fault, if they encounter a serious and imminent danger to their own safety or the safety of others and are unable to immediately inform their supervisor, the employer enables them to intervene within the framework of their knowledge and technical equipment to prevent undesirable outcomes. In such cases, employees cannot be held responsible for their interventions unless they act negligently or carelessly.

4.2.2 Emergency Team Duties and Responsibilities

4.2.2.1 Firefighting Team

The duties of the Firefighting Team Chief are listed below:

- Continuously monitor the implemented fire precautions at the workplace.
- Identify firefighting and fire protection tools, equipment, and devices, ensure they are complete and operational, and manage their maintenance, inspection, and preservation.
- Report identified deficiencies to the emergency manager and employer/employer representative, ensure their rectification, and track progress.
- Ensure the immediate notification of fires occurring at the workplace to the fire department and relevant authorities.
- Mobilize the team personnel immediately during a fire incident, manage firefighting, rescue, protection, and first aid operations.
- Direct team members to emergency exit doors and organize their evacuation without causing panic. If necessary, direct personnel to other exit doors after assessing the safety of these doors to prevent congestion at a single exit point.
- Ensure personnel gather at the Assembly Area after evacuating.
- Take attendance of personnel and report to the Emergency Coordinator.
- Enforce necessary precautions around the upper, lower, and lateral parts of the fire site, work to extinguish the fire or prevent its spread.
- Arrange for necessary actions such as cutting off electricity, disabling boilers and fuel supply systems, activating generators and water pumps, and relocating flammable and combustible chemicals to a safe area.
- Ensure annual training and drills on fire precautions for assigned personnel. Collaborate with firefighting and civil defense authorities and engage in information exchange.

The duties of the firefighting team members are listed below:

- In any fire and rescue incident, they must not panic and should carry out firefighting and rescue operations without endangering themselves or others.
- They should immediately intervene in and extinguish fires in their assigned area and sections, preventing the fire from spreading. The nearest team member to the incident should grab the available fire extinguisher, position themselves upwind, and:
 - Break the seal of the device,
 - Pull the pin of the device,
 - Direct the chemical substance coming out of the hose towards the front and bottom of the flame, moving forward to extinguish the fire from behind.



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- For electrical fires involving devices, cables, panels, generators, etc., water should never be used; dry powder fire extinguishers should be used instead.
- They must follow the orders given by the firefighting and rescue team chief during and after the fire incident.
- They should participate in periodic fire training and fire drills conducted at the workplace.
- Continuously monitor the implemented fire precautions at the workplace. Report identified deficiencies to the firefighting and rescue team chiefs.
- Ensure that fire escape routes at the workplace are regularly inspected to be in usable condition.
- Assist arriving fire brigade and other intervention-rescue teams, collaborate with the fire brigade in a coordinated manner to aid in extinguishing the fire.

The duties of the Search, Protection, and Rescue Team are listed below:

- Regularly inspect fire escape routes to ensure they are in usable condition during normal operations at the workplace.
- Assist in the evacuation of individuals present at the workplace.
- Hand over affected and rescued individuals to the first aid team.
- Prioritize and retrieve valuable files, documents, computers, etc. that need to be rescued and deliver them to the team leader.
- During rescue operations, never jeopardize their own safety.
- Participate in rescue-related training and drills.
- Assist in the evacuation of personnel and materials in areas where the fire could spread.
- Follow the orders given by the team leader during and after the fire incident.

The duties of the First Aid Team Chief are listed below:

- Continuously monitor the implemented first aid precautions at the workplace.
- Identify stretchers, medication, bandaging materials, etc., used for first aid purposes at the workplace, ensure their availability, and replenish any shortages.
- Report identified deficiencies to the emergency manager and employer or employer representative, ensure their rectification, and track progress.
- Ensure that personnel in the team carry out their duties.
- Collaborate with the firefighting and rescue team chiefs in case of incidents like fire, explosion, workplace accidents, etc.
- Assist in directing team members to respond to incidents resulting in injuries, manage first aid operations.
- Ensure that assigned personnel receive annual training on first aid measures and participate in workplace drills.

The duties of the First Aid Team members are listed below:

- Follow the instructions given by the team chief.
- Conduct a headcount of all employees based on the name list in situations requiring evacuation.
- Assist in evacuating employees from the workplace when necessary.
- Identify the names and conditions of injured and ill individuals, provide necessary first aid until they are taken to a medical first aid station or a healthcare facility.
- Bring first aid supplies to the emergency assembly area and administer necessary interventions.



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- Identify individuals in critical condition, call for an ambulance, and ensure their transportation to a hospital.

4.3 Emergencies

4.3.1 Fire

4.3.1.1 Preventive Measures

Ensure that company group standards regarding emergency exit routes, emergency exit lighting, smoke evacuation, and fire alarm systems are carefully adhered to, ensuring people's safety.

Verify that measures related to building structure, technical equipment, and emergency vehicles are implemented, ensuring the safety of commercial goods.

Explain fire safety instructions to the personnel and ensure compliance.

Conduct thorough maintenance of the electrical installations and store flammable materials (products that can catch fire) in a separate location.

4.3.1.2 Emergency Response Methods

The actions to take when a fire starts are listed below:

- Activate the nearest fire alarm by pressing the fire alarm button or notify central security to initiate an emergency response.
- Use the nearest fire extinguisher to perform initial firefighting.
- Contact the fire response teams.
 - Inform the fire extinguishing team.
 - Each member grabs a fire extinguisher and proceeds to the incident location.
 - The evacuation team gets ready to evacuate employees.
 - If the fire worsens, central security calls the fire department; the fire team should meet and guide the fire department upon arrival.
- If it's not possible to address the fire without emergency services, disable the ventilation and keep a safe distance from the fire.
- Evacuate the building according to the existing plans.
- Inform the building management and the Security Manager.
- If heavy smoke is present, evacuate the building by crawling.
- If evacuation is not possible, take refuge in a room and seal openings like the bottom of the door with wet cloths to prevent smoke from entering. Breathe through a wet cloth, filtering the air, and signal your presence inside the room by hanging a cloth on the window.

4.3.1.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is of a significant magnitude, inform the site supervisor.
- Depending on the seriousness of the incident, assist in organizing emergency aid at the workplace.
- Anticipate and activate additional security teams to prevent further incidents of destruction.

4.3.2 Earthquake



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4.3.2.1 Preventive Measures

- Maintain emergency equipment in stock: Portable radio and spare batteries, flashlights, drinking water, food, personal documents, first aid supplies, blankets, covering materials (plastic insulation tape).
- Consult local authorities for warning signals, official instructions, and intervention plans related to emergency services. Whenever possible, participate in drills organized by local authorities.
- Prepare at least two evacuation plans with different routes.
- Secure bulky, fragile, flammable, or toxic products and store them as close to the ground as possible; secure all tall objects and/or stands such as shelves, neon lights.
- Repair any cracks, gaps, exposed cables, or leaks you notice as soon as possible to minimize collapse and fire risks.
- Ensure all personnel know how and when to disconnect water, gas, and electrical lines.

4.3.2.2 Emergency Response Methods

- Find a safe place and protect your head and neck. If you are traveling by car, stop the vehicle and remain inside.
- Inform supervisors and the Security Manager.
- Evacuate the building when the shaking stops and immediately inform emergency services.
- Assist individuals trapped under debris.
- Use phones only for emergency calls.
- Never enter a building that has been damaged by the earthquake unless authorized by competent individuals/authorities.
- Avoid using elevators and refrain from starting any fires.
- If possible, clean up hazardous liquids that may have spilled around the vicinity of the building; if you smell gas or chemicals, leave the building immediately and inform emergency services.
- Establish a safety perimeter around the building and promptly assess damages:
 - Check for gas leaks. If you notice the smell of gas or detect a leak, open windows and leave the building. If possible, turn off the gas main valve and call professional services.
 - Inspect the electrical system for damage. If you observe sparks, exposed wires, or a burning smell, cut off electricity from the main switch. If the main switch is not accessible without crossing a wet or water-filled area, call an electrician.
 - Examine water and sewage pipes for any damage. If you suspect damage, refrain from using bathroom/toilet facilities and faucets, and call a plumber.
- If temporary closure of the facility is necessary, store all valuable items (official documents, hard drives, etc.) in a secure location. Activate the alarm and display a panel indicating the temporary closure of the facility.

4.3.2.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is of a serious magnitude, notify the site supervisor.
- Assist in facilitating emergency aid coordination at the construction site, depending on the severity of the earthquake.

4.3.3 Flood

4.3.3.1 Preventive Measures

Actions to be taken during low-risk periods are outlined below:



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- Determine from local authorities whether the building you are in is situated in an area prone to flooding. If so, keep emergency construction equipment in stock.
- Keep emergency equipment in stock: portable radio and spare batteries, flashlight, drinking water, personal documents, first aid supplies, blanket, containment/sealing materials.
- Prepare a building evacuation plan with at least two alternative routes.

Actions to take during a flood warning are as follows:

- Follow news updates on the battery-powered portable radio.
- Move valuable objects and equipment, as well as potentially toxic substances that could contaminate water, to upper floors.
- After an official instruction, disconnect all electrical and gas circuits and prepare to evacuate the premises.

4.3.3.2 Emergency Response Methods

- Actions to take during a flood are outlined below:
- Stay informed through the radio and be prepared to evacuate the building upon receiving an evacuation order.
- If you are outdoors, seek higher ground. If you are driving, turn back if you approach a flooded area; if your vehicle breaks down, leave it and find higher ground.

Actions to take after a flood are as follows:

- Avoid entering flooded areas and wear rubber boots to prevent electric shock.
- Immediately call emergency services and establish a safety perimeter around the damaged area. Take photographs of the damage for insurance purposes.
- Notify the site supervisor and the Security Manager.
- Organize the evacuation of the construction site according to predetermined plans.
- Swiftly assess damages:
 - Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas, open windows and evacuate the building.
 - If possible, turn off the main gas valve and call professional services.
 - Inspect the electrical system. If you notice sparks, exposed wires, or a burning smell, cut off electricity from the main switch. If the main switch is not accessible without crossing a wet or water-filled area, call an electrician.
 - Examine water and sewage pipes for any damage. If you suspect damage, refrain from using bathroom/toilet facilities and faucets, and call a plumber.
- Minimize health risks by promptly cleaning flood-affected installations and be cautious of fire hazards (damaged gas pipes, submerged electrical circuits, flammable or explosive substances).

4.3.3.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is of a serious magnitude, inform the site supervisor.
- Assist in coordinating emergency aid at the construction site, depending on the scale of the flood.
- Establish additional security teams to prevent looting incidents, and activate these teams when necessary.

4.3.4 **Storm**

4.3.4.1 Preventive Measures

- Prepare a building evacuation plan with at least two alternative routes, and conduct regular drills involving all personnel at least once a year.



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- Keep first aid supplies in stock: portable radio and spare batteries, flashlights, drinking water, food, basic medical supplies, blankets, safety goggles, and respirator masks.
- Keep materials for sealing/covering (such as duct tape, scissors, cloth, adhesive paper, wooden boards) in stock.
- Train a selected group of personnel in evacuation and sheltering techniques in accordance with selected guidelines.
- Educate all teams on precautions to take during such situations and ensure proper implementation.
- Monitor weather forecasts and official instructions if a storm is predicted.
- Identify the best places for protection from the storm (basements, interior rooms, hallways, etc.).

4.3.4.2 Emergency Response Methods

Actions to take during a storm are outlined below:

Halt all ongoing work.

Organize the closure of the building you are in. Seal all openings and secure all potential falling objects.

Avoid using phones and listen to the radio for instructions.

- Be prepared to disconnect all utilities like electricity, water, and gas in the building.
- Actions to take after a storm are as follows:
- Individuals who sought shelter at the construction site during the storm should remain in a safe area unless authorized personnel issue evacuation orders.
- Establish a safety perimeter around the construction site.
- Provide first aid to anyone affected by the storm and notify emergency services.
- Use phones only for emergencies.
- Inspect the building to determine any collapse risks and document the damage with photographs.
- Swiftly assess damages:
 - Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas, open windows and evacuate the building.
 - If possible, turn off the gas valve and call professional services.
 - Inspect the electrical system. If you notice sparks, exposed wires, or a burning smell, cut off electricity from the circuit breaker. If the circuit breaker cannot be reached without passing through a wet or water-filled area, call an electrician.
 - Examine water and sewage pipes for any damage. If you suspect damage, refrain from using bathroom/toilet facilities and faucets, and call a plumber.

4.3.4.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is of a serious magnitude, inform the site supervisor.
- Assist in coordinating emergency aid at the construction site, depending on the severity of the storm.
- Establish additional security teams to prevent destruction incidents and activate these teams when necessary.

4.3.5 **Adverse Weather Conditions**

4.3.5.1 Preventive Measures

During periods of high-risk weather, adhere to the following preparations:



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- Monitor the weather closely and ensure insulation of your buildings. Install air conditioning or heating devices, along with backup fans, in areas most susceptible to adverse temperatures.
- Maintain stock of essential supplies, including food, water, a portable radio, and a flashlight with spare batteries.
- In extremely cold conditions, avoid unnecessary phone usage and abstain from travel by car.
- In the event of a heatwave, focus on energy and water conservation within the construction site. Distribute drinking water to personnel and, if needed, to customers. Stay hydrated by drinking a substantial amount of water (at least twice daily) without waiting to feel thirsty. Whenever possible, work in areas shielded from direct sunlight, such as basements or offices with window blinds or shutters.

4.3.5.2 Emergency Response Methods

During an adverse heatwave, observe the following actions:

- In case an employee or customer experiences cramps, instruct them to cease all activities and rest in a cool area. Offer water and, if cramps persist, summon medical assistance.
- Signs of heat stroke encompass hot skin, headaches, and a lack of sweating despite elevated temperatures.
- Symptoms may include nausea and dizziness. Heat stroke can be life-threatening; promptly call emergency services and relocate the individual to a cool area where you can apply water.
- Symptoms of heat exhaustion involve excessive sweating, weakness, cold, pale, and clammy skin.
- Nausea and fainting may also manifest. Place the person in a cool area and administer cooling measures. In case of vomiting, contact a doctor immediately.
- Actions to take during an adverse cold spell include:
- If your building employs a closed-loop heating system, incorporate antifreeze into the water and partially open a faucet to prevent pipe bursts. Remove accumulated snow from the building's roof to mitigate potential collapse risks.
- If cold-related skin lesions occur, transfer the affected person to a warm environment and seek medical attention. Eliminate items hindering blood circulation and apply a sterile bandage to the affected region. Refrain from rubbing or attempting to warm the injured area.
- Symptoms of hypothermia, such as shivering, pain, numbness, limited mobility, and speech difficulties, indicate a severe condition requiring medical intervention.
- While awaiting medical aid, wrap the person in a blanket and offer warm, sugary beverages.

4.3.5.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident assumes significant proportions, inform the site supervisor.
- Maintain stock of protective equipment against adverse heat and cold conditions (air conditioning, fans, shutters, backup heating, cooling jackets) and make them accessible within the building.

4.3.6 **Explosion**

4.3.6.1 Preventive Measures

- Develop evacuation plans with at least two different routes within the facility.



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- Securely anchor large, fragile, explosive, or toxic products/substances as close to the ground as possible.
- Secure all overhead supports (shelves, carriers, ceiling lamps).
- Repair damaged electrical cables or leaking gas pipes as soon as identified, as they can be sources of fire.

4.3.6.2 Emergency Response Methods

- Organize building evacuation according to the planned procedures and immediately call for assistance.
- Inform your manager and the Security Officer.
- Perform a rapid initial assessment to identify high-risk areas and notify authorities; establish a secure perimeter around hazardous zones.
- Assist injured individuals, arrange for medical teams to intervene, and keep all individuals present at the explosion site under observation.
- Conduct damage assessment and create a swift situation report.
 - Check for gas leaks. If gas odor is detected, open windows, shut off gas valves, evacuate the area, and promptly contact specialized services.
 - Inspect the electrical installation for damage. If sparks, frayed cables, or burnt smell is present, cut off electricity from the circuit breaker.
 - Examine water and sewage systems for damage. If suspicions of damage arise, refrain from using taps and toilets, and contact a plumber.
- If necessary, relocate valuable items (official documents, checks, payment orders, cash, laptops, hard drives, USB drives) to a secure location and indicate temporary closure of the facility.
- Activate the alarm and, if possible, keep all lights on.

4.3.6.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident assumes significant proportions, inform the site supervisor.
- Depending on the severity of the explosion, aid in organizing emergency response within the construction site.
- Establish supplementary security teams to prevent destructive incidents and activate these reinforcements as needed.

4.3.7 **Workplace Accidents**

4.3.7.1 Preventive Measures

The following actions should be taken to prevent emergencies:

- Conduct Risk Analysis for all tools, materials, and surfaces posing risks, and initiate preventive measures accordingly.
- Distribute personal protective equipment to individuals involved in any activity.
- Staff should not use tools, equipment, or facility parts that are not their responsibility to avoid workplace accidents.
- Unauthorized personnel should not interfere with electrical installations and operations.
- All personnel are advised not to touch, smell, or examine unfamiliar raw materials, products, materials, tools, or equipment in the facility.
- Training sessions are conducted on workplace accidents, accident prevention, and other Occupational Health and Safety topics.



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4.3.7.2 Emergency Response Methods

To navigate emergencies with minimal damage, the following steps should be taken:

- If the first responder possesses first aid knowledge, provide initial assistance to the accident victim. If not, ensure that someone with first aid skills attends to the victim.
- Following initial first aid, if evacuation of the victim(s) outside the building is necessary, they should be escorted to the assembly area by Search, Rescue, and Evacuation team members. After evacuation, administer first aid as required.
- Depending on the victim's health condition, contact necessary health units in coordination with the Emergency Coordinator.
- If hospitalization is required, the Emergency Coordinator/Assistant monitors the victim's health condition during transportation.

4.3.7.3 Emergency Management

Post-emergency, the Occupational Safety Specialist should perform the following actions:

- Create an accident file for the incident. The file should include scene photographs, a copy of the accident report, the accident investigation report, and the precautionary measures taken.
- Conduct an accident site investigation, delving into the detailed causes of the accident.
- Carry out a risk assessment at the accident site.
- Prepare an accident investigation report, which encompasses accident details, necessary precautions, and required instructions.
- Present the accident investigation report to the Management for decision-making. Execute inspections of the measures to be taken in line with Management's decisions.
- Close the accident file.

Post-emergency, the Human Resources department should execute the following tasks:

- Immediately report the accident to the relevant law enforcement authorities.
- Notify the Social Security Institution of the accident within a maximum of three days via an online platform.
- Create an accident-related file containing:
 - The accident victim's entry declaration form.
 - The health certificate received upon the victim's employment.
 - The accident victim's payrolls for the past four months, other training certificates received, and the accident report.

4.3.8 **Environmental Pollution and Chemicals**

4.3.8.1 Preventive Measures

The following steps are to be taken to prevent environmental pollution and chemical hazards:

- Maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for chemical substances and ensure proper storage based on information obtained from MSDSs.
- Store chemical substances based on their properties and hazards.
- Conduct regular checks on machines and equipment where chemical substances are used.
- Educate employees about the chemical substances they use.
- Provide appropriate ventilation in areas where chemical substances are used.
- Restrict unauthorized personnel from entering areas where chemical substances are stored.

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- Provide employees with appropriate personal protective equipment for handling chemicals.
- Keep spill response kits available in designated areas.
- To effectively respond to chemical spills, determine which chemicals are present on the site and in what quantities. Use Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and labels to identify the hazards posed by each chemical.

4.3.8.2 Emergency Response Methods

In case of incidents involving hazardous materials, adhere to the following principles:

- Follow the Emergency Preparedness and Response plan.
- Report the incident and its scale to the Emergency Coordinator.
- Provide MSDSs that identify the relevant substance to the Emergency Response Team.
- If determining the contents is not immediately possible, apply precautions indicated in the MSDSs for the most hazardous materials stored in the field.
- Ensure that intervention personnel are wearing appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Evaluate the wind direction during the incident.
- Seek medical assistance for injured personnel and administer first aid based on MSDS instructions.
- Firefighting equipment should include summaries of MSDSs.
- If multiple substances are involved, assess the potential for chemical reactions and consult a specialist.
- Shut down all ignitions and extinguishing sources (open flames, heaters, electric motors).
- Investigate the incident and assess potential hazards to personnel and the facility.
- Initiate appropriate control measures when a gas or oil leak is confirmed. For example, shut down equipment and cease operations.
- Ensure all ignition sources are turned off.
- If control measures are effective and the emergency is resolved, inform third parties and secure the incident site.
- If control methods prove ineffective, take steps to partially or completely evacuate the area.
- Document failures and preparedness actions thoroughly. While checking for gas leaks, a trained or authorized individual should use respiratory protection and gas detection equipment.

4.3.9 **Water Pollution**

4.3.9.1 Preventive Measures

- Establish communication with health authorities to learn about the signs of danger and official instructions in the event of water source contamination.
- Maintain supplies in anticipation of potential situations: portable radio and spare batteries, flashlights, drinking water, food items, first aid supplies, blankets, safety goggles, and respiratory masks.
- Keep stocks of drinking water in sealed containers.
- Identify high-risk structures near the building (e.g., Seveso-class factories containing hazardous materials), while considering potential threats from enemy groups (terrorist organizations) that could also compromise local water sources.



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- Closely monitor weather conditions to identify high-risk periods (heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, lightning storms, floods).

4.3.9.2 Emergency Response Methods

In case of suspected signs of contamination, follow these steps:

- Call the security service.
- If multiple employees show symptoms such as vomiting, cramps, or bloody diarrhea after drinking from the same water source, immediately contact a doctor for their examination.
- Prohibit all employees from consuming tap water until medical advice is received on the matter.

Upon receiving a pollution alert, follow these steps:

- Prohibit everyone in the field from consuming tap water.
- Ensure that this prohibition is clearly indicated next to the facilities where the water originates.
- Residents in the area will likely try to stockpile drinking water; accordingly, ensure water supply based on this demand.

4.3.9.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is of a significant magnitude, inform the site manager.
- Assist in coordinating emergency response on the site based on the seriousness of the incident.
- Plan for supplementary security teams and activate these reinforcements when necessary.

4.3.10 *Sabotage, Terrorism*

Bomb Threat:

4.3.10.1 Preventive Measures

Actions to be taken before a bomb threat are listed below:

- Prepare at least two alternative evacuation plans with different routes.
- List potential target areas.
- Maintain an updated copy of building plans for each settlement.
- Have the necessary equipment for search teams.
- Prepare a list of questions (when, where, how, why) to ask in case of any bomb threat made over the phone.

Actions to be taken in case of a bomb threat received by phone are listed below:

- Listen to the caller without interrupting and take notes of the entire conversation.
- Ask all questions from the prepared list and record the answers accurately.
- Prolong the phone call if possible and try to record it.
- Immediately inform the Security Manager and authorities, but refrain from sharing the threat with anyone else.

4.3.10.2 Emergency Response Methods

- Contact Upper Management and assess the level of threat together.
- Alert the Police and Security Service.



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- Prepare to evacuate the building in all circumstances.
- Inform personnel at the managerial level and then establish identification teams.
 - Assign specific areas of the building to search and identification team members.
 - Search sales areas, storages, dressing rooms, courtyards. Don't forget to search technical rooms, trash bins, restrooms, service stations. Systematically inspect areas with flames and/or hazardous materials, suitcases, open or suspicious boxes, large electrical appliances, and newly arrived packages.
 - Do not touch electrical switches during the inspection.
 - Use radios for communication if possible.
- In case of finding any explosives or suspicious devices, take precise notes of their location and report to the police. Define the area and prohibit entry within a 100-meter radius. Evacuate the building and leave all doors and windows open to minimize explosion impact.
- Do not re-enter the building until it has been completely searched by the police. Report any findings.

4.3.10.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is severe, inform the site supervisor.
- Depending on the seriousness of the incident, arrange emergency assistance for the building and inform emergency response teams.
- Plan for additional security teams to prevent destructive incidents and activate these teams if necessary.
- Initiate the crisis management plan in case the bomb explodes.

4.3.11 ***Armed Robbery***

4.3.11.1 Preventive Measures

- Ensure all sensitive flows are as secure as possible and regularly monitor compliance with procedures.
- Keep as little cash and sensitive inventory in the safe as possible.
- Install a camera system.
- Provide training to your employees on how to react in case of an attack.
- Maintain a copy of the building plan to inform the police in case intervention is needed.
- Keep recent photos and basic medical information of all employees.

4.3.11.2 Emergency Response Methods

- Inform the police.
- Avoid observing the criminals as much as possible for details of the incident.
- If possible, record the incident.
- Prohibit entry to the area where the attack occurred and establish a security perimeter.
- Follow the instructions of the robbers without resistance or excessive effort.
- Inform the Area Manager, authorized Public Safety Manager, and Communication Departments.

4.3.11.3 Emergency Management

- If the incident is severe, inform the site supervisor.
- Maintain communication with law enforcement agencies.
- Notify the site supervisor or your superior.



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4.3.12 **Hostage Taking**

4.3.12.1 Preventive Measures

- Ensure all company procedures, especially those related to cash flow, business trips, and merchandise flow, are being followed. Sensitize your teams to such risks.
- Regularly remind individuals you work with of procedures and security principles.
- Prohibit employees from staying at the workplace late at night or coming to offices when the workplace is closed on weekends.
- Employees should know the security instructions to follow if they are taken hostage: Comply with the demands of the hostage-taker, avoid observing them in a certain way, and perform tasks like eating and drinking quickly.

4.3.12.2 Emergency Response Methods

- If you receive a call indicating that one of your company employees has been abducted and will be released in exchange for ransom:
 - Remain as composed as possible; note the time of the call and keep the caller on the line for as long as possible. Express willingness to cooperate. If possible, record all conversations with the abductor.
 - Request evidence from the abductor that they are indeed holding your employee hostage and confirm that the employee is alive. Ask to speak to the employee to assess their physical and mental condition.
 - Record the conversation, particularly noting the caller's gender, key vocal characteristics, words used, background noises, and detailed instructions.
- Following the company procedure, immediately contact the Security Service and law enforcement authorities. Notify the management, Security Manager, and Communication Department discreetly.
- Priority should be given to the life of the hostage; comply with the abductor's demands. The Security Chief should meet the emergency services, establish contact with them, and evacuate the site if necessary.

4.3.12.3 Emergency Management

- Establish communication with law enforcement agencies and ensure coordination between law enforcement and judicial authorities.
- Activate all security personnel regarding this matter.
- Collaborate to ensure the abductor's demands are met.
- Subsequently, follow up on the legal outcomes of the incident.

4.3.13 **Strike**

4.3.13.1 Preventive Measures

Prior to and in the long term before a strike occurs, take the following measures:

- Establish effective communication networks both internally and externally.
- Support influential union representatives and impose mandatory negotiation terms before any strike notice.
- Designate an alternative location where management can gather in case of issues.
- During a strike, follow these steps:
 - Ensure continuous monitoring.
 - Promote and maintain dialogue and active listening.



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4.3.13.2 Emergency Response Methods

- Evaluate the extent of the action.
- Clearly identify the demands of striking employees.
- Communicate with the employee representative regarding the pre-established list of demands.
- Inform company authorities (Regional Manager, Social Relations Department, Security Department, Corporate Communications Department).
- Work with management to reorganize tasks to ensure business continuity.
- Decide whether to keep the building open or closed.
- If necessary, summon a notary to document observations for legal processes.

4.3.13.3 Emergency Management

- Collect and review all information regarding unresolved matters.
- Evaluate the risks of intensification and spread of the strike.
- Activate internal security teams.
- If needed, establish communication with law enforcement agencies.

4.3.14 ***Emergency Situations related to Pandemics and Infectious Diseases such as Covid-19, etc.***

4.3.14.1 Symptoms and Vulnerable Individuals

Coronavirus symptoms include high fever lasting a few days following possible headaches, cough, sore throat, and shortness of breath. In elderly and immunocompromised individuals, the virus can lead to much more severe respiratory illnesses such as pneumonia or bronchitis.

4.3.14.2 Preventive Measures

- If there are multiple employers, collaboration and coordination in taking precautions against the outbreak should be emphasized, along with regular exchange of information between employers.
- During the determination and implementation of precautions, input from both occupational health and safety professionals and employees should be considered.
- Large work teams should be divided into smaller units, and adherence to social distancing by employees should be ensured.
- An operational plan should be created to sustain construction site activities with the minimum number of workers (shifts, etc.). Interaction among employees during working hours, including breaks, should be minimized.
- Information posters regarding the pandemic-related precautions outlined by the Ministry of Health should be prominently displayed at various locations on the construction site.
- In cases where ventilation is insufficient in communal areas such as dormitories, canteens, and social facilities, technology incorporating air purification devices with carbon filters, electrostatic filters, HEPA filters, active oxygen, and UV can be considered (adjusted for capacity m²/person).
- Social distancing should be observed in communal areas like dormitories, canteens, social facilities, and transportation services. If space is inadequate, shift-based meals should be implemented without disrupting the operational plan. Supplementary areas should be established if social distancing is not possible in dormitories. Daily disinfection of common areas should be ensured.

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- Shared use of items in areas such as dormitories, canteens, and social facilities will be strictly prohibited. Use of single-use items (paper towels, disposable cups, liquid soap dispensers, packaged salt/sugar/spices, packaged bread, etc.) should be facilitated.
- Dormitories and canteens should be regularly ventilated. Materials used in these areas should meet basic hygiene requirements, and employees' food needs should be met sufficiently and hygienically.
- The construction site should be equipped with equipment such as thermometers, protective gloves, masks, etc. In case of suspected cases, authorized personnel with measured data should be isolated immediately and reported to healthcare institutions, the site manager, and the project manager without delay.
- Enhance cleaning measures in wet areas such as restrooms and bathrooms. Sanitizers should be provided and used throughout various areas of the construction site.
- Except for those who are required to be present daily, routine personnel's entries and exits to the construction site should be monitored.
- Employees and visitors should be frequently informed about new coronavirus and basic hygiene rules and should be ensured to comply with these rules. Unless necessary, visitors should not be allowed to enter the construction site.
- External public officials and/or managers, including inspectors, consultants, material suppliers, etc., should not be allowed to enter the project site without wearing masks, gloves, and having a thermometer.
- Shared use of items such as helmets, protective gloves, and work overalls on the construction site will be strictly prohibited.
- New materials arriving at the construction site should be stored in designated areas. Measures should be taken to prevent unauthorized contact with materials and entry/exit from these areas, except by authorized personnel.
- Sufficient number of waste bins that do not require manual contact should be placed in the work environment.
- If an employee has traveled internationally or been in contact with someone from abroad in the past two weeks, they should self-isolate for at least two weeks.
- If an employee has symptoms such as fever, cough, and difficulty breathing, contact the nearest healthcare facility for early medical care.
- Hands should be washed frequently with soap and water.
- Mouth and nose should be covered with a tissue or the inside of the elbow when coughing or sneezing.
- Avoid close contact with sick-looking individuals and crowded places as much as possible.
- Avoid unprotected contact with farm or wild animals.
- If an employee has any of the following symptoms:
 - Fever,
 - Difficulty breathing,
 - Painful dry cough,
 - Widespread muscle aches,
 - General fatigue,
 - Flu-like, cold-like symptoms,

The employee should seek medical assistance at the nearest healthcare facility and self-isolate for at least two weeks.



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5. DRILLS AND TRAININGS

5.1 Drills and Trainings Plan

Regularly formulate a plan for conducting emergency drills and training sessions.

Collaborate with occupational health and safety teams to design exercises for various emergency scenarios.

Notify employees in advance about the drills to promote participation and consider implementing motivational incentives.

5.2 Emergency Drills

Organize drills addressing different types of emergencies, such as fire drills, earthquake drills, pandemic outbreak drills, terrorism attack drills, etc.

Develop drills that assess employees' ability to respond realistically to scenario-based actions and reactions.

Repeat emergency drills at regular intervals and evaluate the results of each drill to facilitate continuous improvement.

5.3 Emergency Training

Establish training programs that equip employees with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively manage emergencies.

Deliver training on topics like emergency plans, evacuation procedures, basic first aid, etc.

Provide online resources or training materials to facilitate employees' access to updated information.

5.4 Evaluation and Enhancement

Evaluate the effectiveness of drills and training sessions. Gather feedback from participants for improvement purposes.

Monitor the level of employee participation in emergency drills and training, and implement motivational measures if participation is low.

5.5 Collaboration and Coordination

Promote collaboration and coordination between various departments and teams when arranging drills and training.

Ensure smooth information flow among occupational health and safety teams, emergency response teams, managers, and relevant staff.

5.6 Scenario Development

Create realistic scenarios for each drill that accurately portray potential emergency situations and appropriate responses.



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Continuously update scenarios to address emerging risks and changing circumstances.

5.7 Meetings and Debriefing

Conduct meetings prior to and following drills to outline objectives and expectations. Schedule post-drill assessment meetings as well.

Evaluate the outcomes of drills and the performance of participants. Identify strengths and areas for improvement.

5.8 Communication and Information

Proactively inform employees about drill dates, times, and locations.

Develop an effective communication strategy to maintain ongoing communication during and after drills.

5.9 Exercise Reports

Prepare comprehensive reports for each drill. Include details about the execution of the drill, participants' performance, and suggestions for enhancement.

Use drill reports as references for future exercise and training planning.

5.10 Authorized Teams

Designate and empower specific teams or individuals to lead and manage emergency drills competently.

Ensure these authorized teams receive proper training and possess the skills necessary to guide others during exercises.



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6. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring activities of EPRP will provide early warnings for emerging risks and enable the implementation of preemptive measures to mitigate the impacts of such risks. EPRP and the Contractor's site-specific management plans/procedures will be periodically reviewed and revised, and updates will be made as the Project progresses, if deemed necessary. The validity of indicators will also be regularly assessed, and validation will be conducted in the presence of new information when required.

To ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of this Emergency Preparedness and Response Management Plan, regular monitoring and audit activities will be conducted and reported. The monitoring activities are presented in Table 1 below.



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Table 1. Emergency Preparedness and Response Management Plan Monitoring Table

| ID | Topic | Measure / Monitoring Parameter / Target | Performance Indicator / Target | Monitoring Location | Monitoring Method | Monitoring Frequency | Monitoring Responsibility |
|--------|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| EPRP-1 | Number of Non-conformities | After regular inspections conducted by the relevant departments, the identification and reporting of discrepancies. | Zero Non-conformities | All sections / Departments | Inspections | Continuous | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-2 | Drills/Exercises. | Conducting emergency preparedness drills. | Completion of one drill per year | All sections / Departments | Drill records | Annually | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-3 | Drills/Exercises | Evacuating the facility in accordance with emergency procedures during emergencies and gathering at the designated emergency assembly area | Repeating emergency evacuation drills every six months. | All sections / Departments | Drill records | Every six months | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-4 | Number of grievances related to Emergency Management | Recording of grievances | Zero grievances | All sections / Departments | Grievance records | Continuous | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-5 | Action Plan | Taking action to eliminate potential emergency-causing hazards following grievances and suggestions | Non-hazardous working environment | All sections / Departments | Records | Continuous | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-6 | Trainings | Providing necessary specialized training to emergency teams regarding emergencies | 100% | All sections / Departments | Records and approval documents related to trainings | Annually | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-7 | Employee Training on | Conducting training on EPRP | 100% | All sections / | | Annually | OHS Unit |

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| ID | Topic | Measure / Monitoring Parameter / Target | Performance Indicator / Target | Monitoring Location | Monitoring Method | Monitoring Frequency | Monitoring Responsibility |
|---------|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | EPRP | | | Departments | | | |
| EPRP-8 | Renewal of Emergency Action Plan within the scope of Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 | Updated EPRP | Updated EPRP every 2 years | OHS Unit | EPRP | Every 4 years | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-9 | Keeping the Emergency Exit Evacuation Map up to date and displaying it on emergency boards. | Emergency boards should be appropriately placed in sufficient numbers. | Ensuring awareness among all employees. | All sections / Departments | The Emergency Exit Evacuation Map displayed on the boards. | Continuous | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-10 | Emergency Team lists should be updated according to changing employee numbers. | The Emergency Team List should be kept updated when there are new hires or departures. | A 100% safe working environment | All sections / Departments | The Emergency Team List displayed on the boards. | Continuous | OHS Unit |
| EPRP-11 | Informative Training / Meeting | Providing informative training to employees after an incident or accident that results in an emergency situation at the facility. | A 100% safe working environment | All sections / Departments | Records | Continuous | OHS Unit |

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7. REVIEW AND UPDATE

In case there are changes that could affect the emergency situations identified at the workplace or its vicinity, or that could lead to new emergency situations, the emergency action plan will be entirely or partially updated.

For VERGO Energy, classified under the very hazardous category, the emergency action plan will be updated at least every two (2) years in accordance with regulatory requirements.



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8. REPORTING

Emergency Response Teams will conduct field inspections using appropriate PPE and review accidents or emergency incidents. The cause of the accident or emergency will be clearly identified and examined by the Teams, and a report will be generated that includes the location, occurrence time, cause, consequences, and recommendations to prevent the recurrence of the incident.

The OHS Specialist will document the incident/accident in an incident report. The incident report will be communicated to relevant management personnel (Manager, Employer Representative, etc.).

The Contractor will maintain records of all accidents/incidents. These records will include daily logs, dates, times, locations, corrective actions taken, and all notifications made. The following information will be recorded in the accident/incident log:

- All intervention actions taken or decisions made,
- Date and time of the action, decision, or observation,
- Person(s)/parties taking the action, decision, or observation,
- Information about the accident/incident area, source (vehicle, equipment) that caused it, and personnel involved.

The incident or accident report will provide sufficient detail about the findings of Root Cause Analysis, emergency measures taken or planned corrective actions, compensation paid, and any information provided by any Contractor or supervisory consultant, as appropriate. The incident report will comply with the World Bank Environmental and Social Incident Response Approach. Subsequently, a report on the incident or accident will be prepared upon the Bank's request, proposing measures to prevent its recurrence.

Additionally, all information regarding activities and operations carried out under this Plan will be regularly collected and evaluated by the OHS Unit. Reporting will include not only accident records but also, at the very least, the following aspects related to ADEP:

Training records

- Complaint records
- Emergency records
- Non-conformity records
- Internal audit reports
- Drill reports
- Contractor/Subcontractor records
- Monitoring reports



| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
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ANNEX-1

Nearest Hospitals;

- The nearest hospital to VERGO Energy located in the Salihli district of Manisa province is Salihli State Hospital. The map in Figure 2 provides the distance between the Facility and the Hospital. Access to the hospital can be achieved using the existing roads shown in the maps in Figure 3. The distance from the Facility to this hospital is approximately 18 kilometers.

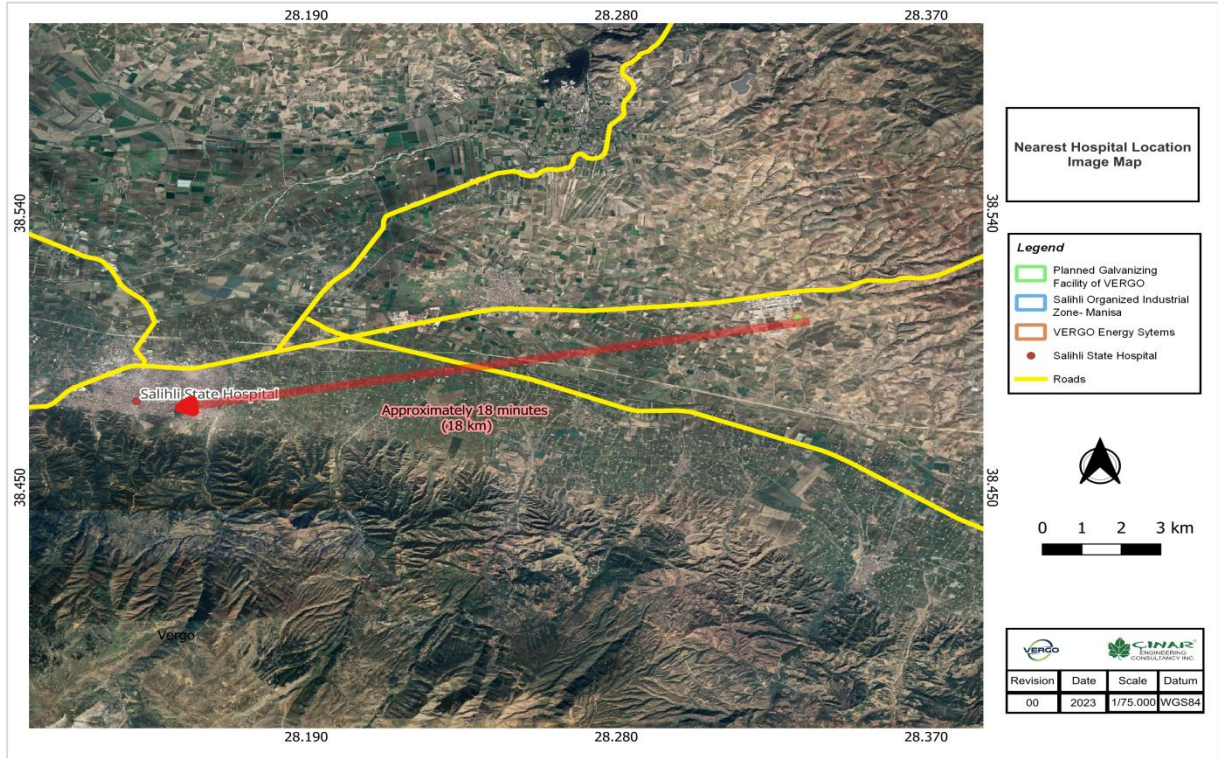


Figure 2. Nearest Hospital Location Image Map-1

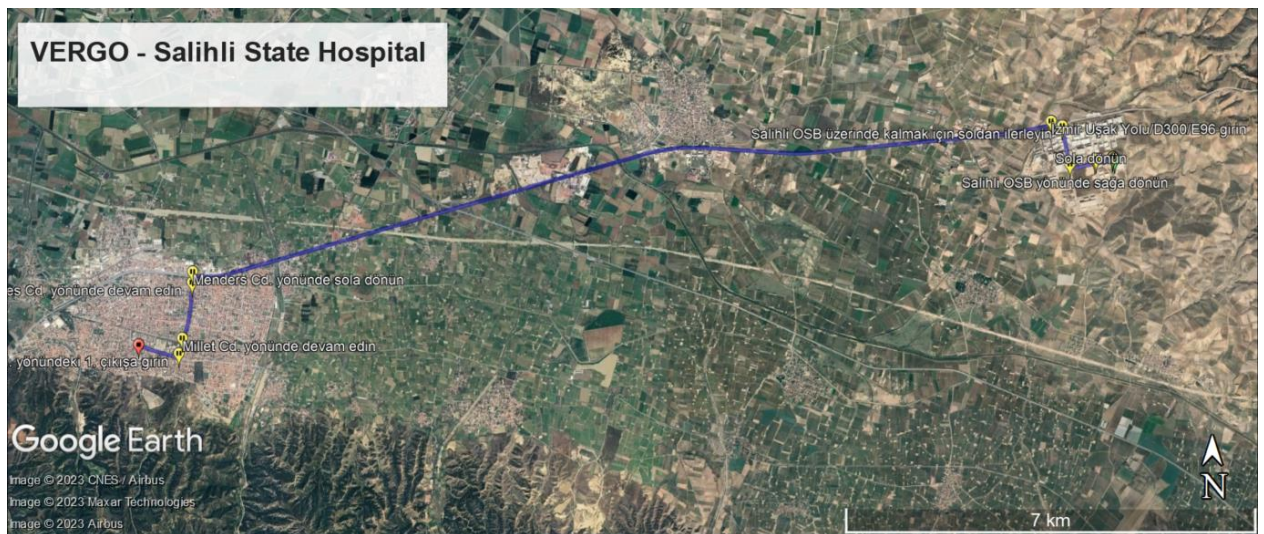


Figure 3. Transportation Map to Salihli State Hospital

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
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Nearest Full-Service Hospital;

The nearest full-service hospital to VERGO Energy is Manisa Celal Bayar University Medical Faculty Hospital. The map in Figure 4 provides the distance between the Facility and the Hospital. Access to the hospital can be achieved using the existing roads shown in the maps in Figure 5. The distance from the Facility to this hospital is approximately 90 kilometers.

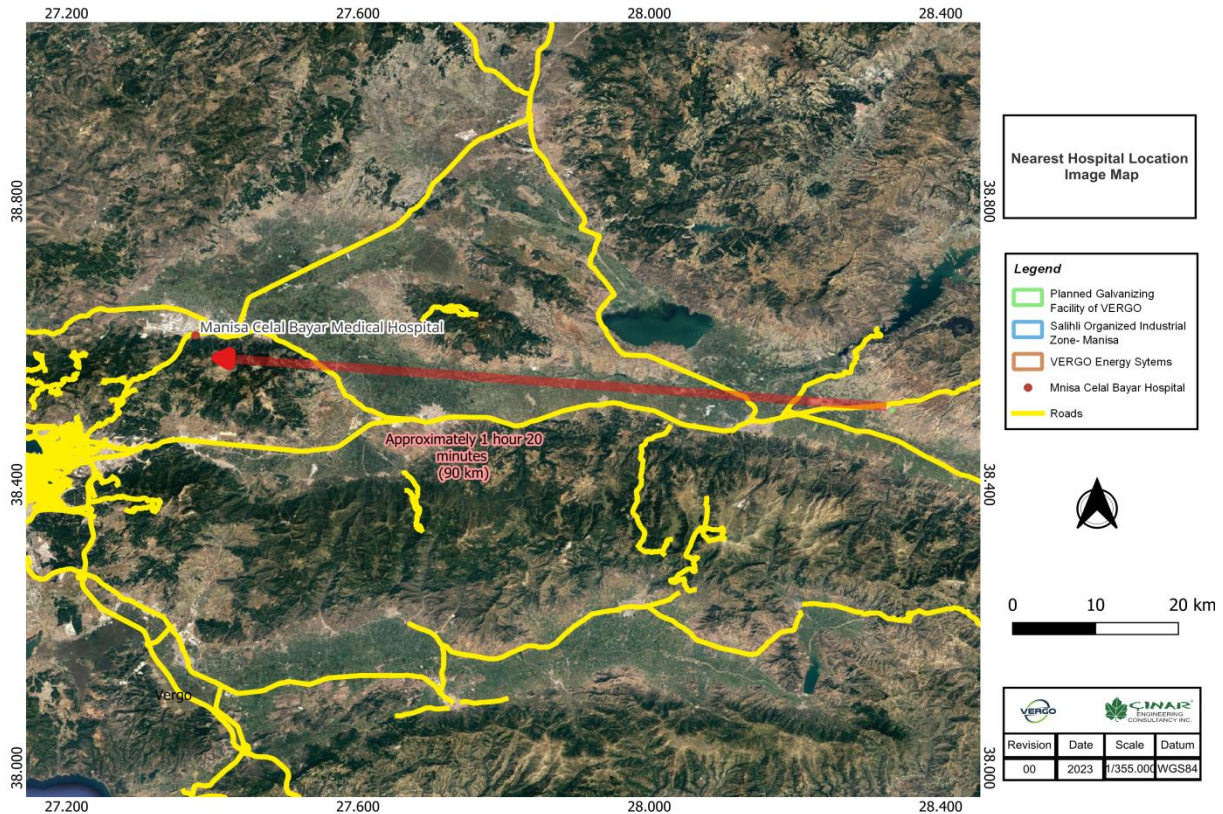


Figure 4. Nearest Hospital Location Image Map-2



Figure 5. Transportation Map to Manisa Celal Bayar Medical Hospital

ANNEX-2 EMERGENCY TEAM

Table 2. Emergency Teams

| FIREFIGHTING TEAM | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|------------------|
| Order | Name surname | Telephone | Area of responsibility | Role in the Team |
| 1 | CENK BAKI | 0546 501 58 90 | ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING | TEAM LEAD |
| 2 | ERKAN ÇİMEN | 0538 820 25 24 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 3 | ZAFER CELİK | 0544 272 76 56 | OPEN AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 4 | İBRAHİM ELBEY | 0542 506 21 45 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 5 | ERHAN ALPARSLAN | 0555 041 01 45 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 6 | AYKUT TURE | 0 506 123 90 64 | ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING | TEAM STAFF |
| 7 | KADIR KARBIYIK | 0554 396 74 30 | OPEN AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 8 | HAMDİ AYDIN | 0536 856 03 96 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 9 | HAKAN OZDEMİR | 0507 362 48 02 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| RESCUE TEAM | | | | |
| Order | Name surname | Telephone | Area of responsibility | Role in the Team |
| 1 | HAKAN KIZIL | 0549 803 55 63 | ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING | TEAM LEAD |
| 2 | RESUL ŞİMŞEK | 0535 519 40 96 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 3 | YUSUF KIRAN | 0507 812 07 36 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 4 | HAKAN CELİK | 0553 927 16 83 | OPEN AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 5 | HAYRETTİN YILDIZ | 0537 272 78 64 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 6 | EMRAH AKKAYA | 0554 866 30 13 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 7 | DOĞANCAN AKKAYA | 0545 911 23 66 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 8 | YÜCEL YILMAZ | 0535 628 78 29 | OPEN AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 9 | SINAN TIGER | 0535 324 91 71 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| PROTECTION TEAM | | | | |
| Order | Name surname | Telephone | Area of responsibility | Role in the Team |
| 1 | KAAN ARUK | 0549 805 08 44 | PRODUCTION AREA (OFFICE WITH COORDINATION) | TEAM LEAD |
| 2 | OSMAN DEMİR | 0534 773 51 23 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 3 | MEHMET KADIR ÇAKAL | 0505 038 59 97 | OPEN SPACE (OFFICIAL WITH COORDINATION) | TEAM STAFF |
| 4 | SERKAN KIRKIK | 0546 537 74 19 | OPEN AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 5 | MEHMET KOCAYIGIT | 0552 246 17 03 | ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING (OFFICE WITH COORDINATION) | TEAM STAFF |
| 5 | MURAT EDİS | 0534 773 51 23 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 6 | HASAN ÖZKUL | 0538 267 85 32 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| FIRST AID TEAM | | | | |
| Order | Name surname | Telephone | Area of responsibility | Role in the Team |
| 1 | BIHTER OLGUN | 0531 885 79 96 | ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING | TEAM LEAD |
| 2 | SEZGİN TAŞLICA | 0539 841 13 73 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 3 | SEVİM YILDIZ DEMİRTOP | 0549 813 31 81 | ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING | TEAM STAFF |
| 4 | BATUHAN ARSLAN | 0539 518 25 51 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 5 | SELİM ONAL | 0532 551 45 72 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 6 | ULVİ ESSENTIAL | 0544 768 99 80 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 7 | SULEYMAN İCE | 0534 390 55 27 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 8 | EKREM DEMİRER | 0538 774 85 58 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |
| 9 | ATA BERK AYDIN | 0539 518 26 19 | PRODUCTION AREA | TEAM STAFF |

ANNEX-3 EMERGENCY EXIT EVACUATION MAP

Emergency Exit Evacuation Map for VERGO Enerji's facility located within Salihli OSB;

