



FRAPORT TAV
ANTALYA TERMINAL MANAGEMENT C.O.



WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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DOCUMENT REVISION FOLLOW-UP FORM

No	Revision Explanation	Page Number/Article Number	Rev. No	Rev. Date
P01	Operational Definitions		0.1	19/10/2024
P02	Transition to Operational Phase		0.2	31.12.2024
P03	Mott MacDonald updates ahead of operation phase commencing (Q1 2025)	All	1.0	29/01/2025
P04	Mott MacDonald updates ahead of operation phase commencing (Q1 2025)	All	1.1	04/02/2025
P05	Mott MacDonald updates ahead of operation phase commencing (Q1 2025)	All	1.2	05/03/2025
P06	Mott MacDonald updates ahead of operation phase commencing (Q1 2025)	All	2.0	01/04/2025

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1. PURPOSE

This Operational Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been developed as part of the Antalya Airport Expansion Project. The Project involves the expansion of Antalya Airport as part of a multi-phased work program to accommodate future passenger traffic and aircraft movements. FTA was awarded the tender for the operation of Antalya Airport (“AYT”) for 25 years from 2027 to 2051. The Joint Venture will increase the capacity of AYT and obtain a new concession for its operation.

The financing for Phase I of these planned works is provided by the “Lenders”. The existing passenger terminals and related facilities are operated under a concession until January 1, 2027, by Fraport TAV Antalya Terminal İşletmeciliği A.Ş. (FTA) as the Project Sponsor. The part of FTA that focuses on terminal operations is referred to as “FTA1”.

Another part of FTA is organizationally separate from FTA1 and is responsible for financing and construction works for FTA - this organization is referred to as FTA2. Following the completion of the ongoing construction works for the expansion of Terminal 2 (T2) and the Domestic Terminal by FTA2 in early 2025, the terminals will be operated by FTA1 until early 2027. After January 1, 2027, FTA1 and FTA2 will merge and operate the terminals.

The purpose of this Operational Waste Management Plan is to ensure that waste generated by airport operations is properly handled, segregated, stored, and disposed of. The plan aligns with international airport waste management standards and contributes to sustainability goals, including compliance with the Zero Waste Program.

2. SCOPE

FTA's Project Management Office (PMO) has appointed and is supervising an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor to carry out the civil works on behalf of the airport owner, DHMI General Directorate. Once the works are completed, FTA2 will merge with FTA1 and will continue to be controlled by FTA during the operational phase, after which it will be transferred to DHMI as part of its operational obligations.

The Waste Management Plan covers the management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during the operational phase. It applies to all waste streams from passenger areas, maintenance facilities, administrative offices, and service operations.

The FTA is responsible for implementing this plan under its operational obligations. This plan addresses only the areas and employees for which the FTA has operational responsibility. The scope of this plan includes waste management responsibilities for the following operational areas¹:

Terminal Buildings:

T2 International Terminal and T4 Domestic Terminal, including:

- Baggage handling facilities (both arrival and departure systems).
- Passenger boarding bridges (PBBs).
- Security checkpoints, IT systems, and FTA offices.
- GAT, CIP, and VIP Terminal buildings – High-volume passenger waste areas.

Parking lot

- Multi-story parking garage operations (waste from vehicles, public areas).
- Outdoor parking areas, including terminal-access roads and drop-off zones.

¹ The new fuel farm site, due to its distinct operational and logistical characteristics, falls outside the boundaries of this plan and is therefore not included within its scope.

Energy Center

- Trigeneration system and emergency power generation (hazardous waste from fuel storage).
- Boilers and chillers, generating industrial waste and scrap materials.

Aircraft and Airside Operations

- Waste from ground handling services, including baggage, fuel storage, and aircraft maintenance.
- Aircraft cabin waste, including food waste, recyclables, and hazardous maintenance waste.
- Wastewater and sludge management from airside drainage and treatment facilities.

Administrative and Service Areas

- DHMI Head Office – General office waste, electronic waste (e-waste), and paper recycling.
- Airport Security and Police Stations – Hazardous and confidential waste disposal.
- General waste
- Mosque – General waste

Catering and Commercial Facilities

- Waste generated by airport restaurants, cafes, and lounges.
- Food waste management and organic waste disposal.
- Recycling of packaging waste (plastic, glass, paper, aluminum) from food vendors.

Medical and Hazardous Waste Management

- Medical facilities and first aid stations – Biomedical waste, pharmaceuticals.
- Hazardous waste – Batteries, waste oils, lubricants, and cleaning chemicals from maintenance.

The Plan has been developed in line with the policies and commitments made by FTA as part of its Integrated Management System. The plan ensures that all waste management activities align with:

- National regulatory requirements (Waste Management Regulation, Zero Waste Regulation).
- International standards, including IFC PS3, EBRD PR3, and ICAO Eco-Airport Toolkit guidelines.
- FTA's Integrated Management System (IMS) and Good International Industry Practices (GIIP).

3. ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AYT	Antalya Airport
CIP	Commercially Important Person (CIP Terminal)
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DGSA	Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor
DHMI	General Directorate of State Airports Authority (in English) Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü (in Turkish)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHS	Environmental, Health, and Safety
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FTA	Fraport TAV Antalya Terminal İşletmeciliği A.Ş.
FTA1	The branch of FTA focused on terminal operations
FTA2	The branch of FTA focused on financing and construction
GAT	General Aviation Terminal
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HMMP	Hazardous Materials Management Plan
HR	Human Resources
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMS	Integrated Management System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PBB	Passenger Boarding Bridge
PMO	Project Management Office
PR	Performance Requirement (EBRD)
PS	Performance Standard (IFC)
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
T1	Terminal 1

T2	Terminal 2
T4	Terminal 4
VIP	Very Important Person (VIP Terminal)
WFD	Waste Framework Directive

4. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Environmental and Social Management System Guide
- Pollution Prevention and Monitoring Procedure
- Packaging and Domestic Waste Monthly Report
- Hazardous Waste Monitoring List
- Temporary Storage Waste Record Form
- Industrial / Domestic Waste Management Plan
- Hazardous / Non-Hazardous Waste Statement
- Hazardous Material Management Plan

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This WMP ensures compliance with the legal and regulatory framework governing waste management at Antalya Airport. It aligns with national and international standards, including those set by financial institutions, aviation authorities, and environmental regulations

International Legal Framework

- IFC Performance Standard 3 (PS3) - Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- EBRD Environmental and Social Policy and Performance Requirements (PR) (2019)
- Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework
- EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- EU Council Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive) on waste and repealing certain Directives (2008)
- ICAO Waste Management at Airports - Eco Airport Toolkit²
- ICAO Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air
- World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Airports (2007)
- ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System.

Turkish National Legal Framework

² https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/documents/waste_management_at_airports_booklet.pdf

- Environmental Law (2872)
- Regulation on Waste Management
- Regulation on Zero Waste
- Regulation on Control of Waste Oils
- Regulation on Landfill of Waste
- Regulation on Control of Waste Batteries and Accumulators
- Regulation on Control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Appliances
- Regulation on Control of Waste Vegetable Oils

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Roles and responsibilities for the Project Sponsor (FTA) and other key functional departments responsible for waste management during the operations phase of the airport are presented below:

6.1 Environmental Chief (FTA) Responsibilities

- Develop and implement the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for managing environmental, social, and occupational health and safety issues during operations.
- Conduct regular staff training sessions to ensure proper waste segregation, handling, and compliance with environmental standards.
- Monitor implementation of waste management measures as per the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), ensuring compliance with national and international standards.
- Track and report waste generation, disposal, and Zero Waste compliance to relevant authorities and financial lenders.
- Ensure effective waste management throughout airport operations.
- Conduct periodic audits of waste management practices to assess performance and identify areas for improvement.
- Oversees waste disposal in compliance with licensed service providers and prepares mandatory regulatory reports.
- In case of non-conformities identified during the audits and inspections, follow-up corrective actions, as directed by regulatory authorities.

6.2 Waste Management Contractors Responsibilities

- Waste management Contractors are responsible for complying with the Waste Management Plan (WMP), ensuring that all waste is handled in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Waste Management Contractors must ensure proper waste segregation and disposal of non-hazardous, hazardous, and recyclable waste streams.
- Waste collection contractors are responsible for transporting waste to designated storage, recycling, and disposal facilities, ensuring compliance with national waste regulations.

- Hazardous waste disposal companies must handle and transport hazardous waste according to environmental and safety regulations.
- Waste Management Contractors must ensure that recyclable materials (plastics, paper, metals, batteries, and e-waste) are processed at licensed recycling facilities.
- Waste Management Contractors must submit monthly waste management reports to FTA, detailing waste quantities, disposal methods, and compliance with Zero Waste regulations. In case of non-compliance, waste management service providers must take corrective actions within 30 days.

6.3 Functional Responsibilities

For ease of reference, the FTA department abbreviations are used in this document as follows. GM= General Manager, QM (QM)= Quality Department, TK= Technical Department, IT= Information Technology, HR= Human Resources, OPS= Operations, SEC= Security Department, TI (C&M) = Trade and Marketing, FI= Finance, SA= Procurement, CC= Corporate Communications.

To ensure effective waste management, roles and responsibilities have been clearly assigned to specific departments and personnel within FTA. Each role contributes to the safe handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of waste in compliance with Turkish regulations, IFC EHS Guidelines, and international best practices.

6.3.1 Environmental Engineer (FTA)

- Ensure that all waste management activities comply with the Zero Waste Regulation, IFC PS3, and EBRD PR3 standards.
- Maintains and updates the Waste Inventory, ensuring compliance with IFC PS3 and Turkish waste regulations.
- Contract and manage licensed third-party waste management contractor
- Implement the Waste Management Plan (WMP) in daily operations, ensuring that waste collection, segregation, and disposal align with national and international regulations.
- Supervise waste collection, segregation, storage, transportation, and disposal activities as per the Waste Management Plan (WMP).
- Provides technical support on waste management incidents, including risk assessments and emergency response guidance.
- Maintain up-to-date waste tracking records, including the volume and type of waste collected, recycled, and disposed of.
- Ensures that all waste is correctly classified, labelled, and stored per safety regulations.
- Conducts monthly inspections to track waste management practices.
- Ensure third-party waste service providers comply with regulatory and contractual obligations.
- Ensure that waste management procedures are followed and shall carry out periodic waste audits.

6.3.2 Quality Manager (FTA)

- Set waste management policies at Antalya Airport in line with national regulations, lender requirements, and Good International Industry Practices (GIIP).
- Develops, updates, and ensures implementation of the Waste Management Plan (WMP) in accordance with IFC, EBRD, and Turkish regulations.
- Conducts internal audits to assess compliance with waste management procedures and tracks Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
- Coordinates revision of the WMP based on audit findings, regulatory changes, and operational needs.
- Oversees the documentation and record-keeping process for waste inspections, training sessions, and compliance reports.
- Provides periodic reports to Senior Management and lenders regarding waste management performance.

6.3.3 Technical Department (FTA)

- Manages waste storage areas, ensuring compliance with containment and spill prevention requirements.
- Maintains secondary containment systems, such as bunds, spill trays, and leakage pallets, to prevent environmental contamination.
- Ensures that equipment used for waste handling (e.g., forklifts, pumps, containment units) is regularly maintained.
- Coordinates with waste contractors to ensure proper segregation, collection, and disposal of waste.
- Leads on-site response to waste spills, following emergency procedures outlined in the Emergency Plan (8.46ADP.6).

6.3.4 Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Specialist (FTA)

- Develops and implements waste management safety training programs for all relevant personnel.
- Ensures compliance with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements based on the Safety Data Sheets (SDS/MSDS) of waste substances.
- Conducts safety audits and risk assessments related to waste handling and exposure.
- Leads emergency drills for waste spills and fire incidents, ensuring that employees are trained in response procedures.
- Works with the Environmental Engineer to update risk assessments and hazard classifications based on incident data and regulatory updates.

6.3.5 Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

- Engages with local communities to address concerns about waste handling and emergency preparedness.
- Provides public communication on waste management, including safety measures, spill response procedures, and waste reduction initiatives.
- Maintains community feedback mechanisms, such as hotlines, stakeholder meetings, and public notices.
- Ensures that complaints or concerns related to waste management are documented and addressed in a timely manner.

6.3.6 Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor (DGSA)

- Ensures compliance with waste regulations, labelling, and storage safety measures.
- Provides regulatory guidance and compliance support to FTA and external contractors.
- Conducts monthly field and documentary audits of waste handling, transportation, and disposal.
- Reports non-compliance incidents and recommends corrective actions to prevent regulatory violations.

6.3.7 Human Resources (HR) Department

- Ensures that all personnel handling waste receive mandatory training on safe handling, emergency response, and regulatory compliance, in coordination with the OHS Department.
- Maintains records of waste management training completion, ensuring compliance with IFC, EBRD, and Turkish labour regulations.
- Supports the Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Specialist in implementing medical surveillance programs for employees exposed to waste substances.
- Enforces compliance policies, working with management to apply corrective actions or disciplinary measures in cases of waste mishandling or safety violations.
- Ensures that waste management policies are integrated into employee onboarding, contracts, and workplace safety guidelines.
- Facilitates coordination between management, legal teams, and regulatory bodies on labour-related compliance issues concerning waste management.

The Technical Department is responsible for preparing the Waste Management Plan and oversees its overall implementation. When necessary, the Quality Department will handle the revision, publication, distribution, and, if required, the cancellation of the plan.

All management and employees must ensure that this plan is kept within their departments, communicated to personnel, and adhered to in accordance with its principles.

7. Waste Management Training Program

FTA ensures that all airport personnel and waste handlers receive training on proper waste handling and compliance.

Training Topics include but are not limited to:

- Waste segregation procedures (color-coded bins, recyclables, hazardous waste).
- Hazardous waste handling and emergency response.
- Zero Waste program and sustainability goals.
- OHS procedures for waste collection staff.

Training Implementation:

- Annual refresher courses for all waste management personnel.
- Mandatory onboarding training for new employees.
- Simulation drills for hazardous waste spills and fire risks.
- Compliance audits are conducted to monitor training compliance.

8. WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Waste Management Plan outlines the methods and responsibilities for the collection, temporary storage, recycling, and disposal of solid and liquid waste from Fraport TAV's facilities, auxiliary facilities, offices, and social facilities.

To further improve waste minimization and recycling, the following ICAO-aligned measures are incorporated:

- Enhanced waste segregation practices following ICAO's waste classification system.
- Optimization of recycling opportunities, particularly for packaging, organic, and hazardous waste.
- Implementation of a waste minimization strategy, including partnerships with airport vendors to reduce packaging waste.
- Periodic assessments to identify waste reduction initiatives based on ICAO's circular economy principles.

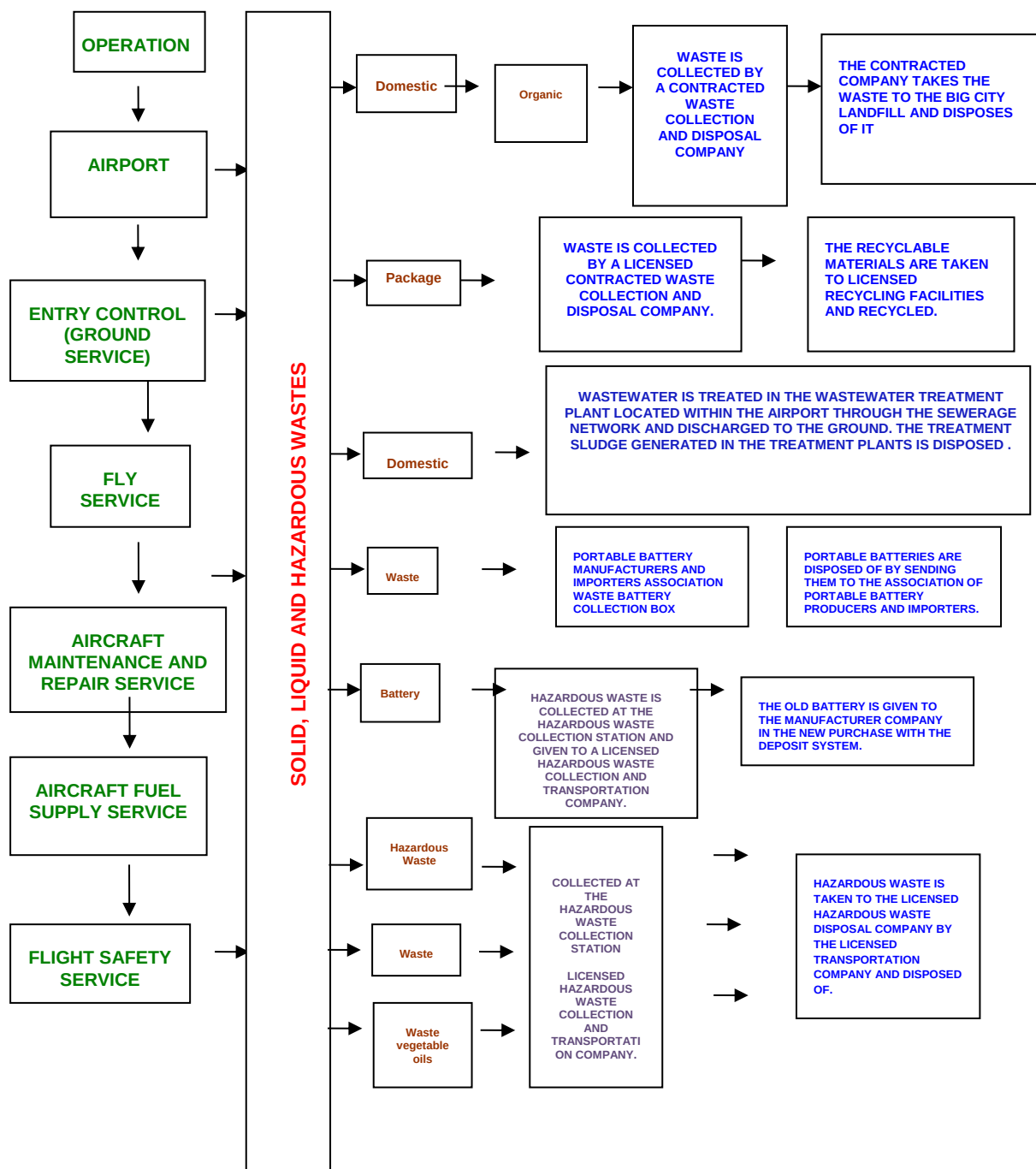
Any changes in waste management practices are communicated to all employees by the Quality Department.

Fraport TAV Antalya has been awarded the Zero Waste Basic Level Certificate by the Antalya Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change. This certification ensures that waste management activities are conducted in compliance with the criteria defined in the waste management and zero waste regulations.

8.1 Workflow Chart

The flow chart below illustrates the waste management activities at Fraport TAV Airport.

Figure 1:Waste Management Workflow Chart

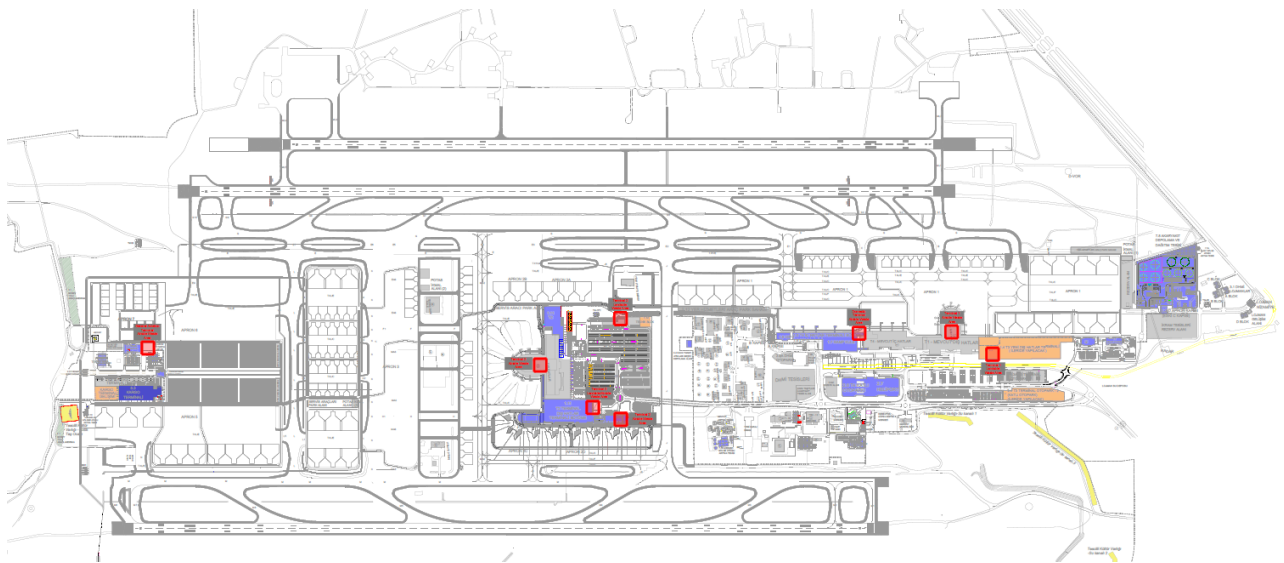


Announcements regarding waste management are communicated through bulletin boards, meetings, the intranet, and awareness-raising training sessions. These efforts ensure that all units within Fraport TAV are informed about the waste generated by their activities.

Our company is responsible for organizing and coordinating the collection, recycling, and disposal of organic and packaging waste for all organizations operating within the borders of Antalya Airport. However, the management of hazardous waste generated by these organizations is not within the scope of Fraport TAV Antalya's responsibilities.

The waste collection stations under the responsibility of Fraport TAV Antalya are listed below and are marked in red on the below layout.

Figure 2: Waste Collection Stations



8.2 Colour coding of waste

Waste at Fraport TAV Airport has been categorized in accordance with zero waste regulations and ICAO guidelines. Each type of waste is color-coded for easy identification. Containers have been strategically placed at intermediate stations, while waste bins have been installed in terminal passenger and office areas, all following the designated colour codes.

- ☐  Blue for packaging waste (paper, glass, metal waste),
- ☐  Yellow for Plastic Wastes
- ☐  Brown for Organic Wastes (food and beverage waste, tea and coffee wastes),
- ☐  Gray for other non-recyclable waste (towels, napkins, tissues),
- ☐  Red for Hazardous Waste

- ☐  Dark red with a hazard label for medical waste.



Waste Classification

Wastes are categorized as follows:

- **Mixed Packaging Waste**
- **Plastic Waste**
- **Organic Waste** (Biodegradable - Food Waste)
- **Other Waste**
- **Hazardous Waste**

Packaging Waste (Recyclable Waste) Packaging wastes, which are recyclable materials used extensively in daily life, are categorized as follows:

- **Paper, Glass, Metal:** Coded in blue
- **Plastic:** Coded in yellow

Organic Waste Organic wastes, defined as domestic waste (including all kinds of food and beverage wastes, tea, and coffee pulp), are coded in brown.

Other Waste Non-recyclable waste (such as towels, napkins, and handkerchiefs) is coded in grey.

Hazardous Waste Hazardous wastes are classified by 6-digit waste codes as defined in the Waste Management Regulation and are coded in red. A detailed list of hazardous wastes from the airport is provided in the table below.

Table 1:FTA Hazardous Waste

HAZARDOUS WASTE TYPE			Waste Code
Hazardous Solid Waste	Fluorescent lamps and other mercury-containing wastes	Fluoracans	20 01 21
		Saving light bulbs	
	Nickel cadmium batteries	Batteries	16 06 02
	Lead batteries	Battery	16 06 01
	Batteries and accumulators falling under 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unclassified mixed batteries and accumulators containing these batteries	Mixed batteries and accumulators	20 01 33
	Hazardous parts removed from discarded equipment	Capacitor	160215
	6 02 09 to 16 02 12, except for scrap equipment containing hazardous parts	Monitor, keyboard	16 02 13
		Scrap CDs, floppy disks, motherboards and other IT materials	
	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components other than 20 01 21 AND 30 01 23	Electronic equipment	200135
	Absorbents contaminated with hazardous substances	Waste oil-contaminated cloth, overclothes	15 02 02
	Oil filters	Filter Materials	16 01 07
	Paint varnishes	Paints and varnishes	08 01 11
	Contaminated packaging waste	Waste paint and thinner cans	15 01 10
		Solvent wastes used for cleaning purposes	
	Printing toners containing hazardous waste	Cartridge	08 03 17
		Toner	
	Discarded organic chemicals	Shaving foams that are full	16 05 08

		Deodorants that are full	
		Filled aerosols	
		Sprays that are full	
		Lighters that are full	
	Empty pressure vessels	Empty shaving foams	15 01 11
		Empty deodorants	
		Empty aerosols	
		Empty sprays	
		Empty lighters	
	Organic chemicals	Perfume and liquor liquids	16 03 05
	Saturated or used ion exchange resins	Resins from grit trap and water softening units	19 08 06
	Harmful Silicone	Harmful Silicone	07 02 16
Hazardous Liquid Waste	Antifreeze fluids containing hazardous substances	Antifreeze Fluids	160114
	Inorganic wastes containing hazardous substances	Antifreeze Fluids	16 03 03
	Other hydraulic oils	Hydraulic oil (Group A)	13 01 13
	Fuel oil, gas, diesel	Fuel oil, gas, diesel waste	13 07 01
	Mineral-based chlorine-containing insulating and heat conduction oils other than 130301	Fuel oil, gas, diesel	13 03 06
	Other engine, transmission and lubricating oils	Transformer oil (Group A)	13 02 08

Medical Wastes are hazardous wastes and can cause diseases such as plague, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, rabies, malaria, and Covid-19. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that medical wastes are collected and stored separately, in accordance with Environmental Legislation, without mixing with other wastes. These wastes are then transported and disposed of by a contracted licensed company.

8.3 Waste Hierarchy

This plan is structured around a waste hierarchy designed to maximize both environmental and economic benefits.

- Section 8.6 provides details on recycling and disposal processes.
- Section 8.8 provides details on prevention and minimization activities.

Figure 3³:Waste Hierarchy



8.4 Waste Projection

This section estimates the anticipated waste quantities for the 2025-2041 period and assesses the waste management needs driven by operational growth. The projection takes into account factors such as increases in passenger numbers and flight operations.

The projection data is based on waste quantities recorded between 2022 and 2024, along with annual passenger growth rates. The waste categories included in the projection are domestic waste, packaging waste, and hazardous waste. Detailed projections are provided in the table below.

³ The waste hierarchy in the ICAO Eco Airports Toolkit - Waste Management Document is taken as reference.

Table 2: 2025-2041 Waste Projection

2025-2041 Waste Projection			
Year	Waste Amounts (Tons)		
	Packaging Waste	Domestic Waste	Hazardous Waste
2025	1,546	8,202	17.41
2026	1,664	8,826	18.73
2027	1,707	9,055	19.22
2028	1,780	9,442	20.04
2029	1,871	9,927	21.07
2030	1,922	10,196	21.64
2031	2,037	10,803	22.93
2032	2,110	11,191	23.75
2033	2,177	11,545	24.50
2034	2,238	11,869	25.19
2035	2,297	12,186	25.86
2036	2,356	12,496	26.52
2037	2,413	12,799	27.16
2038	2,469	13,096	27.79
2039	2,523	13,384	28.40
2040	2,578	13,677	29.03
2041	2,634	13,974	29.66

The projected waste quantities outlined in this table are subject to continuous monitoring. Detailed measures for waste prevention and reduction are elaborated in Section 8.8, "Prevention and Reduction Measures." Additionally, comprehensive information regarding reporting, auditing, and monitoring processes is provided in the subsequent sections of this plan.

8.5 Procedures and Principles for Waste Separation and Transportation

- Temporary Storage Areas

Packaging and Organic Waste Interim Collection Stations, as well as Hazardous Waste Collection Stations, have been established at all terminals for the temporary storage of packaging waste, organic waste, and hazardous waste generated by our company.

- Collection and Coordination

Fraport TAV Antalya oversees the collection, recycling, and disposal of organic and packaging waste within airport facilities under its operational control. Third-party contractors handle airline and tenant waste independently.

Packaging Waste Segregation and Transportation to Temporary Storage Area

Figure 4: Waste Sorting Unit and Temporary Storage Area



- Mixed packaging waste (metal, glass, paper), plastic, organic waste (biodegradable food waste), and other waste bins are grouped in the terminal passenger areas and office corridors. Additionally, there are bins for paper waste in the office corridors.
- Wastes are segregated and collected at the source according to this grouping.
- Mixed packaging waste and plastic waste in bins located in passenger areas and office corridors are collected by the cleaning company and transported to the packaging waste section at the waste collection stations.
- Wastes segregated at the source are disposed of in appropriate containers at waste intermediate collection stations, where they are temporarily stored.
- Paper waste collected from boxes is temporarily stored by the cleaning company in the paper-cardboard section of the waste collection stations.
- During the transportation of wastes to the waste interim collection stations, it is ensured that the waste types are not mixed. The transportation container must be leak-proof, sealed, and transported in an upright manner to prevent tipping over.
- The wastes accumulated at the waste collection station are transported to the Waste Collection and Sorting Facility using a separate transportation vehicle for packaging wastes collected by the contracted company.
- At the Waste Collection and Sorting Facility, wastes are separated according to their types (plastic, paper, glass, metal), then baled and sent to recycling facilities.

Organic Waste Segregation and Temporary Storage

- Organic and other wastes in the bins located in passenger areas and office corridors are collected by the cleaning company and transported to the organic and other waste section at the waste collection stations for temporary storage. Additionally, these wastes are temporarily stored separately at the household waste points of other organizations and kept there for a maximum of 24 hours until they are removed from the area.
- During the transportation of wastes to the waste intermediate collection stations, care is taken to ensure that waste types are not mixed. The transportation containers must be sealed and leak-proof and transported in an upright position to prevent tipping over.

Temporary Storage of Hazardous Wastes

- To temporarily store hazardous wastes, a robust, leak-proof, safe, and internationally recognized standards-compliant hazardous waste warehouse was constructed within the company boundaries, away from facilities and buildings, on a concrete field. This warehouse has a Hazardous Waste Temporary Storage Area certificate from the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change.

Figure 5:Hazardous Waste Temporary Storage Area



- Hazardous wastes are temporarily stored in appropriate sections at the "Hazardous Waste Collection Station." Entry and exit records of the wastes are maintained. According to the relevant regulation, hazardous wastes can be temporarily stored at waste stations for a maximum of 180 days. In the hazardous waste temporary storage area, separate areas are defined for each type of waste, and the wastes are stored separately without mixing.
- The temporary storage area is covered to protect the wastes from all kinds of external influences.
- The floor of the temporary storage area is made of impermeable material to prevent leakage and mixing of debris with any receiving environment.
- Absorbent material is kept in the temporary storage area to address any leaks or spills.
- Hazardous waste temporary storage areas are secured with controlled access. Only authorized hazardous waste handlers, identified by name and role, may access these areas. The contact number of the authorized person is placed on the container to prevent unauthorized access to hazardous waste areas.

8.6 Procedures and Principles for Collection, Transportation and Recycling / Disposal of Wastes

There is no recovery/disposal within Fraport TAV. Hazardous and/or non-hazardous wastes generated at the airport are stored in designated temporary storage areas within the facility for a maximum period of three months. These wastes are then transported by vehicles licensed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization to recycling/disposal facilities, also licensed by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization

Organic and packaging wastes are collected by a company contracted by Fraport TAV and sorted at the Collection-Separation Facility. The service provider holds an Environmental Permit and License for Non-Hazardous Waste Collection and Sorting.

This plan outlines the methods and responsibilities for the collection, temporary storage, recycling, and disposal of wastes from the facilities, auxiliary facilities, offices, and social facilities within the airport boundaries. Each type of waste is managed differently, with specific procedures for collection, temporary storage, and transportation to the relevant company.

Packaging Wastes

Waste arriving by airplane is generated from various activities of the organizations at the airport, including in-house food and beverage services, office activities and passenger service activities. Packaging wastes temporarily stored at the Waste Interim Collection Station are transported by the contracted company to the Waste Collection and Sorting Facility, where they are sorted by type (plastic, paper, glass, metal), baled and sent to recycling facilities.

Organic and Other Wastes

- Organic wastes and other wastes collected from storage areas and other wastes generated at the Waste Collection and Sorting Facility are transported by the contracted company to the Antalya Metropolitan Municipality Solid Waste Landfill for disposal. Leak-proof, well-maintained compressed vehicles are used for transportation.
- Organic wastes, packaging wastes and hazardous wastes are not transported simultaneously and are never accepted at the landfill.

Figure 6:Antalya Metropolitan Municipality Waste Storage Area



Hazardous Wastes

- Hazardous wastes, generally generated during maintenance activities, are separated at the source and temporarily stored in appropriate sections at the Hazardous Waste Collection Station according to relevant regulations.
- Hazardous wastes are temporarily stored at waste stations for a maximum of 180 days, as specified in the Waste Management Plan according to waste types.
- The entry and exit records of wastes arriving at the Hazardous Waste Storage are maintained by the Hazardous Waste Station responsible, using the Temporary Storage Hazardous Waste Registration Form. Wastes are stored at the relevant hazardous waste station or in compliant sections of the waste station according to their types.
- Contracts are in place with companies licensed by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change for the transportation, recycling, or disposal of hazardous wastes temporarily stored at our facility.
- Wastes temporarily stored at the Hazardous Waste Collection Station, whose storage periods have expired, are transported by the contracted company for recycling or disposal.

- Hazardous wastes are transported only to certified disposal facilities using licensed vehicles and drivers.

Refer to Hazardous Materials Management Plan (Hazardous Materials Management Plan_8.46.HMMP.6) for further details on Hazardous Wastes.

To comply with ICAO-recommended waste audits, FTA will introduce a structured evaluation of waste collection efficiency, including:

- Segregation compliance checks at designated waste stations.
- Assessment of contamination rates in recycling streams.
- Evaluation of waste-to-energy feasibility in coordination with local waste processing facilities.

All waste management contractors will be required to document waste collection and segregation data for periodic ICAO-aligned reviews.

8.7 Waste Collection Routes

To ensure efficient and safe waste transport at Antalya Airport, waste collection routes have been established in line with the Traffic Management Plan. These routes are structured to minimize disruption to airport operations, align with ICAO Waste Management at Airports Toolkit, and comply with national traffic regulations.

8.7.1 Designated Waste Collection Routes

- Landside Waste Collection Routes (Passenger and Public Areas, Parking, and Commercial Facilities)
 - a. Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 Collection Points:
 - i. Waste bins for packaging waste, organic waste, package waste, other waste and hazardous waste are positioned in designated waste disposal zones.
 - ii. Collection occurs via pre-defined service roads leading to the Waste Processing Facility without obstructing passenger drop-off and pick-up zones.
 - iii. Traffic Coordination: Collection is scheduled in daily at 08:00 AM, 10:00 AM, 01:30 PM and 05:00 PM, avoiding peak hours.
 - b. Multi-Story Car Park & Outdoor Parking Areas:
 - i. Waste from parking areas is collected via landside service access roads and brought to the main waste collection areas located at T-1 and T-2. The wastes are removed from this area with the waste collection trucks of the waste collection and Disposal Company contracted by FTA.
 - ii. Traffic Coordination: Collection is scheduled in daily at 08:00 AM, 10:00 AM, 01:30 PM and 05:00 PM, avoiding peak hours.
 - c. Catering and Retail Facilities (Food Courts, Lounges, Shops):
 - i. Food waste and packaging waste from airport restaurants and cafes are collected via landside service access roads and brought to the main waste

collection areas located at T-1 and T-2. The wastes are removed from these area with the waste collection trucks of the waste collection and disposal company contracted by FTA.

- ii. Traffic Coordination: Collection is scheduled in daily at 08:00 AM, 10:00 AM, 01:30 PM and 05:00 PM, avoiding peak hours.
- Hazardous Waste Collection Route (Medical Waste, Batteries, Chemicals)
 - i. Only vehicles with environmental permit licences are allowed to collect hazardous wastes accumulated in the hazardous waste storage area. FTA technical teams accompany the waste collection. There is limited access as these areas are locked.
 - ii. Traffic Coordination: Waste collections are scheduled according to the storage periods of the waste in the area. Peak passenger and flight times are avoided when vehicles enter the site.
- Airside Waste Collection Routes (Aircraft Waste and Maintenance Facilities)
 - a. Aircraft Cabin Waste Collection
 - i. Aircraft-generated waste (food waste, recyclables) is collected directly at aircraft stands using airside waste transport vehicles.
 - ii. Route Optimization: Waste is collected by the ground handling services that handle each aircraft. In order not to cause traffic congestion in the PAT areas, the ground handling services collect these wastes in the main collection units located in their areas. These wastes are collected by waste collection trucks operated by the waste collection and disposal company contracted by FTA.
 - iii. Traffic Coordination: Aircraft waste collection is restricted to off-peak hours (09:30 AM and 04:00 PM).

8.7.2 Waste Collection Route Compliance and Monitoring

- Traffic Control & Compliance:
 - a. Waste vehicle movements are scheduled to comply with airport security, emergency response, and public transport priorities.
 - b. Annual Waste & Traffic Audits will assess route efficiency and update schedules as needed.
- ICAO Waste Management Compliance:
 - a. This routing system aligns with the ICAO Waste Management at Airports Toolkit, ensuring global best practices are followed.

8.8 Prevention and Minimization Information

The following items regarding the prevention and minimization of waste are complied with.

- Employees are informed about the classification of waste generated by the facility, temporary storage and accumulation conditions, and the impacts of waste on the environment and public health.
- The use of disposable products (plastic plates, cups) is avoided in favour of reusable materials (glass, metal cups or plates) are preferred instead.
- Paper and energy waste is avoided by installing shared (encrypted) printers in the corridors instead of printers on desks in the offices.
- Information sent by e-mail is prioritized over information that can be sent on paper.
- Routine maintenance and repairs of the equipment in the facility are carried out on time.
- Hazardous wastes are stored in the temporary hazardous waste storage area and removed from the facility by Environmentally Licensed companies.
- Containers have been placed in the necessary areas for the regular collection of packaging waste and organic waste generated at the facility. Containers are identified and segregated at source.

9. MONITORING

All inventories and records related to organic and packaging wastes of all organizations operating within the borders of Antalya Airport are kept by our organization.

Regarding the type and amount of hazardous waste generated by Fraport TAV, the Waste Declaration Form with the previous year's data is entered online by the Environmental Engineer into the system of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change by the end of March every year. Printouts of these records are kept for at least 5 years.

For the temporary storage of hazardous wastes, the "Temporary Storage Waste Registration Form_8.46.KY.4.52" is kept by the relevant department and checked by the Environmental Engineer. All hazardous wastes are tracked by the Environmental Engineer in the form of "Hazardous Waste Tracking List_8.46KY.4.53". Packaging wastes, organic and other wastes are tracked on "Packaging and Domestic Wastes Monthly Report_8.46.KY.4.65"

Since 2012, all waste generated at Fraport TAV airport has been monitored monthly. Based on this monitoring, a projection has been made for the year 2051, with annual waste values calculated as minimum targets.

The monitoring activities for waste management are detailed in the waste monitoring plan table below.

Table 3: Waste Monitoring Plan

Waste Monitoring Plan					
ID	Source Doc.	Description of Monitoring Action/measure	Frequency / Timing	Related Records	Responsibility
WAM P_01	Local Legislation No.29314, 02/04/15 IFC PS3, EBRD PR3	Monitoring of domestic and packaging waste	Monthly	Fraport TAV Waste Projection Packaging and Domestic Wastes Monthly Report_8.46.KY.4.65 2% reduction target compared to previous year.	Quality Department
WAM P_02	Local Legislation No. 29314, 02/04/15 IFC PS3, EBRD PR3, BP	Collection of Hazardous Wastes and sending them to disposal with licensed vehicles	At least every 3 months	Hazardous Waste Tracking List_8.46.KY.4.53 Temporary Storage Waste Registration Form_8.46.KY.4.52	Technical Department Quality Department
WAM P_03	Local Legislation No.31509, 12/06/21 IFC PS3, EBRD PR3, BP	Waste statement to the Integrated Environmental Information System and the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change system	Annually	Waste Statement Form	Quality Department
WAM P_04	Local Legislation No. 29314, 02/04/15 IFC PS3, EBRD PR3, BP	Preparation of Industrial Domestic Waste Management Plan and submission to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change	Once every 3 years	Approved Industrial / Domestic Waste Management Plan	Technical Department Quality Department
WAM P_05	Local Legislation No: 31509, 12/06/21 IFC PS3, EBRD PR3, BP	Audit of all waste management activities carried out at the terminal and its subsidiaries, Monthly situation assessment reports and site-specific audit checklist	Monthly	Monthly evaluation report, Audit checklists	Technical Department Quality Department

The KPIs defined in the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMoP) for waste management are listed below.

Table 4:KPI Table

KPI Definition	Related ESMoP No:	Monitoring Frequency	Annual Target
Monthly Amount of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste (kg), Amount of waste recycled (kg)	O16	Monthly	Annual reduction in disposed waste 2% waste recycled annually
Compliance of Official Notification Records to the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (%)	O16	Annual	All official records are maintained during Phase I
Completion of health screenings of waste handling personnel (%)	O16	Monthly	100 %

For further information on operations monitoring activities, please refer to the Environmental and Social Operations Monitoring Plan (ESMoP) document (ESMoP_Operation_Rev 1.5_20250131).

10.AUDIT AND REVIEW

Effective reporting and auditing are necessary for continuous improvement. Performance monitoring, reporting and auditing are undertaken to ensure compliance with the requirements of the ESIA and this Management plan.

The correct implementation of this plan shall be verified through internal audits and monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the "Internal Audit" section of the "ESMS Manual and 8.46KY.1.05-Audit Procedure.

The schedule, frequency, scope and objectives of the audit, as well as the responsible internal auditors, are specified in the Audit Program developed and updated by the Quality Department.

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be reviewed and evaluated on an annual basis to ensure continued compliance with:

- National waste management regulations
- Lender requirements (IFC, EBRD)
- ICAO Waste Management at Airports Toolkit
- Operational changes that may impact waste collection, handling, or disposal procedures.

The annual review will evaluate if waste management practices are properly implemented, waste sorting and disposal procedures are followed, and traffic management regulations are complied with.

Internal audit will cover:

- The correct implementation of this Plan.
- Effectiveness of waste segregation at collection points.
- Compliance with ICAO-recommended recycling best practices.
- Opportunities for waste minimization and reduction.
- The correct and timely implementation of the audit and review system.
- The findings from annual reviews, internal audits, and corrective actions implemented based on prior evaluations.
- Each of the items listed in the tables in Section 9 (mitigation actions and measures) of this plan.

The main areas that the auditors will specifically address during the audit are given in the Pollution Prevention and Monitoring Procedure.

If significant regulatory or operational changes occur within the review period, the plan will be updated accordingly, without waiting for the scheduled annual review.

The Environmental Consultant for waste management carries out field inspections twice a month. The evidence and results of the site visit and audit activities are included in the "Site Observation Reports" and "Corrective Actions" records.

Fraport TAV Management reviews the site visit, audit results and the progress of corrective actions and takes additional appropriate measures if necessary.

11.REPORTING

Evidence of the implementation of Actions/Measures (detailed in section 9 of this plan) and related results are collected through site visits and audit activities as detailed in section 10 "audit and review" of this plan; this evidence is described in audit and site observation reports.

Fraport TAV is responsible for collecting Environmental, Health and Safety statistics, which will include the number of environmental incidents, spills/leaks and training statistics and data from recycling providers on:

- Total waste collected by type (plastic, paper, metals, glass).
- Percentage of waste sent for recycling vs landfill disposal.
- Actions taken to increase waste diversion rates.

The findings of the annual review of this Waste Management Plan will be documented and incorporated into the reporting process. This includes:

- An assessment of waste generation trends and reduction measures.
- The effectiveness of existing waste collection and transport routes.
- The impact of changes in airport operations or waste management regulations.
- Corrective actions taken based on audit findings to improve waste handling and disposal processes.

The annual report will summarize key findings and, where necessary, propose revisions to the WMP. In cases where urgent regulatory or operational changes arise, the WMP may be updated before the scheduled annual review.

Fraport TAV will also monitor daily records of waste management activities. Each subcontractor is responsible for the proper implementation of the requirements contained in the 8 46YP.6 Management Plan under the supervision of FTA. The findings and monitoring activities observed during audits and site visits will be reported to the lenders in an annual monitoring report.

For further information on operations reporting activities, please refer to the Environmental and Social Operations Monitoring Plan (ESMoP) document (ESMoP_Operation_Rev 1.5_20250131).