



FRAPORT TAV ANTALYA TERMINAL MANAGEMENT C.O.



WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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DOCUMENT REVISION FOLLOW UP FORM

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P02	Water Quality Measurements Updates		1.1	23.12.2022
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1. PURPOSE

This Water 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 Water Management Plan is to ensure the effective and sustainable management of water used as a result of operational and/or Antalya Airport Expansion Project-related activities in FTA area of responsibility.

2. SCOPE

The FTA's Project Management Office (PMO) (FTA2) appoints and supervises an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor to deliver these construction works on behalf of the airport owner, the Turkish General Directorate of State Airports Authority ("DHMI" - Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü). Once the Project has been completed, FTA2 will merge with FTA1 and retain responsibility for the management of passenger-focused assets. Any aspects that are not controlled by FTA during the operational phase will be handed over to DHMI as part of their operational obligations.

This WMP specifically covers irrigation, service water, potable water and groundwater management only. Wastewater management is addressed in a separate Wastewater Management Plan (WWMP).

This plan considers only water-related areas and employees which fall under FTA's operational responsibility. Under this plan, in addition to the existing operational airport the FTA's operational responsibilities are considered to be:

Terminal Buildings:

- Operation of T2 International Terminal Building and T4 Domestic Terminal building (this would be a new terminal to the south of existing domestic terminal) including baggage handling facilities (both arrivals and departures systems), passenger boarding bridge (PBB), FTA offices, security check points, security, and IT systems.
- Operation of CIP and VIP Terminal buildings.

Car parks:

- Operation of multistore car park (east of existing domestic terminal). This will include a helicopter landing pad on the roof.
- Operation of flat car parks.

Energy Center:

- Operation of trigeneration system, emergency generators, boilers, chillers, service/potable water supply and heating/cooling water supply.

Landside Areas:

- Irrigation of Landscape responsibility for FTA
- Operation of the expanded Solid Waste and Separation Facility.

Miscellaneous Facilities:

- Mosque, Police Station, DHMI Headquarter, Catering Area

This Plan has been developed in accordance with FTA policies, commitments undertaken by FTA in the IMS, the requirements of the local regulatory framework, EBRD Performance Requirements (especially PR3) and IFC Performance Standards (especially PS3). The Plan considers the adoption of Good International Industry Practices (GIIP) where no national regulations or international standards/rules are applicable.

3. ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AHU	Air Handling Units
AYT	Antalya Airport
CAP	Correction Action Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CP	Multi Storey Carpark
DHI	Accredited laboratory
DHMI	Devlet Hava Meydanları İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü (in Turkish) The Turkish General Directorate of State Airports Authority (in English)
DKE	State Guesthouse
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESHS	Environmental, Safety, Health and Sustainability
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan

ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
Fraport TAV	Fraport TAV Antalya Terminal Management
FTA	Collaboration between Fraport and TAV Airports Holding Co
GAT	General Aviation Terminal
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GTB	General Aviation Technic Building
GWD	Groundwater Directive
HC3	Heating Center-3 (For Terminal-2 Expansion)
HR	Human Resources
HVAC	Heating Ventilating and Air Conditioning
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMS	Integrated Management System
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PBB	Passenger Boarding Bridge
PMO	Project Management Office
PS	Performance Standard
PR	Performance Requirement
SC25	Drinking and Potable Water Disinfectant
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
TKEDY	No abnormal change acceptable to consumers or any abnormal change
Top Management	General Manager at Fraport TAV
T1, T2, T3	Terminal 1, Terminal 2, Terminal 3
VIP	Very Important Person
WHO	World Health Organization
WFD	Water Framework Directive

WMP	Water Management Plan
WWMP	Waste Water Management Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

4. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Environmental and Social Management System Guideline, FTA,
- Pollution Prevention and Monitoring Procedure, FTA
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, FTA
- 8.46TK.3.09 Water Use and Management Instruction, FTA
- 8.46MK.4.64_Periodic Water Consumption Monitoring Form, FTA
- 8.46KY.1.05 – Audit Procedure, FTA
- 8.46.WWMP.8 – Wastewater Management Plan, FTA

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

National legislation and policy on water quality, hydrology and hydrogeology applicable during airport operation activities are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. National Policies and Legislation related to Water Quality, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Law/Regulation	Official Gazette (OG) date	OG number
Environmental Law (2872) including its amendments in 2006 and 2018	11.08.1983	18132
Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment	29.07.2022	31907
Surface Water Quality Regulation	30.11.2012	28413
Water Pollution Control Regulation including its amendments in 2010, 2016, 2018 and 2020	31.12.2004	25687
Regulation on the Protection of Groundwater against Pollution and Deterioration	07.04.2012	28257
Regulation on Control of Pollution Caused by Hazardous Substances in Aquatic Environment	26.11.2005	26005
Regulation on the Treatment and Quality of Water Intended for Potable Water Supply	06.07.2019	30823
Regulation on Environmental Permits and Licenses	10.09.2014	29115
Groundwater Law (167)	23.12.1960	10688

International legislation and policy on water quality, hydrology and hydrogeology and the standards and guidelines of the Lenders applicable during airport operation activities are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. International Legislation, Policy and Guidance on Water Quality, Hydrology and Hydrogeology

Policy
EBRD Environmental and Social Policy and Performance Requirements (PR) (2019)

EBRD Sub Sector Environmental and Social Guideline – Air Transportation (2014)
European Commission Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines
EU Council Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive (WFD)
EU Council Directive 2020/2184/EC on the Quality of Water Intended for Human Consumption
EU Council Directive 2006/118/EC Groundwater Directive (GWD)
ICAO Guidance on Water Management at Airports
IFC Good Practice Handbook on the Use of Security Forces: Assessing and Managing Risks and Impacts (2017)
IFC Performance Standards (PSs) on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012)
IFC Good Practice Note: Managing Contractor's Environmental and Social Performance (2017)
IFC Sustainability Framework (updated in 2012)
World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety General Guidelines (EHS General Guidelines) (2017)
World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines for Airports (2007)

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 Table 3.

The department short codes in the FTA are used for convenience in the document as follows. CLO = Community Liaison Officer, GM= General Manager, QM= Quality Department, TK= Technical Department, OHS= Occupational Health and Safety, IT= Information Technology, HR= Human Resources, OPS= Operations, SEC= Security Department, TI (C&M)= Trade and Marketing, FI= Finance, SA= Procurement, CC= Corporate Communications, EE: Environmental Engineer.

Table 3. FTA Roles and Responsibility

Roles	Responsibility
Project Sponsor: FTA	Responsible for developing the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), which identifies the systems and processes established to manage environmental, social and occupational health and safety issues. Responsible for setting the policies for the Project, implementing the ESMS and ensuring that they are carried out in accordance with other management systems requirements. Overall accountability for the compliance of Project activities during the operation phase. Responsible for reporting (government Environmental Authorities, lenders) and stakeholder engagement/grievances mechanism/external communication through FTA CLO
CC: Corporate Communication	Responsible for reporting (government Environmental Authorities, lenders) and stakeholder engagement/grievances mechanism/external communication through FTA CLO
QM: Quality Department / EE: Environmental Engineer	During the operation phase, the QM/EE oversees and manages all EHS issues. Coordinating with the TK and QM/EE to ensure responsibilities are clearly defined and carried out for the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation activities outlined in the WMP.

TK: Technical Department	The TK is responsible for supporting the QM/EE in its role to implement, monitoring, report, and evaluation activities outlined in the WMP. Activities include water quality monitoring, groundwater monitoring and internal audits.
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6.1 Functional Responsibilities

FTA has assigned departments or specialized employees within the organization to monitor Environmental and Social Responsibility, Human Resources, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Community Liaison and other specific areas.

The Quality Department is responsible for the preparation of the Water Management Plan, the Technical Department is responsible for its execution as a whole, the Quality Department is responsible for its revision, publication, and distribution when necessary, and its cancellation in case of abolition.

All management/employees are responsible for keeping this plan in the departments, announcing it to the personnel and acting in accordance with the principles of the plan.

7. WATER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7.1 Water Resources

Groundwater is the main source of water supplying the airport. There are 409 permitted groundwater wells in the vicinity of the airport, 49 are within 1 km of the airport itself.

Figure 1 illustrates the locations and distribution of these existing wells.

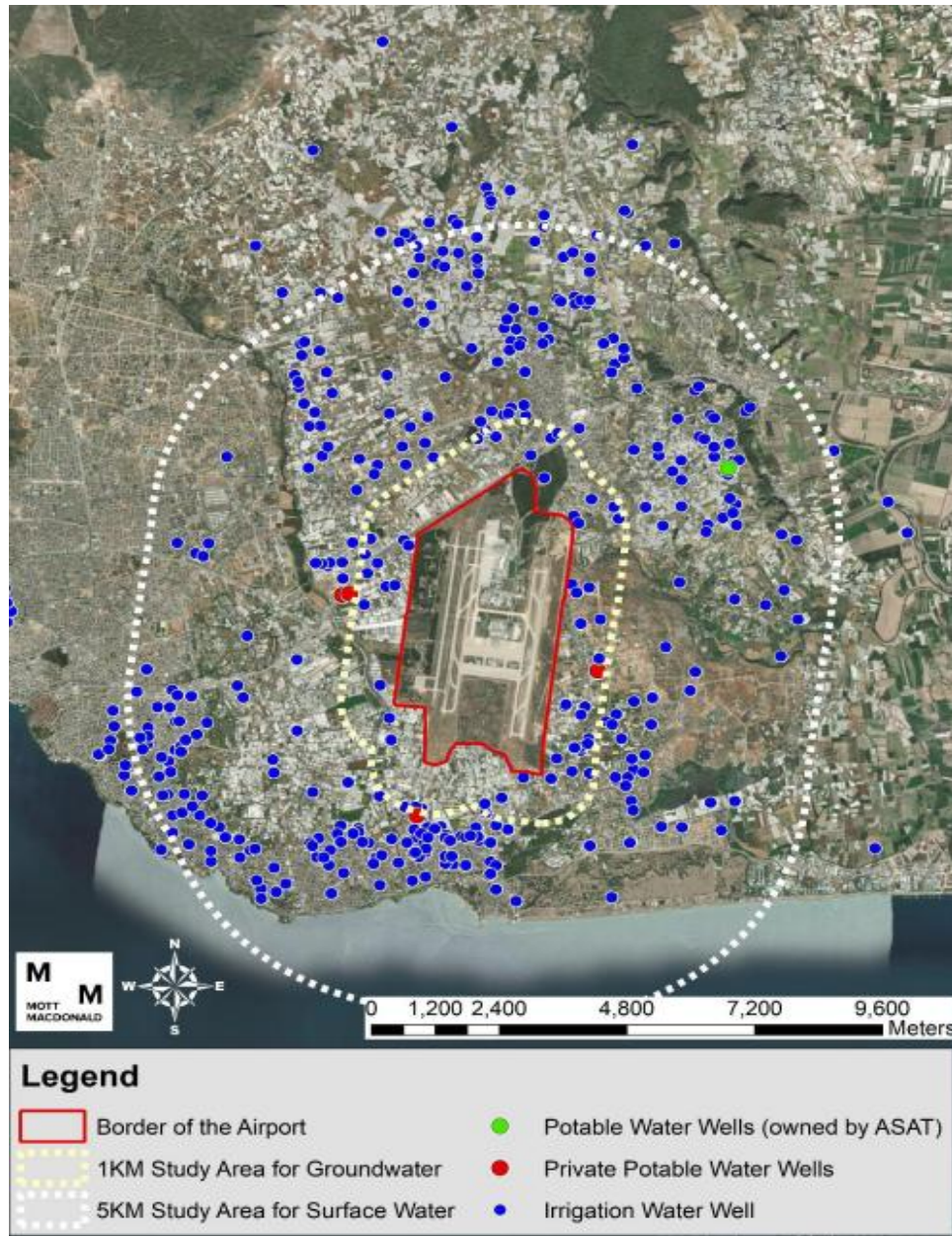


Figure 1. Groundwater Wells around the Airport

Antalya Airport's water is currently supplied from 14 deep groundwater wells located within FTA's areas of responsibility, as illustrated in Figure 2 and Table 4. At present, the total assumed abstraction limits from these groundwater wells are 4.070.028 m³ per year.

Following the airport expansion works, water demand is projected to increase beyond the current abstraction limits due to the rise in passenger numbers. FTA has contracted a third-party company to carry out groundwater use planning studies. Necessary utilization permits have been obtained for 14 wells located

within the airport boundaries and listed in Table 3. Monitoring of these wells, identified by the third-party company, is conducted twice a year.



Figure 2. Groundwater wells at Fraport TAV Antalya Airport

Table 4. List of Groundwater wells at Fraport TAV Antalya Airport

FTA ANTALYA AIRPORT DEEP WELL INFORMATION				
NO	LOCATION	DEEP WELL NAME	USAGE PURPOSE	ANNUAL CONSUMPTION LIMIT (m³/h)
1	T1 (Terminal 1) Heating Center	T1 HC West	Utility water/potable water	733.260
2	T1 (Terminal 1) Heating Center	T1 HC East	Utility water/potable water	653.400
3	T2 (Terminal 2) Energy Center	T2 EC-1	Utility water/potable water	119.880
4	T2 (Terminal 2) Energy Center	T2 EC-2	Utility water/potable water	119.880
5	T2 (Terminal 2) Energy Center	T2 EC-3	Utility water/potable water	112.320
6	T2 (Terminal 2) Energy Center	T2 EC-4	Utility water/potable water	278.640
7	T2 East Landscape	T2 Landscape east -1	Irrigation	675.180
8	T2 East Landscape	T2 Landscape east -2	Irrigation	245.388
9	T2 West Landscape	T2 Landscape west-1	Irrigation	281.880
10	T2 West Landscape	T2 Landscape west-2	Irrigation	305.640
11	T3 (Terminal 3) Car Parking	T3 CAR PARKING	Irrigation/Potable water	182.520
12	T1 Landscape	T1 Landscape	Irrigation	186.840
13	GAT Area	GTB 1	Service water/potable water	48.132
14	GAT Area	GTB 2	Service water/potable water	127.068

7.2 Water

The water obtained from underground deep wells passes through the sand filter and is collected in utility water tanks (Table 5 and Table 6). It is sent to certain regions as utility water. It is subjected to softening processes to obtain water for use in Terminal Buildings and collected in potable water tanks. It is transferred from the potable water tanks to the Terminals by means of pumps. It is used as potable water in the terminals and is given to use by applying reverse osmosis system for drinking and aircraft water.

Table 5. Water Tanks at the Terminals

TERMINAL	WAREHOUSE NAME	TYPE	CAPACITY (m³)	SOURCE	SUPPLYING AREA
T1	Potable water tank	Stainless	15	T1 HC west /T1 HC east well	Terminal-1 potable water
T1	Landscape storage tank	Concrete	200	T1 landscape well	T1 landscape Areas
T2	Potable water tank	Stainless	5	T2 EC-1-2-3-4 well	Reverse osmosis treatment
T2	Potable water tank	Stainless	5		Termina-2 potable water
T2	Potable water tank	Stainless	5		
T2	Potable water tank	Concrete	800		
T2	Potable water tank	Concrete	400		Terminal-2 fire line
T2	Landscape storage tank	Concrete	500	T2 Landscape east & west	T2 landscape areas
T3	Service storage tank	Concrete	140	T3 Car parking well	Irrigation/Potable water tank
T3	Potable water tank	Concrete	68		Terminal-3 potable water
T3	Service storage tank	Concrete	1000		Terminal-3 fire line
T4	Service storage tank	Concrete	420	T1 HC west /T1 HC east well	Potable water tank
T4	Potable water tank	Concrete	210		Terminal-4 potable water
GTB	Service storage tank	Concrete	1200	GTB 1-2	Potable water tank
GTB	Potable water tank	Concrete	1200		GAT-Cargo Terminals-Hangars

Table 6. Water Tanks at the Energy Center

TERMINAL	NAME	WAREHOUSE TYPE	CAPACITY (m³)	SUPPLIER WELL	SUPPLYING AREA
T1	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	1000	T1 HC west /T1 HC east well	Catering area potable water
					Irrigation
	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	1000		Potable water T1-T4
T2	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	330	T2 EC-1-2-3-4 well	Potable water tank
	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	330		
T1	Potable water tank	CONCRETE	250	T1 HC west /T1 HC east well	Terminal-1 potable water
					NPC potable water
					Multistore carpark, Guest Statehouse, VIP, DHMI headquarters, Mosque
	Potable water tank	CONCRETE	250		Heating Center-T1 systems
T2	Potable water tank	CONCRETE	350	T2 EC-1-2-3-4 well	Potable water T2
					Heating Center-T2
					New Power Center Potable Water

T1	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	1000	T1 HC west /T1 HC east well	Catering area fire line
					Terminal-1 fire line
					Terminal-3 fire line
					Energy Center Hydrants and DHMI garage
					Energy Center Buildings
HC3	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	850	T2 EC-1-2 well	Terminal-2 East Block
	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	510		HC-3
	Service storage tank	CONCRETE	510		HC-3

7.3 Potable/Utility Water Management

The principal scheme of the water softening system is shown in Figure 3 as T1 Heating Center. Water supply processes of the whole system are explained in the following articles.

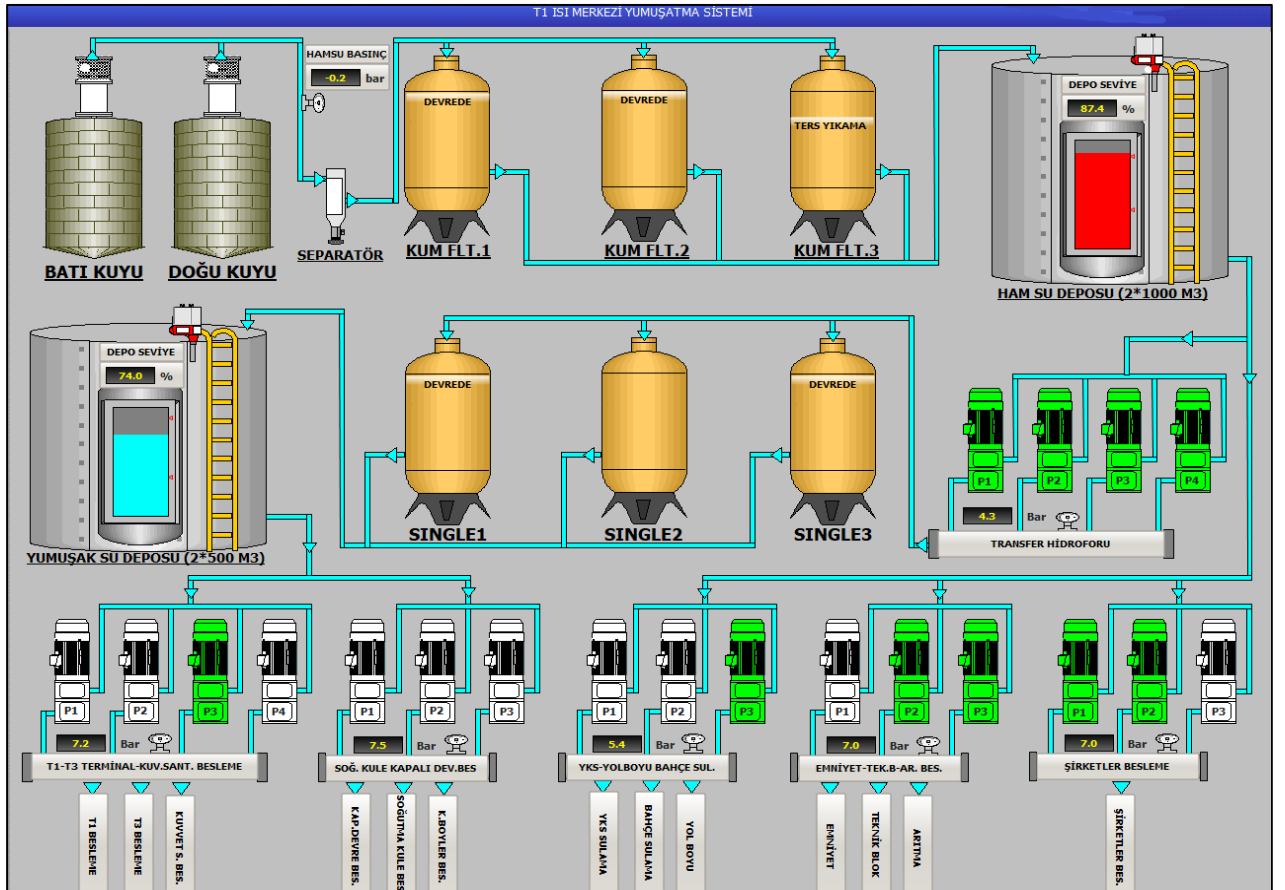


Figure 3. T1 Heating Center Water Softening Flow Chart

7.3.1 T1 – T4 Terminal Water Supply Process and Heating Center Systems

- The water obtained from the T1 Heating Center West and East deep wells passes through the separator filter and sand filter in the gallery of the Heating Center and is stored in 2x1000 m³ water tanks.

- The water from the utility water tanks is transferred to the safety, T4 and companies (catering area) water lines by means of pumps after the drinking water bactericidal chemical (SC25) is applied.
- The water from the utility water tanks is transferred to the softening system by means of pumps and the hardness of the water is removed.
- The water from the softening system is treated with SC25 and sent to 2x250 m³ potable water tanks.
- The water from the resin tanks is stored in 2x250 m³ capacity tanks located in the gallery of the Heat Center.
- The water coming out of the potable water tank is transmitted to the Heat Center systems by means of pumps. (Cooling towers, Closed circuits)
- The water from the potable water tank is conveyed to the domestic water line of Terminal T1, DKE, VIP, CP, DHMI Headquarter, Mosque and T4 by means of pumps.
- On the terminal side, it is distributed to the building as domestic water and drinking and aircraft water is produced and distributed by the process specified in Article 6.3.6.

7.3.2 T2 Terminal Systems Water Supply Process

- Water obtained from deep water wells numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 at T2 Energy Center is stored in water tanks 2x330 m³ in total located in the gallery of the Energy Center.
- Service water is passed through sand filters by means of a pump from the Energy Center service water tanks. It is purified from micron particles in the sand filter.
- The hardness of the water is reduced by transferring the water from the sand filter tank to the softening system.
- The water from the softening system is transferred to the 350 m³ potable water tank located in the Energy Center and stored.
- The stored potable water is sent to T2 building, T2 Energy Center and YKS cooling towers via the relevant line in the collector.
- On the terminal side, it is distributed to the building as domestic water and drinking and aircraft water are produced and distributed by the process specified in Article 6.3.6.

7.3.3 T3 Terminal Water Supply Process

- The water obtained from the deep water well located in T3 Car Park is collected in a 140 m³ water tank.
- The water taken from the service water tanks by means of a pump is passed through sand filters. It is purified from micron particles in the sand filter.
- The hardness of the water is reduced by transferring the water from the sand filter tank to the softening system.
- The water from the softening system is transferred to the 68 m³ potable water tank and stored.
- The water from the potable water tank is treated with SC25 disinfectant and transferred to T3 building as domestic water via the relevant line in the collector.
- It is distributed to the building as domestic water within the terminal and drinking and aircraft water is produced and distributed by the process specified in Article 6.3.6.

7.3.4 General Aviation Technic Building Water Supply Process

- The water obtained from GTB1-GTB2 wells passes through a separator filter and sand filter in the General Aviation Technical Building water treatment area and is stored in a 1x1200 m³ water tank.
- The water from the service water tanks is transferred to the softening system by means of pumps and the hardness of the water is removed.
- The water from the softening system is added with SC25 and sent to 1x1200 m³ potable water tank.
- The water from the resin tanks is stored in 1x1200 m³ capacity tanks located in the water treatment area of the General Aviation Technic Building.
- The water coming out of the potable water tank is transmitted to the General Aviation Technic Building systems by means of pumps.
- The water from the potable water tank is conveyed to the domestic water line of General Aviation Terminal, Cargo Terminal, and Hangars by means of pumps.
- At the same time the water from the potable water tank has been given to the fire line systems General Aviation Terminal area buildings, Cargo Terminal, Hangars (sprinkler and hydrants) by means of pumps.

7.3.5 New Terminal-2 Water Supply Process and HC3 Heating Center Systems

- Water obtained from deep water wells numbered 1, 2 passes through the separator filter at T2 Energy Center is stored in water tank 1x850 m³ in total located in the water treatment area of the HC3 building.
- The water from the service water tanks is transferred to the new terminal-2 east block water by means of pumps
- At the same time, service water is passed through sand filters by means of a pump from the HC3 service water tanks. It is purified from micron particles in the sand filter.
- The hardness of the water is reduced by transferring the water from the sand filter tank to the softening system.
- The water from the softening system is transferred to the 510 m³ potable water tank located in the HC3 and stored.
- The stored potable water is sent to HC3 cooling towers via the relevant line in the collector.
- The boiler and chiller closed circuit water feed is given from the potable water tank through a separate single softening device.

7.3.6 Fire Extinguishing System Water Supply Process

- T1 firefighting storage (2x500 m³) located in T1 Heating Center is fed from T1 Heating Center potable water.
- Fire cabinets, sprinklers and hydrants in T3 (Domestic Terminal), DKE, VIP, CP, DHMI Headquarter, Mosque, DHMI Garage, Catering Area, Heating Center, Energy Center, YKS building, and car park are fed with the water in T1 fire tank.
- T2 Energy Center potable water tank feeds the 400 m³ fire located in Terminal-2 building. T2 fire cabinets, sprinklers and hydrants in T2 building, and car park areas are fed from 400 m³ storage.
- T3 car park service water, fire cabinets, sprinklers and hydrants in T3 building are fed from T3 service water storage tank.

- Solid waste sorting centre fire tank is filled from city domestic water. Fire cabinets inside the centre and sprinkler systems in offices are fed from this tank.

7.3.7 Irrigation (Landscape) Water Supply Process

- T1 Heating Center service water tank is used to irrigate the green areas in the southern part of Domestic Terminal, DKE, VIP, CIP, DHMI Headquarter, Mosque, DHMI Garage, Catering Area, Energy Center.
- Green areas around T1, airport entrance area and Terminal building are irrigated from the Landscape well located in T1 landscape area.
- T2 Irrigation of the green areas around the T2 building is carried out from 4 landscape wells located in the east and west regions.
- From the service water located in the T3 car park area, green areas around T3 are irrigated.

7.3.8 Potable Water Supply Process (Aircraft/Restaurant/Cafe/Dining Hall)

Potable water coming to the terminal building is passed through reverse osmosis and ultraviolet devices to obtain drinking water in accordance with WHO (World Health Organization) standards, stored in stainless steel tanks and transferred to the relevant regions.

7.3.9 Storm Water Management

Storm water management at the airport is under the responsibility of DHMI. Storm water and rainwater are collected separate from the sewage flow within the airport via site drainage system maintained by DHMI and have several channels that collect storm water and end up in sedimentation tanks as well as storm water channels. Further information can be found in 8.46.WWMP.8 – Wastewater Management Plan.

7.3.10 Climate Change and Water Resources Management

It will be monitored whether the increase in new tank capacities exceeds the capacity of the wells from which water is abstracted, and if so, the authorization processes for new wells will be monitored. The provision of additional water is expected to meet not only the increased water demand due to future airport processes, but also the increased requirements due to higher temperatures in the future.

Although the risk of running out of well reserves within the airport boundaries is low, the alternative plan of utilizing municipal water channels as an alternative plan, and supply from Düden and Kurşunlu streams in coordination with DSI as another alternative, have been discussed at FTA Management level and will be investigated as deemed necessary.

FTA already implements the below listed actions to use water efficiently for landscape activities:

- Plant species with high water consumption (such as *Eucalyptus Globulus*, *Salix Babylonica*) were not used in the vegetation created with the aim of protecting the water consumption of groundwater in the airport.
- Plants with low water consumption (such as *Washingtonia Robusta*, *Phoenix Dactylifera*) were preferred instead of plants that consume a high amount of water.
- Landscape irrigation activities are carried out at a time when the sun's rays will not cause evaporation,
- Irrigation is done as needed by the plants.
- Use of smart systems in landscape irrigation. (Sprinkler system, drip irrigation system, etc.)
- Adjusting the settings of the sprinklers according to the direction of the wind during the landscape irrigation process.

Details of the landscape irrigation system used in the field are as follows.

- An average of 20 sprinklers are operating when each irrigation valve is opened. (The number of sprinklers may vary according to the diameter of the main line pipe, the area and the size of the sprinkler head.)
- A sprinkler has an average flow of 15 lt/min.
- In the drip irrigation system, 2.6 litres of water is consumed in 1 hour on the lines with 3 holes per meter. In lines with 5 holes per meter, 4 litres of water is consumed in 1 hour.

Although the above listed actions are implemented in the airport, only 43% of the total annual consumption is for landscape purposes. In order to minimize overall water consumption and improve water efficiency, FTA should investigate water saving measures for the above listed measures together with alternative actions such as;

- Electronic taps to be installed at all terminals and explore implementation of the same measure in non-terminal areas.
- Investigate water reuse measures such as recovering Air Handling Units (AHU) of the air conditioning system condensate and feeding it to the cooling tower circuit thus enhancing water use efficiency of the chiller plant
- Rainwater runoff collection from paved areas, rooftops, and open areas within the airport.

Daily monitoring of water use will be conducted to ensure the effectiveness of the above measures. The FTA target is to have a constant annual reduction in water consumption, with the KPI being annual water consumption and recovery records stating the volume of water saved. A periodic review will be conducted into the impacts of climate change and the effectiveness of the water saving activities listed above.

Other measures related to water resource efficiency are presented in Chapter 88.

7.4 Measures to be taken for the Protection of Water Quality

The following measures will be taken to reduce the risk of contamination of surface and groundwater:

- Provision will be made for the continuous use of specific areas for loading and unloading (where toxic substances are involved), including refuelling and maintenance of support vehicles. These areas will be sealed so that any spillage or leakage can be contained, easily removed and disposed of.
- Exposed surfaces will be vegetated to limit sediment release.
- A groundwater quality monitoring regime will be implemented with records kept enabling monitoring of conditions.
- In accordance with the Regulation on the Protection of Groundwater against Pollution and Degradation and the Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC, a quarterly groundwater quality monitoring program will be implemented at the same locations monitored during the operation phase, with records kept allowing monitoring of conditions.
- In case of an emergency spillage situation, emergency pollution prevention plans will be maintained to the appropriate international standards, with training given to staff on how to use the kits as well as general environmental awareness training to all staff to encourage incident reporting if a potential problem is spotted.
- Any major spillages would be considered an emergency which would require implementation of the emergency spill response plan.

7.5 Water Demand Projection

This section estimates the anticipated water demands for the 2025-2041 period and to assess the water management needs driven by operational growth. The projection takes into account factors such as increases

in passenger numbers, flight operations and climate change. This data has been based on historical water consumption records. Annual projections have been calculated by applying the estimated percentage change in passenger numbers each year and will be updated yearly. The projection data is based on actual water consumption from previous years, along with annual passenger growth rates. The water demand categories included in the projection are for landscape and potable. The water demand projection is detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Water Demand Projection

Subject	Data	Unit	2025	2026	2030	2035	2041
Water use	Landscaping	m ³	303,559	394,626	394,626	394,626	394,626
	Potable Water Consumption	m ³	621,429	779,818	1,040,232	1,398,170	1,641,420
	Total Water Demand	m ³	924,988	1,174,445	1,434,858	1,792,796	2,036,046

The ESIA concludes that groundwater resources have sufficient capacity to supply water each year, even as abstraction rates increase.

8. WATER SAVING

Daily water consumption is recorded by the technicians working at the Energy Center and Terminals by reading from the water meters.

Water consumption data is monitored with the 8.46MK.4.64_Periodical Water Consumption Monitoring Form. The amount of water consumed each year is statistically compared with the passenger density and the volume of water consumed.

Washbasin faucets used in all Terminal Building toilets are equipped with water efficient features including photocell and aerator, and therefore an optimum amount of water is used.

FTA already implements the below listed actions to use water efficiently for landscape activities:

- Plant species with high water consumption (such as *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Salix babylonica*) were not used in the vegetation created with the aim of protecting the water consumption of groundwater in the airport.
- Plants with low water consumption (such as *Washingtonia robusta*, *Phoenix dactylifera*) were preferred instead of plants that consume a high amount of water.
- Landscape irrigation activities are carried out at a time when evaporation rates are lower (i.e. during cooler parts of the day).
- Irrigation is only undertaken when it is required by the plants.
- Use of smart systems in landscape irrigation (sprinkler system, drip irrigation system, etc).
- Adjusting the settings of the sprinklers according to the direction of the wind during the landscape irrigation process.

FTA has projections of water consumption until 2051, and the above-listed actions are being implemented to reduce the effects from drought. Considering the FTA targets regarding future water saving activities,

additional measures will be evaluated to mitigate impacts against drought. To monitor the reduction in water consumption, KPIs have been outlined in Section 9.

9. MONITORING

9.1 Water Quality Monitoring

Samples are taken from deep wells and potable water. Samples are sent to the Institute of Hygiene (Antalya Public Health Directorate) for chemical/microbiological analysis for monthly analysis.

In addition, in Terminal Buildings, weekly chemical analysis of potable water and monthly microbiological analysis of passenger bridges aircraft water (potable water) are carried out by a private accredited institution and the reports are archived.

Sampling Points:

- Terminal-1 Potable Water Land Side
- Terminal-1 Potable Water Air Side
- Terminal-2 Potable Water Land Side
- Terminal-2 Potable Water Air Side
- Terminal-3 (Domestic) Potable Water Land Side
- Terminal-3 (Domestic) Potable Water Air Side
- Deep Wells (12 pcs)
- GTB Potable Water Tank
- Companies Water Line (Do & Co etc.)
- T2 Energy Center Potable Water Line

Control Monitoring Activities

During the operation of the facilities, water samples are taken monthly from water tanks in order to monitor and evaluate water quality. The samples taken are analyzed according to the Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption. The parameters to be measured in the analysis are given in Table 8.

Table 8. Control Monitoring Analysis Parameters of Potable Water

Analysis Parameter	Unit	Method	Legislation Limit
MICROBIOLOGICAL			
*Escherichia coli	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 9308-1	0
*Coliform Bacteria	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 9308-1	0
Enterococci / Fecal Streptococci.	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 7899-1	0
*Total germ count at 37°C	kob/mL	TS EN ISO 6222	5
*Total germ count at 22°C	kob/mL	TS EN ISO 6222	20
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 16266	0
CHEMICAL			

Analysis Parameter	Unit	Method	Legislation Limit
Smell (Physical)		Physical	TKEDY
Turbidity (Physical)		Physical	TKEDY
Colour (Physical)		Physical	TKEDY
*Conductivity	µS/cm	TS 9748 EN 27888	2500
*pH	pH Birimi	TS EN ISO 10523	4,5 - 9,5
*Ammonium	mg/L	TS EN ISO 14911	0,5
Aluminum	µg/L	In-laboratory method	200
Iron	µg/L	In-laboratory method	200
*Nitrite	mg/L	TS EN ISO 10304-1	0,5
Free Chlorine		Photometric (Ready Kit)	0-0,5

*TKEDY: No abnormal change acceptable to consumers or any abnormal change.

Sampling and preservation are carried out in accordance with the Communiqué on Sampling and Analysis Methods of the Turkish Water Pollution Control Regulation.

Annual Monitoring Activities

During the operation of the facilities, water samples are taken regularly (annually) from the water tanks in order to monitor the water quality. The samples taken are analyzed according to the Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption. Potable water parameters requiring analysis at an accredited laboratory (DHI) are summarized below (Table 9).

Table 9. Annual Monitoring Service Water Parameters that require Analysis at DHI

Analysis Parameter	Unit	Method	Legislation Limit
MICROBIOLOGICAL			
Parasite	Adet/5 L	In-lab method	0
*Escherichia coli	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 9308-1	0
*Coliform Bacteria	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 9308-1	0
Enterococci / Fecal Streptococci.	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 7899-1	0
*Total jerm count at 37°C	kob/mL	TS EN ISO 6222	5
*Total jerm count at 22°C	kob/mL	TS EN ISO 6222	20
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa	kob/250mL	TS EN ISO 16266	0
Anaerobic Bacteria with Sulphite-Reducing Spores	kob/ 50mL	TS 8020 EN 26461-2	0
Patojen Staphylococci	kob/100mL	AFNOR NFT 90-412	0
CHEMICAL			
Smell (Physical)		Physical	TKEDY
Turbidity (Physical)		Physical	TKEDY
Colour (Physical)		Physical	TKEDY
*Conductivity	µS/cm	TS 9748 EN 27888	2500
Selenium	µg/L	In-lab method	10
Mercury	µg/L	In-lab method	1
*Bromate	µg/L	TS EN ISO 15061	0
*Fluoride	mg/L	TS EN ISO 10304-1	1,5
*Nitrate	mg/L	TS EN ISO 10304-1	50

*Nitrite	mg/L	TS EN ISO 10304-1	0,5
*pH	pH Birimi	TS EN ISO 10523	4,5 - 9,5
*Cadmium	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	5
*Copper	mg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	2
*Antimony	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	5
*Nickel	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	20
*Lead	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	10
*Chrome	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	50
*Arsenic	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	10
Boron	mg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	1
*Ammonium	mg/L	TS EN ISO 14911	0,5
Cyanide	µg/L	ASTM D 7511-09e2	50
Oxidisability	mg/L	TS 6288 EN ISO 8467	5
*Sodium	mg/L	In-lab method	200
Aluminum	µg/L	In-lab method	200
Iron	µg/L	In-lab method	200
*Chloride	mg/L	TS EN ISO 10304-1	250
*Sulphate	mg/L	TS EN ISO 10304-1	250
*Manganese	µg/L	TS EN ISO 17294-2	50
ORGANOCHLORINES			
Alpha- HCH (BHC)	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Dieldrin	µg/L	In-lab method	0,03
Total DDT (op-DDT. pp-DDT. pp-DDT. pp-DDD. pp-DDE)	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Heptachlor	µg/L	In-lab method	0,03
HCB	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Heptachlorepoxy(Endo)	µg/L	In-lab method	0,03
Beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Gamma - HCH (Lindane)	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Aldrin	µg/L	In-lab method	0,03
ORGANOPHOSPHORUS			
Demethon (O+S)	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Azinphos-ethyl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Ethion	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Chlorpyrifos-ethyl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Disulfoton	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Methamidophos	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Azinphos-methyl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Diazinon	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Malathion	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
HERBICIDES			
Atrazine	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1

Simazin	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
FUNGICIDES			
Diniconazole	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Metalaxyl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Tebuconazole	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Total Pesticides	µg/L	In-lab method	0,5
1-Naphtol	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Aldicarb-sulfoxide	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Methiocarb	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Propoxur	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Aldicarb-sulfane	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Carbofuran-3-hydroxy	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Oxamyl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Aldicarb	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Carbofuran	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Methomyl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Carbaryl	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS			
Indeno (1.2.3 -cd) pyrene	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Benzo (ghi) perylene	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Toplam PAH	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Benzo (a) pyrene	µg/L	In-lab method	0,01
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS			
Benzen	µg/L	In-lab method	100
Bromodiklorometan	µg/L	In-lab method	
Kloroform	µg/L	In-lab method	
Tetrakloreten ve trikloreten	µg/L	In-lab method	10
Dibromodiklorometan	µg/L	In-lab method	
1,2 - Dikloreten	µg/L	In-lab method	3
Bromoform	µg/L	In-lab method	
Toplam Trihalometanlar	µg/L	In-lab method	100
MONOMER COMPOUNDS			
Epichloridine	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	In-lab method	0,5
Acrylamide	µg/L	In-lab method	0,1
RADIOACTIVITY			
Analysis of (H-3) Tyritium in Drinking Water	Bq/L	ASTM D 4107 20	3,5
Total Indicator Dose Total Alpha Beta Radioactivity Analysis in Drinking Water	Bq/L	EPA 900.0 (1980)	0,063

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for potable water quality are monitored monthly to ensure non-exceedances of the thresholds, to ensure compliance with the legislation. KPIs aligned with ESMoP are defined in Table 10.

Table 10: Key Performance Indicators

Management measures - key performance indicators				
ID	Description of Action	KPI	Target/Acceptance criteria	Responsibility
WMP-01	Legal Compliance	Ensure the groundwater quality tests and water monitoring are within, and do not exceed, the thresholds from the EU Council Directive 2006/118/EC and local legislation.	Full compliance to related legislations	Technical Department
WMP-02	Legal Compliance	Ensure the potable (drinking) and utility water quality tests are within, and do not exceed, the limit values in EU Council Directive 2006/118/EC and local legislation	Full compliance to related legislations	Technical Department
WMP-03	Water Saving & Consumption	Water consumption per PAX	To keep the water consumption per passenger to below 21 lt/pax in 2025.	Technical Department

9.2 Groundwater Monitoring

Groundwater levels and water quality analyses are monitored semi-annually within the airport and within a 1 km radius, in accordance with the EU Council Directive 2006/118/EC Groundwater Directive. Water samples are taken from groundwater abstraction wells within the airport and 8 observation wells within a 1 km radius of the airport. In accordance with the approval of the Lenders, as of 2025 only the 13 wells located within the boundaries of the airport are being monitored. The wells located outside the airport area have been excluded from the monitoring program.) for laboratory analysis for all of the parameters identified in Table 11.

Monitoring is undertaken at the same locations monitored during the construction phase and recorded for further analysis.

Table 11. Groundwater Chemical Parameter Monitoring

No	Parameter to be measured	Standard	Experimental Group
1	Oxygen content	ASTM D888	Water Physico-Chemical Parameters
2	pH	TS EN ISO 10523	Water Physico-Chemical Parameters
3	Conductivity	TS 9748 EN 27888	Water Physico-Chemical Parameters
4	Nitrate	TS EN ISO 10304-1	Water Physico-Chemical Parameters
5	Ammonium	KIT	Water Physico-Chemical Parameters
6	Dissolved organic carbon	TS 8195 EN 1484	Water Physico-Chemical Parameters
7	Arsenic	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
8	Cadmium	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
9	Copper	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
10	Chromium (III and IV)	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
11	Lead	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
12	Mercury	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
13	Nickel	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
14	Selenium	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)

15	Zinc	EPA 200.8	Water Analyses – Heavy Metals (With ICP-MS Device)
16	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	TS EN ISO 9377-2	Residue Analysis
17	Polyaromatic hydrocarbons	EPA 550-1	Residue Analysis
18	Volatile organic compounds	EPA 8260 C	Residue Analysis
19	Pesticide	In-house Method	Residue Analysis

The parameters used in the assessment of groundwater quality have been classified according to the standards set by national and international regulatory bodies. In this context, a comparative analysis of the parameters has been carried out based on the limit values specified by the Turkish Standards Institution (TSE), Ministry of Health Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the European Union (EU) regulations. Detailed information regarding these limit values is presented in Table 12.

Groundwater quality measurements are conducted twice a year to account for seasonal variability, covering both the wet and dry periods (May, June, July and September). If the limits are exceeded, the well will be closed and abstraction ceased by FTA. An investigation will be conducted to determine the source and extent of contamination, which will state mitigation measures to resolve the exceedance.

Groundwater analyses are conducted twice a year, while potable water analyses are carried out on a monthly basis. KPI data (as defined in Table 10) is reported and shared with relevant stakeholders on a monthly basis.

Table 12. Groundwater Monitoring Parameters and Limit Values

Parameters	Unit	TSE 266	Ministry of Health Regulation on Water Intended for Human Consumption	WHO	EU
Arsenic (As)	mg/l	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/l	0,005	0,005	0,003	0,005
Chromium (Cr)	mg/l	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05
Lead (Pb)	mg/l	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
Mercury (Hg)	mg/l	0,001	0,001	0,006	0,001
Nickel (Ni)	mg/l	0,02	0,02	0,07	0,02
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	2	2	2	2
Selenium (Se)	mg/l	0,01	0,01	0,04	0,01
Zinc (Zn)	mg/l	5	*	*	*
pH		6,5-9,5	6,5-9,6	*	6,5-9,6
Color	Pt-Co	20	*	15	*
Turbidity	NTU	5	*	5	*
Iron (Fe)	mg/l	0,2	0,2	*	0,2
Manganese (Mn)	mg/l	0,05	0,05	*	0,05
Calcium (Ca)	mg/l	200	*	100	*
Sodium (Na)	mg/l	200	200	*	200
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/l	50	*	*	50
Sulphate (SO4)	mg/l	250	250	*	250
Chloride (Cl)	mg/l	250	250	*	250
Fluoride (F)	mg/l	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
Nitrate (NO3)	mg/l	50	50	50	50
Nitrite (NO2)	mg/l	0,5	0,5	3	0,5

9.3 Routine Control Measures

- There are drain valves at appropriate points in the water tanks and they are used when necessary.
- Evaluation is made according to the monthly water analysis report outputs, and the water tank is cleaned if there is a deviation on Table 8 standard parameters caused by the water tank. In the usual case, water tanks are cleaned every 3 years.
- Microbiological examination of water to be carried out once a month by Public Health and an accredited private institution. In addition, the water is regularly and continuously chlorinated using chlorine and chlorinated compounds and then given for consumption. For chlorinated water, free chlorine is measured with test kits daily at the Energy Center, measurement results documented and it is ensured to be between 0.2-0.5 ppm.
- Ensure abstraction and observation boreholes are sealed, cased, and lined to prevent contamination. Well entries must be fitted with intrusion alarms.
- Inspect sites at random times.

9.4 Water consumption and distribution

- Identification, regular measurement, and recording of principal flows within a facility. Therefore, water usage/consumption is monitored at least monthly.
- Definition and regular review of performance targets, which are adjusted to account for changes in major factors affecting water use.
- Regular comparison of water flows with performance targets to identify where action to be taken to reduce water use.
- Recording of abstracted groundwater volumes from each well daily, including the purpose of use, flow rate (m³/hr) and abstraction volume (m³).
- Groundwater levels in the abstraction and observation wells recorded at least monthly.
- Monitoring hydraulic parameters, such as inflows, outflows, and water levels in all tanks, discharge flows and pressures for pumps, flows and/or pressure for regulating valves, and pressure at critical points, and using system modelling to assess the hydraulic integrity of the system.

Water measurement (metering) emphasizes areas of greatest water use. Based on review of metering data, 'unaccounted' use—indicating major leaks at industrial facilities—could be identified. Moreover, for detecting water system leaks and loss of pressure:

- Conduct regular inspections and maintenance of pipework.
- Implement a leak detection and repair program including records of past leaks, pressure and flow monitoring and unaccounted-for water to identify potential problem areas.
- Consider replacing mains with a history of leaks or with a greater potential for leaks because of their location, pressure stresses, and other risk factors.

10.AUDIT AND REVIEW

10.1 Internal Audit

The correct implementation of this water management plan must be verified by 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 program, frequency, scope and objectives of the audit and the responsible internal auditors must be specified in the Audit Program, which must be developed and updated by the Quality Department.

The internal audit will address the following:

- Correct implementation of this Plan.
- Correct and timely implementation of the audit and review system.
- Each of the points set out in the tables in Sections 6 and 7 (mitigation actions/measures) of this Plan.

The evidence and results of the site visit and audit activities are included in the “Site Observation Reports” and “Corrective Actions” records.

FTA Management reviews the site visit, audit results and the progress of Corrective actions and takes additional appropriate measures if necessary.

This plan shall be reviewed annually to ensure alignment with evolving regulatory requirements, operational practices, and environmental performance results. Revisions shall be documented in the document revision form and distributed to all relevant personnel.

10.2 Independent Audit

In accordance with IFC PS and ESMS, the Lenders will be responsible for independent auditing and monitoring of the Airport every 6 months by an environmental expert.

The key objectives of the independent audits will be as follows:

- The practical implementation of the ESMP and ESMS, including progress since the previous visit/review; and
- Feasible improvement objectives for completion before the next visit/review.

These audits will be used to re-examine the continued appropriateness of the ESMP and ESMS, and also to provide advice on any updates required. Attention will be given to lessons learnt in the light of experience. In particular, consideration will be given to the implementation of the ESMP and monitoring program.

These audits will consider all environmental health and safety issues that form part of the ESMP and ESMS the operation phases including groundwater monitoring.

This plan shall be reviewed annually to ensure alignment with evolving regulatory requirements, operational practices, and environmental performance results. Revisions shall be documented in the document revision form and distributed to all relevant personnel.

11.REPORTING

Evidence of the implementation of Actions/Measures (detailed in section 6 and 7 of this plan) and related results are collected through site visit and audit activities as detailed in section 9 "audit and review" of this plan; this evidence is described in audit and site observation reports.

FTA is responsible for collecting Environment, Health, and Safety statistics, which will include the number of environmental incidents, environmental impact (especially on water) and training statistics. FTA will also periodically monitor records of water quality management activities. If any Subcontractor is involved, they are responsible for the proper implementation of the requirements contained in the supplier instruction under the supervision of FTA.

The findings and monitoring activities observed during the audit and site visits will be reported to the lenders in an annual monitoring report.