



**Nazar Tekstil San. ve Tic.  
A.Ş.**

**Yarn Production Plant**

**Emergency Response Plan**

**January 2022**



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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Project Description

Nazar Textile San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Nazar Textile ) is producing 100% cotton yarn in Ring Compact Mill with a capacity of 35.000 kg per day, count range is between Ne 24/1 – Ne 60/1 both knitting and weaving torsion in Balsuyu Bulvarı No:53/1, Kılılı Mahallesi in Kahramanmaraş Province. The facility has a co-generation facility with a capacity of 4,592 MW and solar energy panels with a capacity of 2.2 MW on the roof of the facility, the energy produced in these facilities is used in yarn production. Construction activities is ongoing within the scope of the capacity increase project for the daily production of 75 000 kg yarn in addition to the existing capacity in the factory area.

BCA Group (BCA) has carried out a comprehensive review to determine the current environmental and social obligations and reviewed the existing environmental and social documents in order to assess the technical/legal risks related to the Plant and the Environmental and Social Management Plans have been prepared in accordance with Environmental Legislation, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, IFC Performance Standards and IFC / WB Guidelines (Environment, Health and Safety General Guidelines, Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Textile Manufacturing).

### 1.2 Purpose and Scope

Within the scope of this study, Emergency Response Plan<sup>1</sup> (ERP) was prepared in order to minimize the effects of the existing facility and the proposed Capacity Increase Project and to keep it at acceptable levels. The Plan covers the construction and operation phases of the Project and will be revised as needed (when a new risk is identified) or every 4 years.

IFC Performance Standard 2 recognizes that the workforce is a valuable asset and that good human resource management and a sound worker-management relationship based on respect for workers' rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, are essential components of business sustainability.

Project-specific Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan, Emergency Response Plans, Risk Assessment Documents have been prepared in order to identify and manage the risks that may affect occupational health and safety arising from the Project.

The Emergency Response Plan has been prepared considering the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 2, IFC Performance Standard 2, IFC / WB Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines and relevant international criteria, as well as local regulations.

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<sup>1</sup> Emergency Response Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan dated 14.01.2020 prepared by Dedeoğlu OSGB for the Project.

The ERP prepared for the proposed project specifies the details of the actions that will ensure the elimination or minimization of the health, safety and security risks that the employees may encounter in the event of an emergency that may occur during the construction and operation phases of the project.

Emergency Action Plan is valid for Nazar Textile and Contractors. Contractors are responsible for developing site procedures to meet the requirements of this plan.

### **1.3 Legislative Requirements**

#### **1.3.1 National Legislation**

The list of legislation considered within the scope of the study is as follows, but not limited to:

- Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331,
- Labor Law No. 4857,
- Occupational Health and Safety Risk Assessment Regulation published in the Official Gazette dated 29.12.2012 and numbered 28512,
- Regulation on Emergency Situations at Workplaces published in the Official Gazette dated 18.06.2013 and numbered 28681.

#### **1.3.1 International Standards**

The project owner is required to assess the risks and impacts to the health and safety of workers throughout the life of the project and establish preventive and control measures consistent with good international industry practice in accordance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 2, IFC Performance Standard 2, IFC Environment, Health and Safety General Guidelines and IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Textile Manufacturing.

The Emergency Response Plan has been prepared taking into account the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 2, IFC Performance Standard 2, IFC / WB Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines and relevant international criteria.

## 2.0 Emergency Response Teams

### 2.1 Establishment and Duties of Emergency Response Teams

In accordance with the Regulation on Emergencies at Workplaces, emergency response teams should be established and their duties should be determined.

#### 2.1.1 Fire Fighting Team

Duty: In emergency situations, to prevent the spread of the fire by intervening immediately in the fire that will break out in the building and to extinguish it.

	Name and Surname	Duty in Team	Duty in Nazar Textile
1		Team Chief	
2			
3			

#### 2.1.2 First Aid Team

Duty: To provide first aid to the injured or sick people in case of fire and other emergencies, this person must have a first aid certificate.

	Name and Surname	Duty in Team	Duty in Nazar Textile
1		Team Chief	
2			
3			

#### 2.1.3 Rescue Team

Duty: Rescue life and property in case of fire and other emergencies.

	Name and Surname	Duty in Team	Duty in Nazar Textile
1		Team Chief	
2			
3			

#### 2.1.4 Protection Team

Duty: to protect the goods and documents recovered by the rescue team, to prevent possible panic and confusion due to fire

	Name and Surname	Duty in Team	Duty in Nazar Textile
1		Team Chief	
2			
3			

## 2.2 Working Principles of Emergency Teams

In accordance with the Regulation on Emergencies at Workplaces, emergency teams should be established and their duties should be determined.

### 2.2.1 Working Principles of Fire Fighting and Rescue Team Chief

The fire precautions taken in the workplace should be kept under constant control. In this direction, the workplace should arrange the fire control form given in Section 3.

He should determine the fire extinguishing and fire protection equipment and devices.

Detected malfunctions should be reported to the emergency manager and the employer or employer's representative, and their elimination should be ensured and followed up.

He should keep the personal files of the personnel working in the teams and ensure that the issues related to their duties are followed up.

He should ensure that the fire that occurs in the workplace is immediately announced to the fire department and relevant places.

In the event of a fire, he must immediately dispatch the personnel to the task and manage the extinguishing, rescue, protection and first aid works.

He should take the necessary precautions at the bottom, top and sides of the fire place and try to extinguish the fire or prevent its expansion.

He should ensure that the personnel in charge have annual training and exercises on fire precautions.

He should cooperate and exchange information with the fire brigade and civil defense.

### **2.2.2 Working Principles of Fire Fighting Team Members**

In any fire and rescue incident, he should not panic and should do the extinguishing and rescue works without putting himself and another person in danger.

He must immediately intervene in the fire that will break out in the areas and sections he is responsible for, extinguish the fire and prevent its spread. In this study, the team member closest to the fire incident took the existing fire extinguisher and took the wind behind him;

He should break the seal of the device, pull the pin of the device, hold the chemical substance coming out of the hose end of the device to the front and bottom of the flame, and move forward by extinguishing it towards the back of the flame, in electrical device, cable, panel, generator, etc. fires, water should not be used, dry powder type fire extinguisher should be used.

The orders of the fire and rescue team chief must be followed during and after the fire.

Participate in fire training and fire drills held periodically in the workplace.

He should keep the fire precautions taken in the workplace under constant control. He should report the malfunctions it detects to the fire extinguishing and rescue team chief.

In the workplace, he should ensure that the drag is available by controlling the fire escape routes in normal situations,

Firefighters and other incoming response should assist rescue modes.

### **2.2.3 Working Principles of Rescue Team Members**

In the workplace, it should ensure that it is constantly available by controlling the fire escape routes in normal situations.

He should assist the evacuation of people in the workplace.

During the fire, he should be ensured that the people who were affected by the fire and rescued first are delivered to the first aid team.

Then, valuable files, documents, computers, "must be recovered first" items should be handed over to the rescue team chief. During the rescue operation, the team member should never endanger himself.

Participate in training and exercises related to fire precautions.

He should assist in the evacuation of personnel and material in areas where the fire may spread.

The orders of the fire and rescue team chief must be followed during and after the fire.



#### **2.2.4 Working Principles of First Aid Team Chief**

The first aid measures taken in the workplace should be kept under constant control.

Stretchers, medicines, dressing materials, etc. for first aid purposes in the workplace. equipment and devices should be determined.

The emergency manager and the employer or the employer's representative should notify the detected malfunctions and ensure their elimination and follow-up.

He should keep the personal files of the personnel working in the teams and ensure that the issues related to their duties are followed.

In cases of fire, explosion, work accident, etc. occurring in the workplace he should work together with the fire and rescue team chiefs.

In cases that result in injury to persons, he must immediately dispatch the personnel to the task and manage the first aid works.

Annual training and workplace drills on first aid measures of the personnel in charge should be made and their participation should be ensured.

#### **2.2.5 Working Principles of First Aid Team Members**

He must follow the instructions given by the team chief.

In cases requiring evacuation, all employees should be counted according to the list of names.

Assist in the evacuation of workers in the workplace when necessary.

By determining the names and conditions of the injured and patients, he should give the necessary first aid until the medical first aid arrives or takes him to the health institution.

First aid equipment should be brought to the emergency assembly area and the necessary intervention should be made.

They should identify those with serious conditions and request an ambulance and send them to the hospital.

Participate in training activities in the workplace.

He should keep the first aid measures taken in the workplace under constant control, and report the malfunctions he detects to the first aid team chief.

## **3.0 Emergencies**

### **3.1 Assembly Point**

Emergency assembly point: in front of the facility

The work to be done in emergency situations will be specified in the instructions to be prepared when needed.

Upon hearing of the emergency, all personnel and visitors should come together at the "Emergency Assembly Point" by using the emergency exit routes.

### **3.2 What to Do in Emergency Situations**

Instructions on what to do in case of fire, earthquake, sabotage, explosions, electric shocks, work accidents, burns, electrical burns, traumas, poisoning are given in the 4th section below.

### **3.3 Communication in Emergency Situations**

Telephone numbers that may be required in emergency situations will be specified in the "Emergency telephone list" and will be kept up-to-date by posting them where everyone can reach them. Teams use walky talky for communication within the group other than phone. There is an emergency telephone list attached to this prepared plan. A copy should be taken and hung.

### **3.4 Alarm Applications and Drills**

Article 129 of the Regulation on The Protection of Buildings From Fire;

Staff of emergency teams; Under the responsibility of the owner, site manager or supervisor, they are trained in the areas of fire protection, extinguishing the fire, saving life and property, first aid activities, cooperation and organization with the fire brigade, by utilizing the local fire brigade and disaster organizations, and their knowledge and skills are increased with the drills. The team personnel and other officers in the enterprise are given practical training on how to use fire extinguishing equipment and materials and how to reach the fire department as soon as possible. Extinguishing and evacuation drills are carried out at least once a year in the enterprise. During the exercise, controls are provided using the form given below:

**WORKPLACE FIRE CONTROL FORM**

FIRE REQUIREMENTS			
NO	CONTROLLED	YES	NO
1.	Has it been reported who will be in the fire team at the workplace and what to do in the event of a fire?		
2.	Are there any workers in the workplace fire team in the department?		
3.	Are there enough fire extinguishers containing foam, carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide and bicarbonate powder or other similar effective substances?		
4.	Are 6-month periodic controls of fire extinguishers made?		
5.	Are the fire hoses wrapped in their cabinets?		
6.	Are fire hoses checked every 3 months?		
7.	Are the locations of firefighting equipment marked?		
8.	Are there any obstacles in front of fire extinguishing equipment?		
9.	Are fire extinguishers where they should be?		
10.	Is there a fire extinguisher tube in the work area during the hot works?		
11.	Are there flammable materials such as paper, cardboard, fabric, chemicals in the workplace?		
12.	Are there empty or full chemical containers left unchecked in the workplace?		
13.	Can the general fire warning system be heard from the workplace?		
14.	Are the roads and doors that should be used in emergencies in the workplace marked?		
15.	Are employees lighting fire in the workplace?		
16.	Do workers know what to do in case of fire?		
17.	Are there firefighting equipment in the storage areas?		

## 4.0 What to Do in Emergency Situations

### 4.1 Instructions for What to Do in an Earthquake

#### What to Do During an Earthquake

- When the first jolt is felt, stay calm, do not panic. Because panic prevents healthy thinking.
- If there is an opportunity to go out to a safe open area within the first 10-15 seconds, exit. If you are in a confined space, watch out for items and objects that may fall.
- Protect your head with a hard hat, thick book, cushion or board.
- Use external fire escapes.
- If you are in the building far from the exit, do not try to go outside.
- If possible, turn off the electrical switch and gas valves immediately.
- Absolutely, do not go out on the balcony.
- Do not use the stairs or elevator.
- If you are on the upper floors, do not try to jump down.
- Create the Triangle of Life area.
- Lie on your side and bend your knees towards your stomach, hands clasped above your head (fetal position) next to the places with lower center of gravity such as steel cabinets, money boxes, and armchairs instead of places such as a table or under the door.



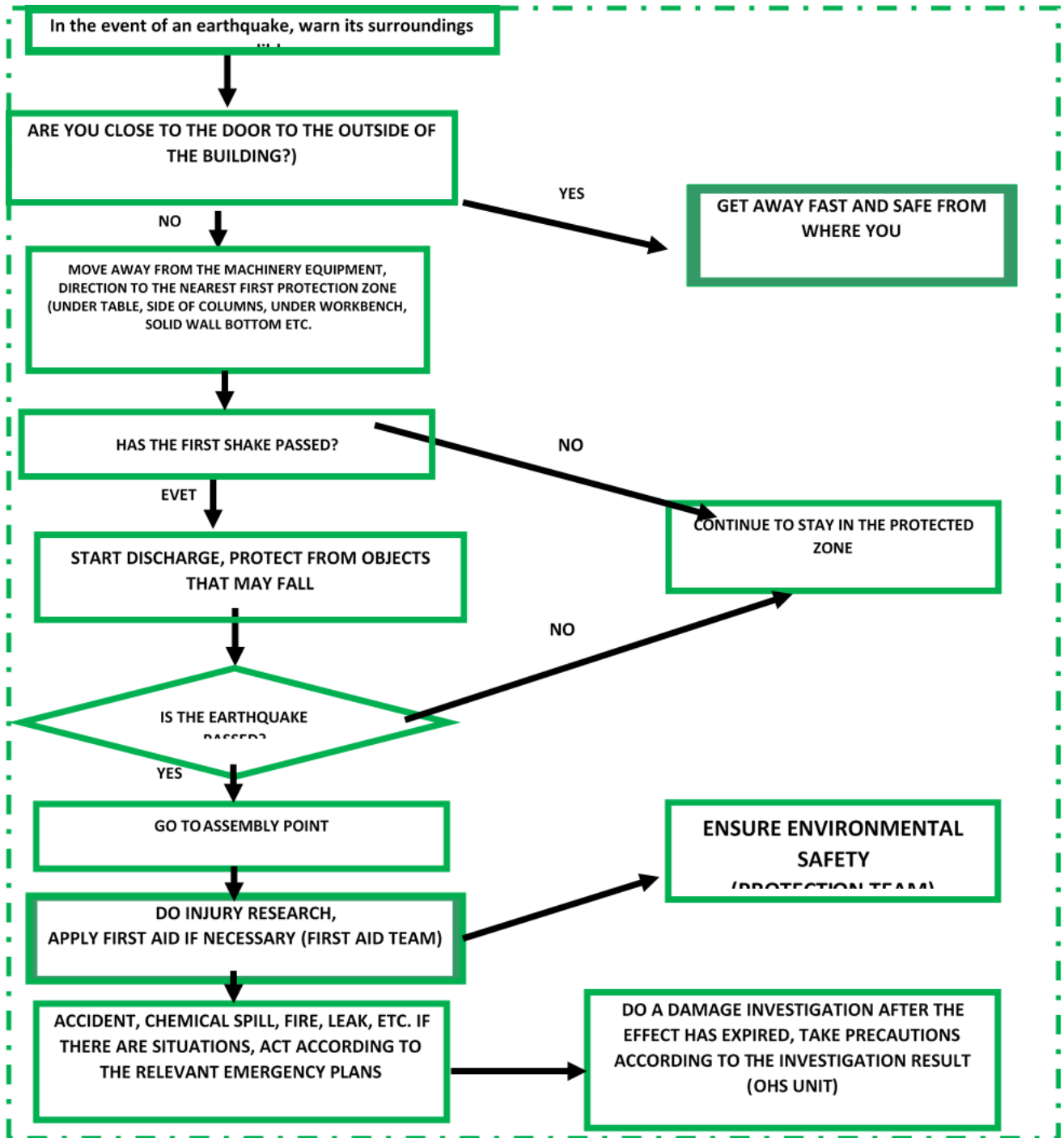
- Do not stay under door jambs. There is no carrier feature.
- If you can't hide in a safe place, kneel away from windows with your back to the window and cover your face with your elbows and clasp your hands behind your neck.
- Brick particles ejected rapidly from an exploding wall are life-threatening for persons. Inhalation of plaster dust coming from the wall may cause complications in the lungs. Therefore, protect your mouth and nose in the first moment of the explosion.

### What to do after an earthquake

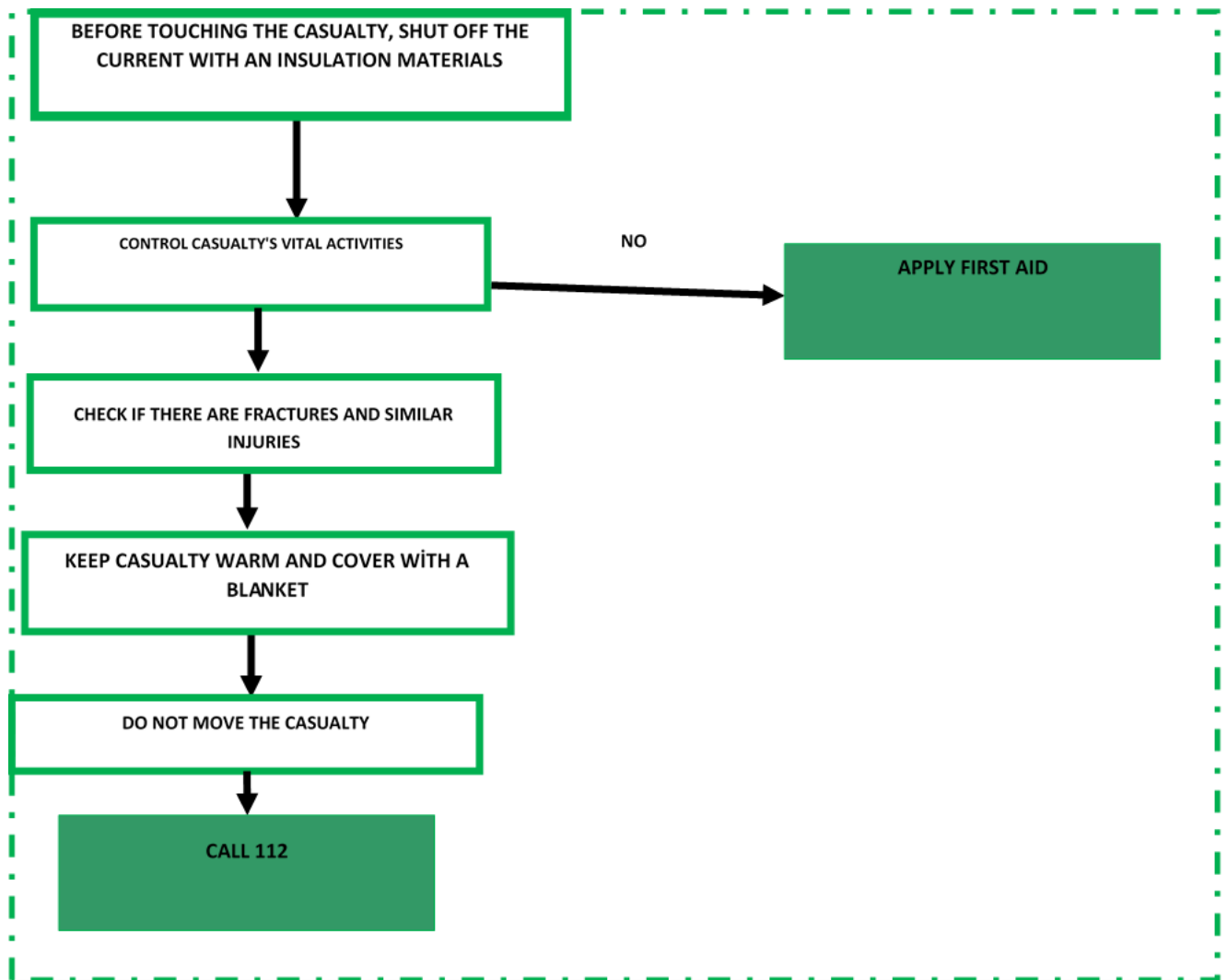
- Don't panic,
- Turn of furnace etc. and turn off electrical appliances,
- Turn off electrical fuses,
- Close LPG cylinder, Natural Gas and Water valves,
- Do not use the elevator when leaving the building,
- Do not light a cigarette against gas leakage,
- Take your bag and ID,
- Do not immediately set off by car. Congestion of traffic will prevent ambulance, fire brigade and other aid vehicles from reaching those in need on time,
- Stay away from power lines and poles,
- Even if the damage is minor, do not go inside unless the authorities allow it,
- Be prepared for the next possible earthquake,
- After the earthquake, wait in the assembly area you were told before,
- Do not spread rumors about the earthquake, do not believe the rumors other than official statements

### If you're under the earthquake debris

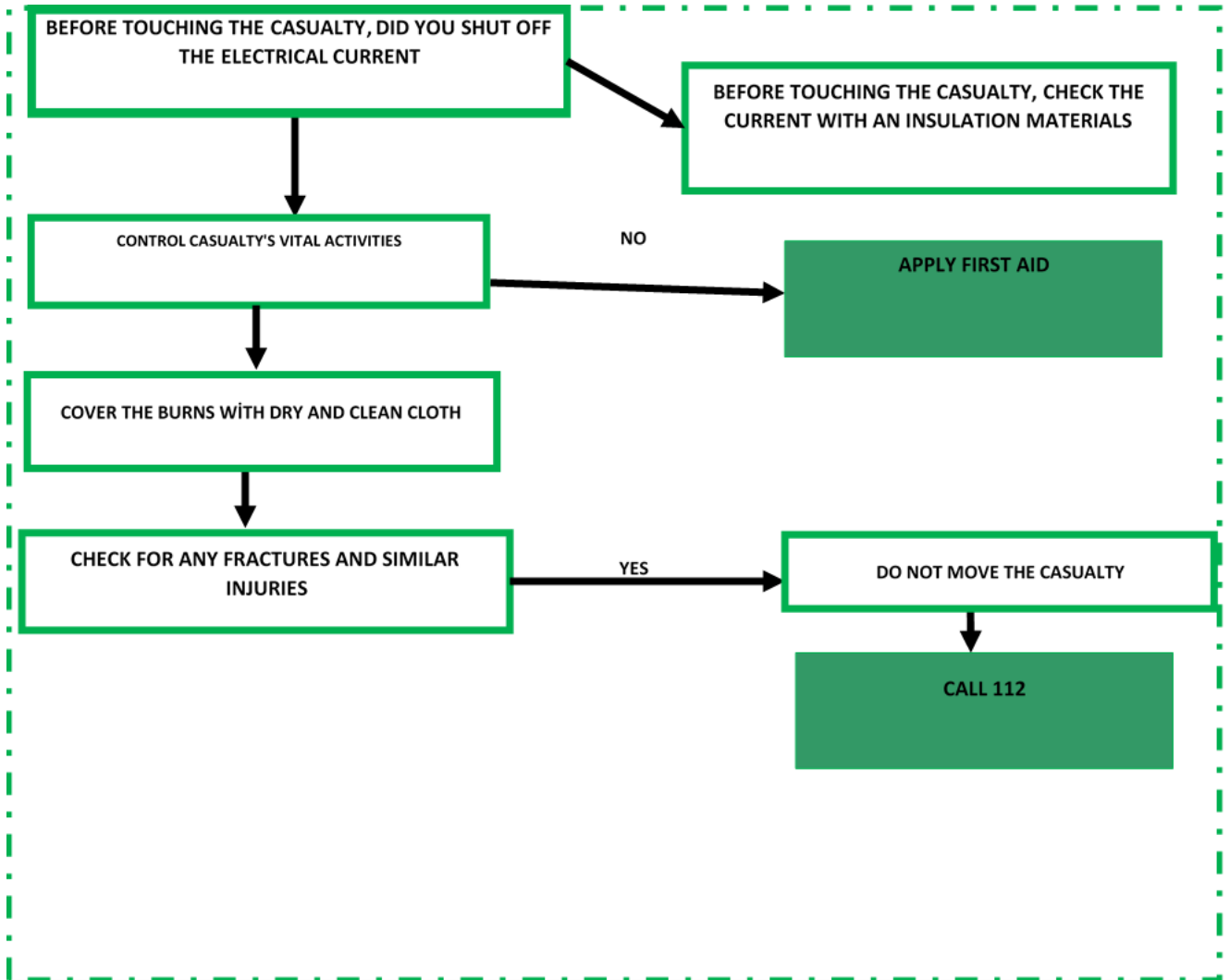
- If you can fidget and can see a sure way out, move on. Otherwise, hold your position and stay calm. Any extra effort will consume the energy and water you will need in the future.
- Do not try to shout until you hear an outside interference. This will cause you to waste your energy untimely. Respond when you hear a voice and try to explain your position.
- Find a way to create a sound source that can sound outside for hours to come. Check to see if there is a knife handle to be struck against a pot-like metal, or any other hard object that you can hit against a hard surface. Because after hours you may have lost the power to acquire such a thing.
- The first place rescuers will look when they arrive at the scene is the blistered areas on the debris. These bulging areas are the points where possible life triangles exist. (Fridge, steel safe, iron cabinet, etc.) If you have such a position, it means that you are in the first recovery area to be reached.



### 4.2 Instructions for What to Do in Electric Shocks

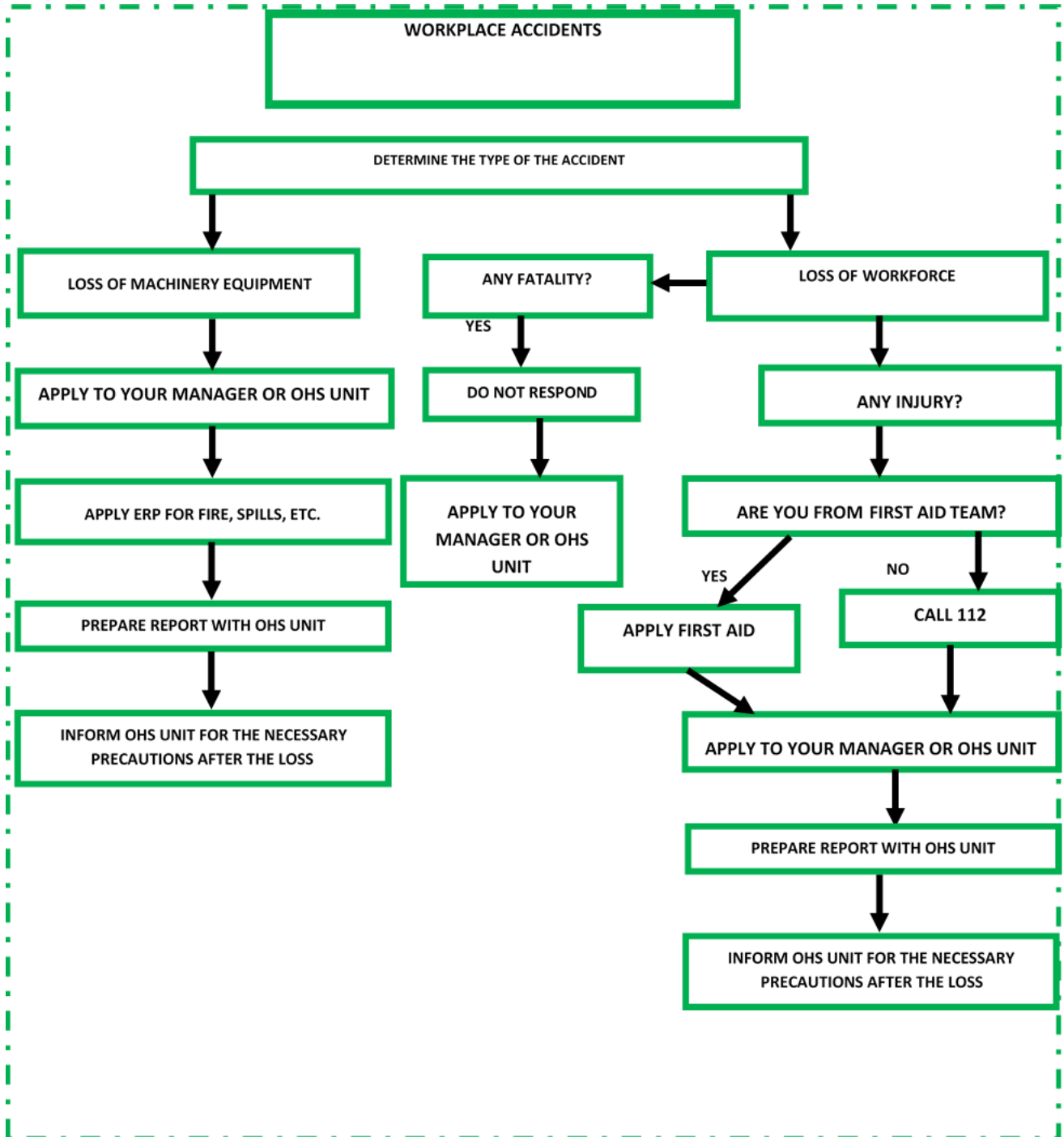


### 4.3 Instructions for What to Do in Electric Burns

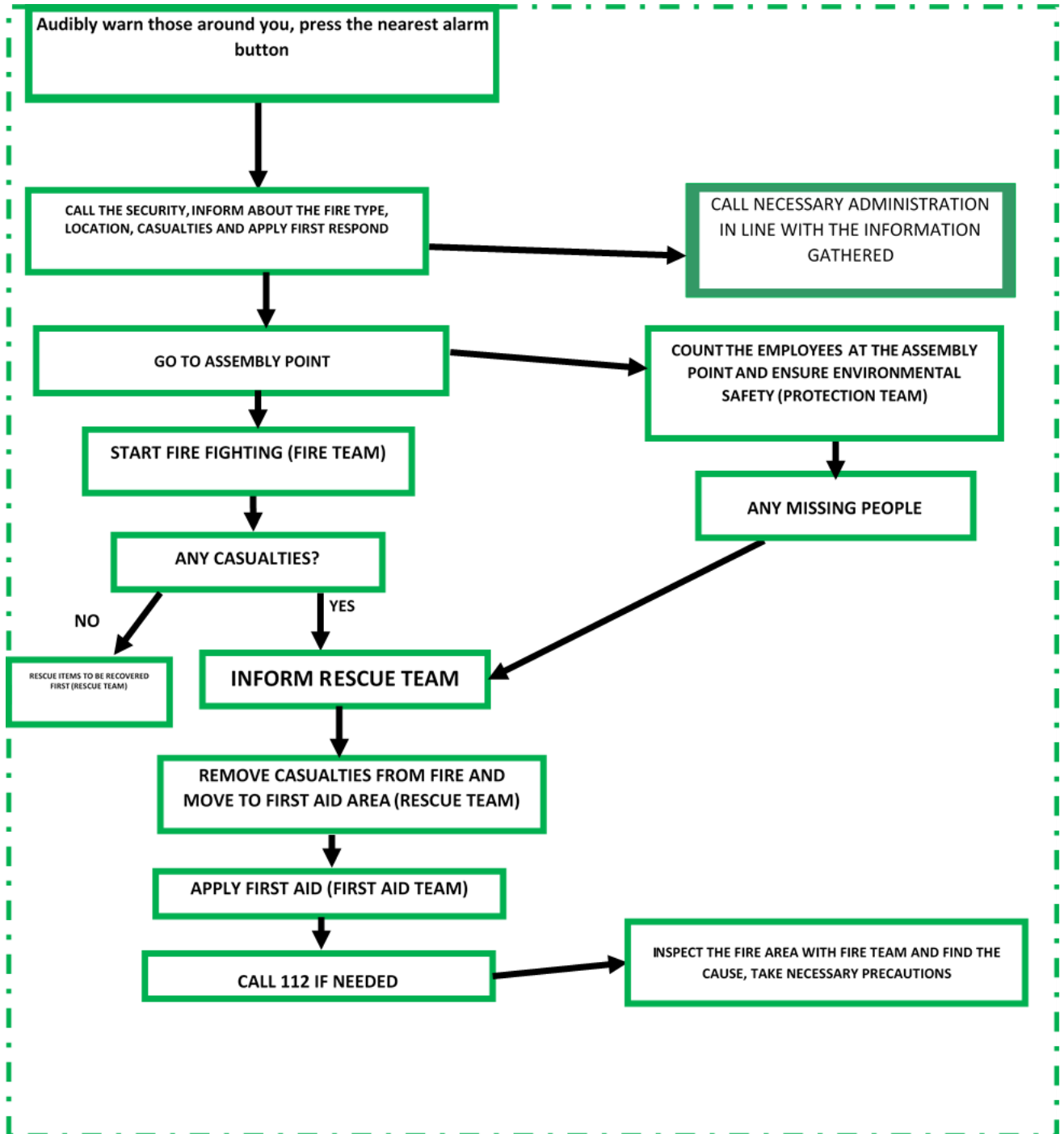




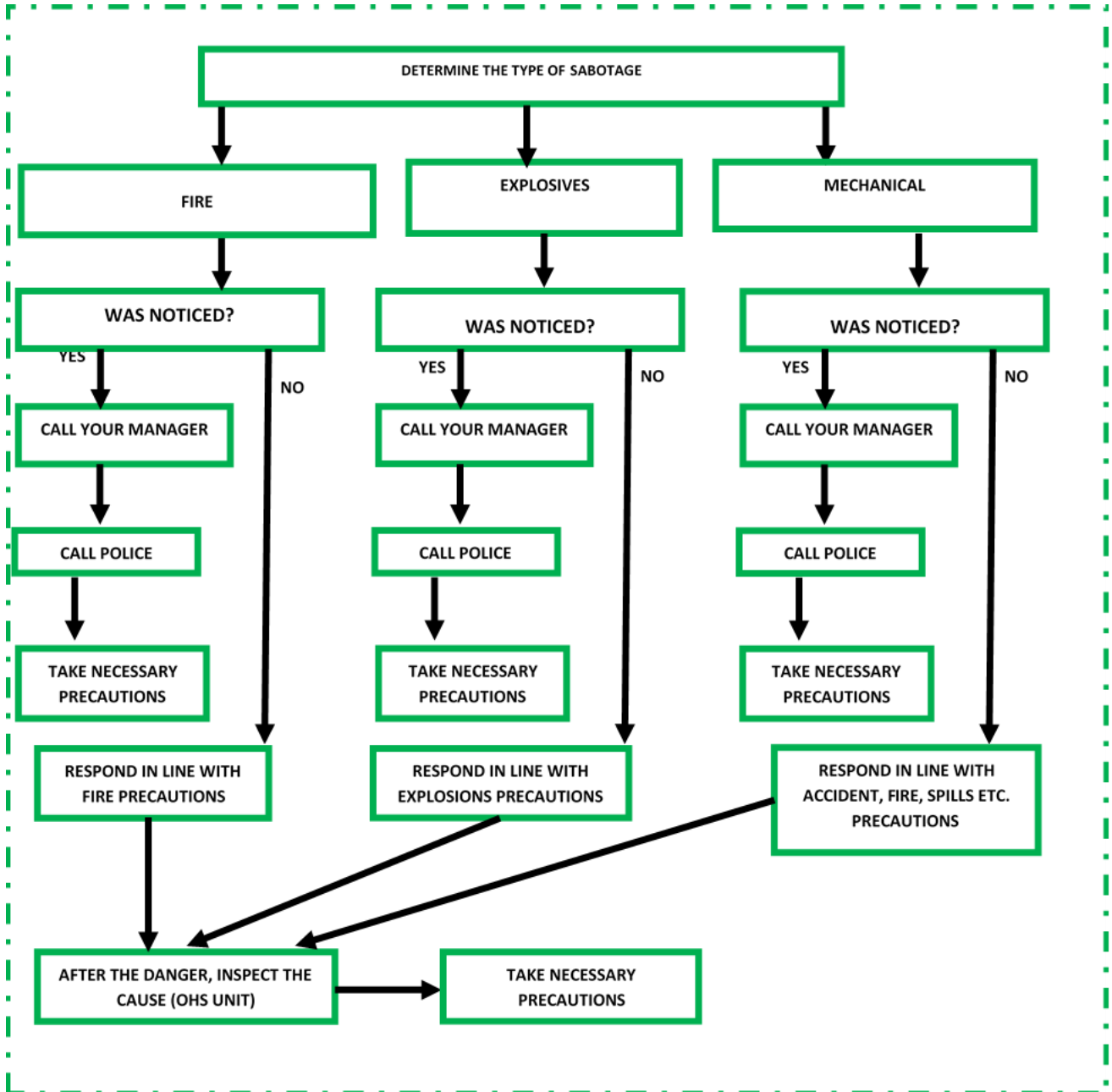
#### 4.4 Instruction on What to Do in Work Accidents



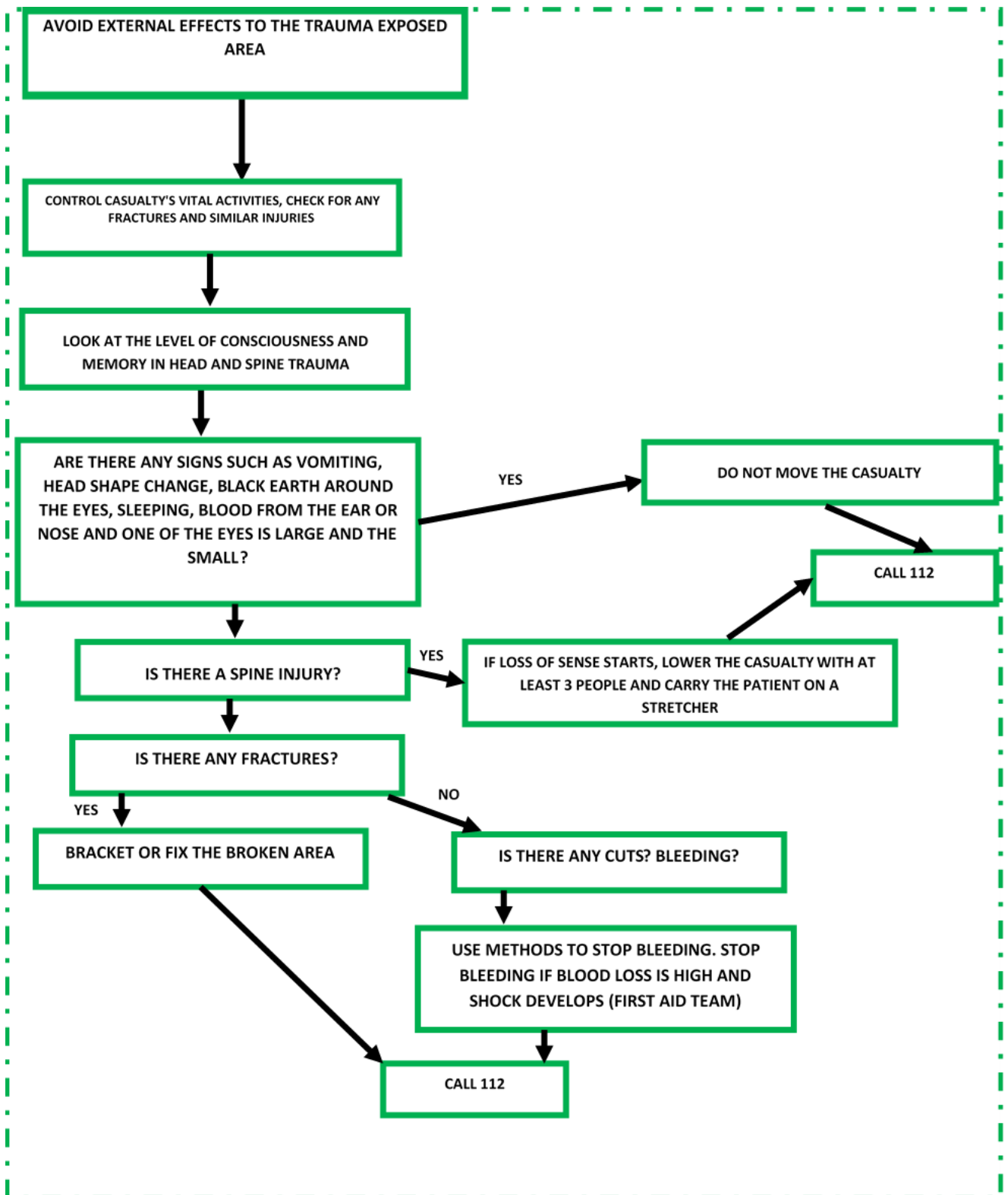
### 4.5 Instruction on What to Do in Explosions



### 4.6 Instructions for What to Do in Sabotage



### 4.7 Instructions for What to Do in Traumas



## 4.8 Instructions for What to Do in Fire

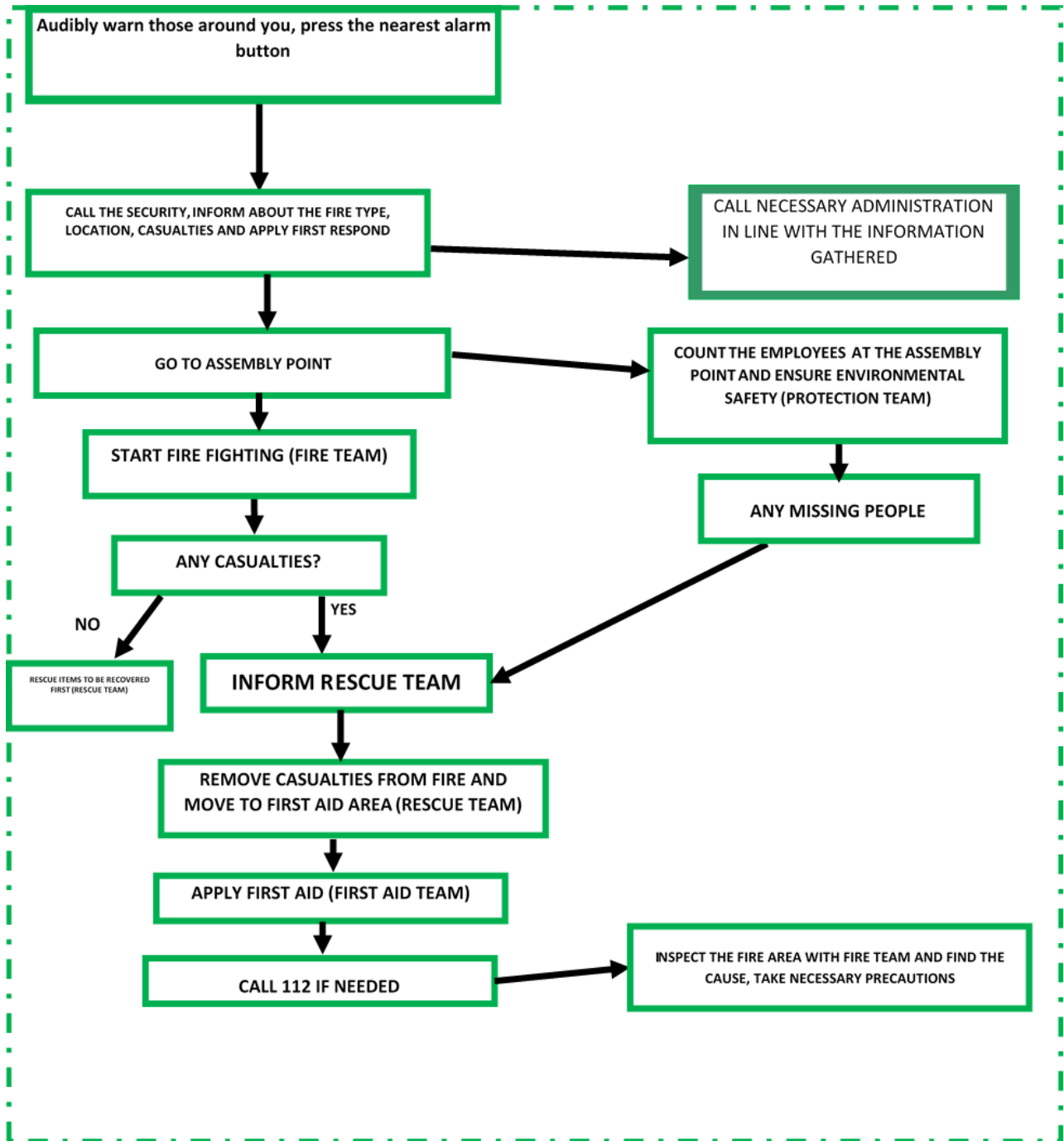
### Important Precautions Against Fire

- Prevent leakage or spillage of flammable liquids or materials.
- Identify and prevent or control ignition sources.
- In the storage of flammable-explosive and flammable products, comply with the MSDS Material Safety Data Sheet Chemical Materials Storage Plan rules.
- Identify emergency access and exits by creating a good outline of work areas to get the job done competently.
- Safety depends on being vigilant at all times and making all personnel aware of flammable hazards. In particular, staff will:
  - Report the leak immediately.
  - When using flammable materials, eg. solvents or gases, avoid keeping them in large quantities in the workplace.
  - Keep areas free of any debris and dispose of combustible materials properly.
  - Oily or solvent-contaminated materials must be emptied frequently. Collect them in a metal container and dispose of them.
  - Take precautions when using compressed flammable gases.
  - Never smoke outside of designated smoking areas!!
  - Only authorized persons may intervene in electrical equipment or cables.
  - Prevent the cables from being damaged, do not use damaged cables.

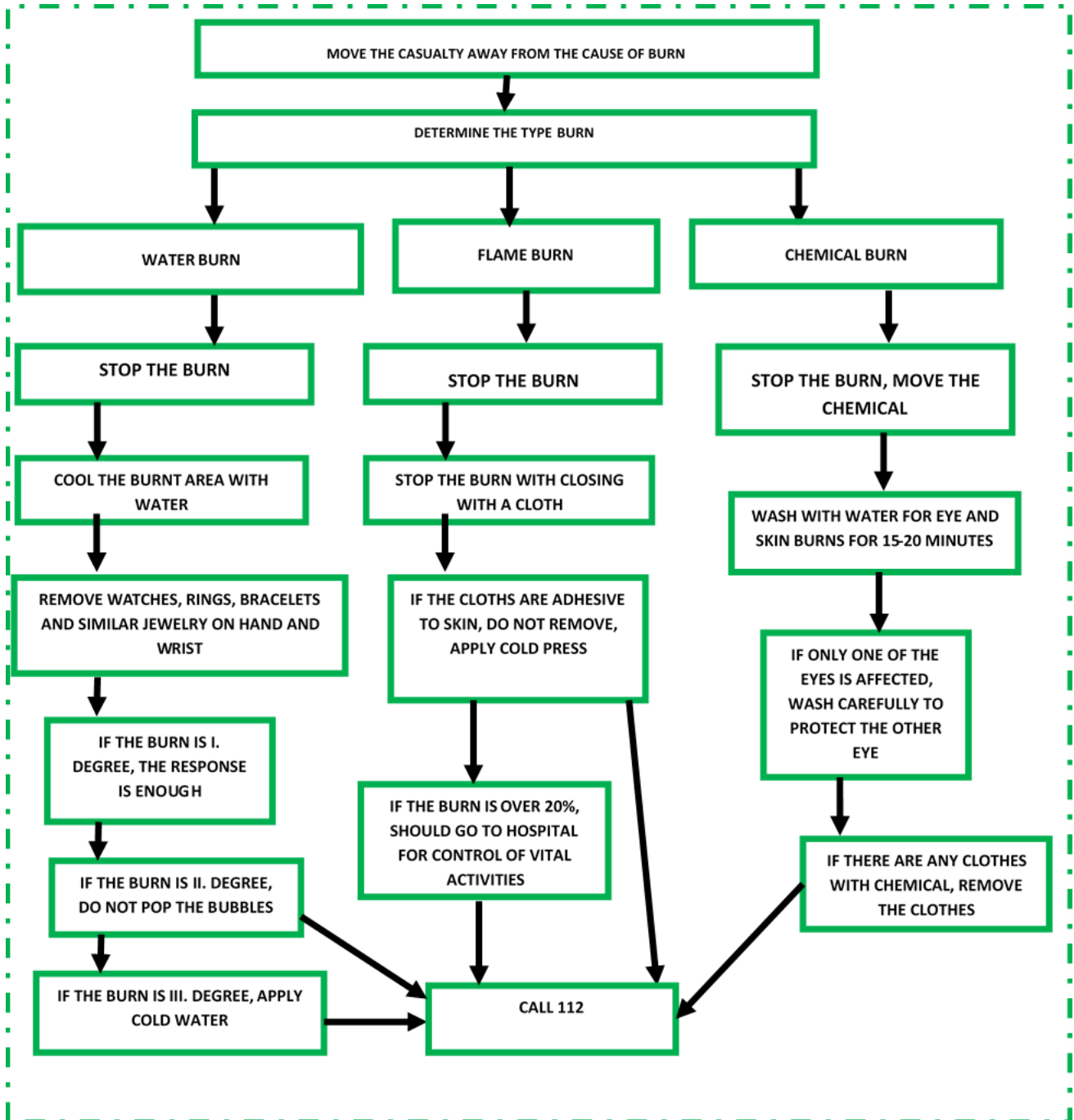
### Fire Prevention

Fire is an ever-present risk and prevention is better than elimination. Most fires can be prevented by following these simple rules;

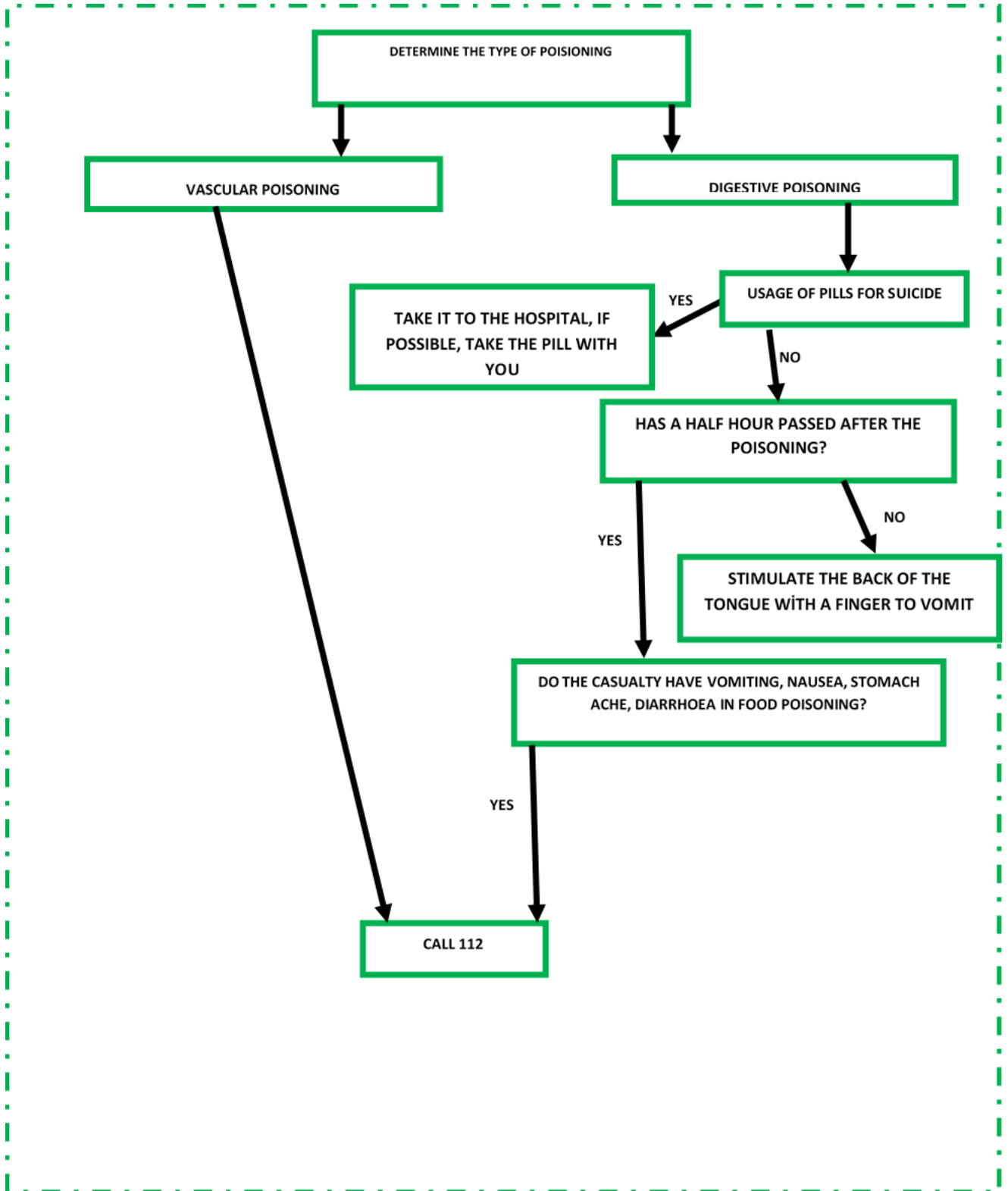
- Comply with smoking-free areas and business location rules.
- Be aware of fire and comply fully with relevant regulations.
- Store flammable materials correctly.
- It is imperative to keep the solvents used in cleaning (Machine Maintenance-Repair) in clearly defined cans.
- Cleanliness and order are especially important when cigarette butts, matches, hot materials and greasy rags are disposed of.
- Use only foot-operated metal tin cans with self-closing lids to store oily rags. Clean cloths must also be stored in metal cabinets.
- Only authorized persons can perform electrical equipment, use and maintenance, electrical power sources/points must not be overloaded.
- All portable electrical appliances or small power tools must be insulated and safety devices against the risks of electrical leakage.
- Use only water, soap or a portable gas detector to troubleshoot gas leaks.
- It is forbidden to place objects on stoves and similar devices used for heating, for any reason, or to cover them.



### 4.9 Instructions for What to Do in Burns













### 4.10 Instructions for What to Do in Poisoning





## 5.0 Emergency Telephone List

FIRE BRIGADE		112
AMBULANCE		112
KAHRAMANMARAŞ STATE HOSPITAL		0344 228 28 00
POISON ADVICE LINE		114
NATURAL GAS FAILURE		187
POLICE		112
OHS EXPERT		OSGB 0344 232 17 17 EXPERT
ELECTRIC FAILURE		186
WATER FAILURE		185
DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY		112

