

# SANKO GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT PROJECT STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)



MARCH 2018

ANKARA



# SANKO GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT PROJECT

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

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## ABBREVIATIONS

Aol	Area of Influence
DC	Distribution Centre
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Environmetal and Social Standarts
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PPM	Public Participation Meeting
PRO	Public Relations Officer
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
WB	Informed Consultation and Participation

# 1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for ‘Sanko Geothermal Power Plant Project’ (herein after ‘the Project’). It has been prepared by 2U1K Engineering and Consultancy Inc. on behalf of “Sanko Enerji” (the Project Company).

Sanko Enerji, an energy branch of Sanko Holding Group plans to develop Sanko Geothermal Power Project in Manisa , Salihli District, Yılmaz Neighborhood. The Project is planned to be realized in three phases; in the first phase, 15 MWe energy is planned to be generated. In the second phase, additional 15 MWe and, finally with additional 20 MWe a total of 50 MWe will be achieved.

The Project seeks for potential financing for the first phase of the Project with 15 MW capacity from Türkiye Kalkınma Bankası (TKB), the financial intermediary. This SEP document is prepared for the Project with 15 MW capacity.

This SEP has been prepared in line with the WB’s Environmental and Social Standards (ESS). In accordance with the ESS-10-Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement the purpose of the SEP is to guide the Project Company to:

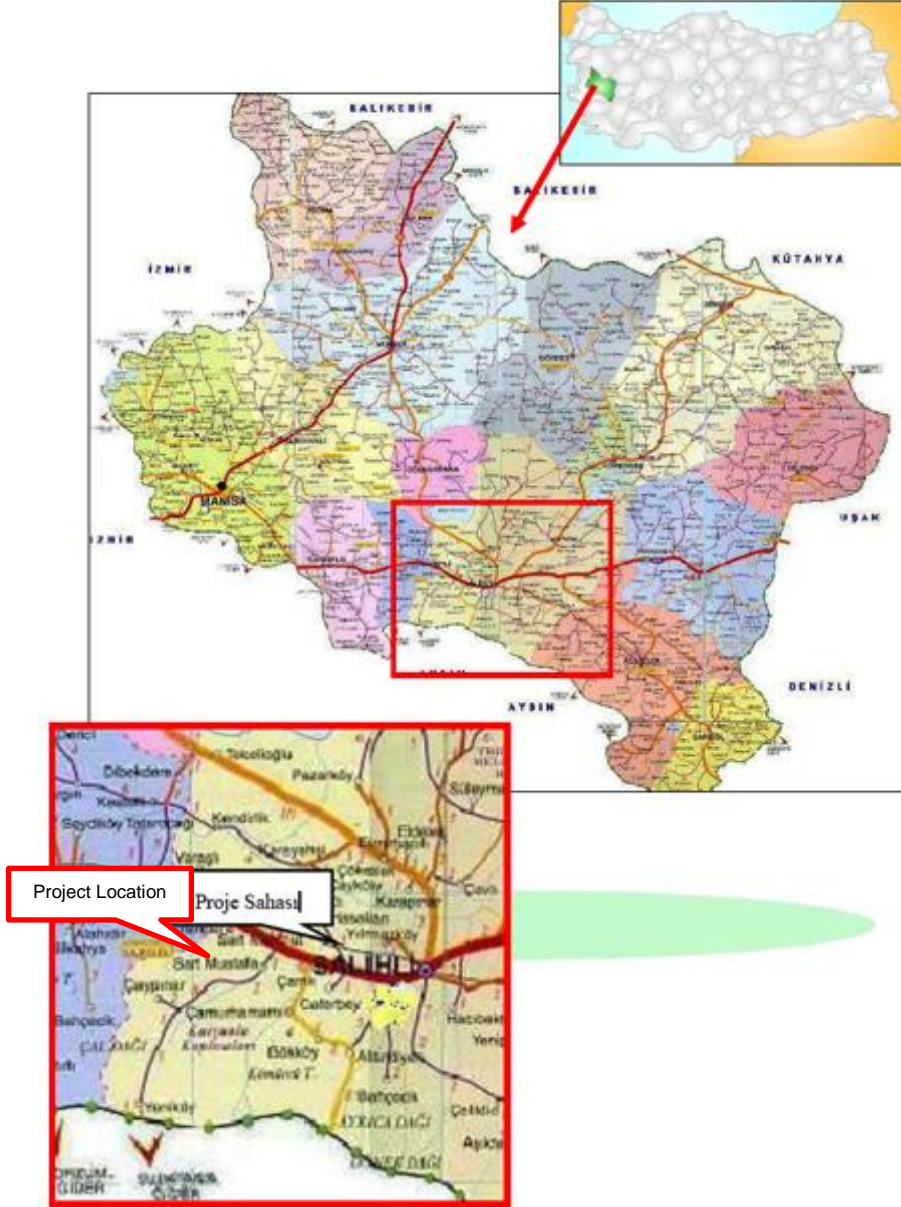
- build and maintain a constructive relationship with the stakeholders, in particular project-affected communities,
- promote improved environmental and social performance through effective engagement with the stakeholders,
- promote and provide means for adequate engagement with project-affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that meaningful environmental and social information is disclosed to them and to other stakeholders,
- ensure that all stakeholders have ways to access project information and raise issues,
- ensure that project-affected communities have accessible means to raise issues and grievances, and the Project Company respond to and manage such issues and grievances appropriately.

This SEP includes; (i) the identification of stakeholders for the Project, (ii) analysis of relationships of the stakeholders with the Project, (iii) details of consultation methodologies, (iv) activities carried out to-date and those planned for the future of the Project, (v) details of the process for managing stakeholders’ concerns and grievances, and explains how the stakeholder engagement process will be recorded, monitored, evaluated and reported.

The Project Company is committed to implementing this SEP document throughout all stages of Project. The SEP is a living document and it will be regularly monitored, reviewed and updated by Sanko Enerji.

## 2 PROJECT LOCATION and AREA OF INFLUENCE

The Project site is located within the boundaries of Salihli District of Manisa Province. The project area is located in the "Agricultural Field" according to the 1/100.000 scale Environment Plan. Agricultural activities are already being carried in the surrounding area.



Source: National EIA Report, 2016

**Figure 2-1. Project Location**

The Project Site is subject to "Soil Conservation and Land Use Law" and a public interest decision required by the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock. A public interest decision was obtained for the Project in compliance with the Law.

According to outputs of environmental and social researches carried out within the scope of the Project, the social settings determined by considering the existing and planned facilities and possible social impacts.

The Aol for social impacts is determined by considering the impacts sourced from land acquisition, workers' accommodation, noise during construction and operation phase, labour influx, changes on dust and air quality.

The settlement in which experienced land allocation due to Project activities and / or the closest settlement to the Project Site that may experience primarily environmental impacts of the Project will be considered as the first impact zone. In other words, the first impact zone may experience direct impacts of the Project. Therefore, Yılmaz neighbourhood, being the closest settlement in which may experience direct environmental and social impacts and experienced almost all land acquisition for the first phase of the Project, is considered within the first impact zone. Sanko used voluntary purchase method for land take of the area required for the Project. Land take process and payment for the purchased lands have been completed and there will be no more land acquisition for the Project. Further information on Project's land allocation can be found in Section 8.2 of this Report. Last, it is important to note that, there has been no physical displacement caused due to Project activities.

Second impact zone may cover majority of the indirect Project impacts such as job opportunities, providing of goods and service. Therefore, the second impact zone will cover the settlements as Gaffar Okan, Hasalan and Caferbey. Also, changes on dust and air quality may be experienced in the second zone as well since the most distant settlement, Caferbey, is 2 km away from the Project Site.

The social setting of the Project in terms of local settlements, population, distance to Project site and likely impacts and risks is set out in the below Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Settlements and their Distance to the Project Site

Neighbourhood	The Closest Project units	Likely Impacts
Yılmaz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation route</li> <li>Wells</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Economy</li> <li>Environmental Impacts</li> <li>Community Health and Safety</li> <li>Land Acquisition</li> <li>Transportation/Traffic.</li> </ul>
Caferbey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transmission line (the transmission line in under the authority of TEDAŞ)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Economy,</li> <li>Environmental Impacts</li> <li>Community Health and Safety</li> <li>Transportation/Traffic</li> </ul>
Hasalan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wells, Water pipeline, Camp site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Economy,</li> <li>Land Acquisition</li> <li>Environmental Impacts</li> <li>Community Health and Safety</li> <li>Transportation/Traffic</li> </ul>
Gaffar Okkan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power plant, Distribution Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Economy,</li> </ul>



Neighbourhood	The Closest Project units	Likely Impacts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Environmental Impacts</li><li>• Community Health and Safety</li><li>• Transportation/Traffic</li></ul>

Following Figure 2-2 presents the geographical location of the Project and associated facilities and the proximity of the settlements to the Project units.



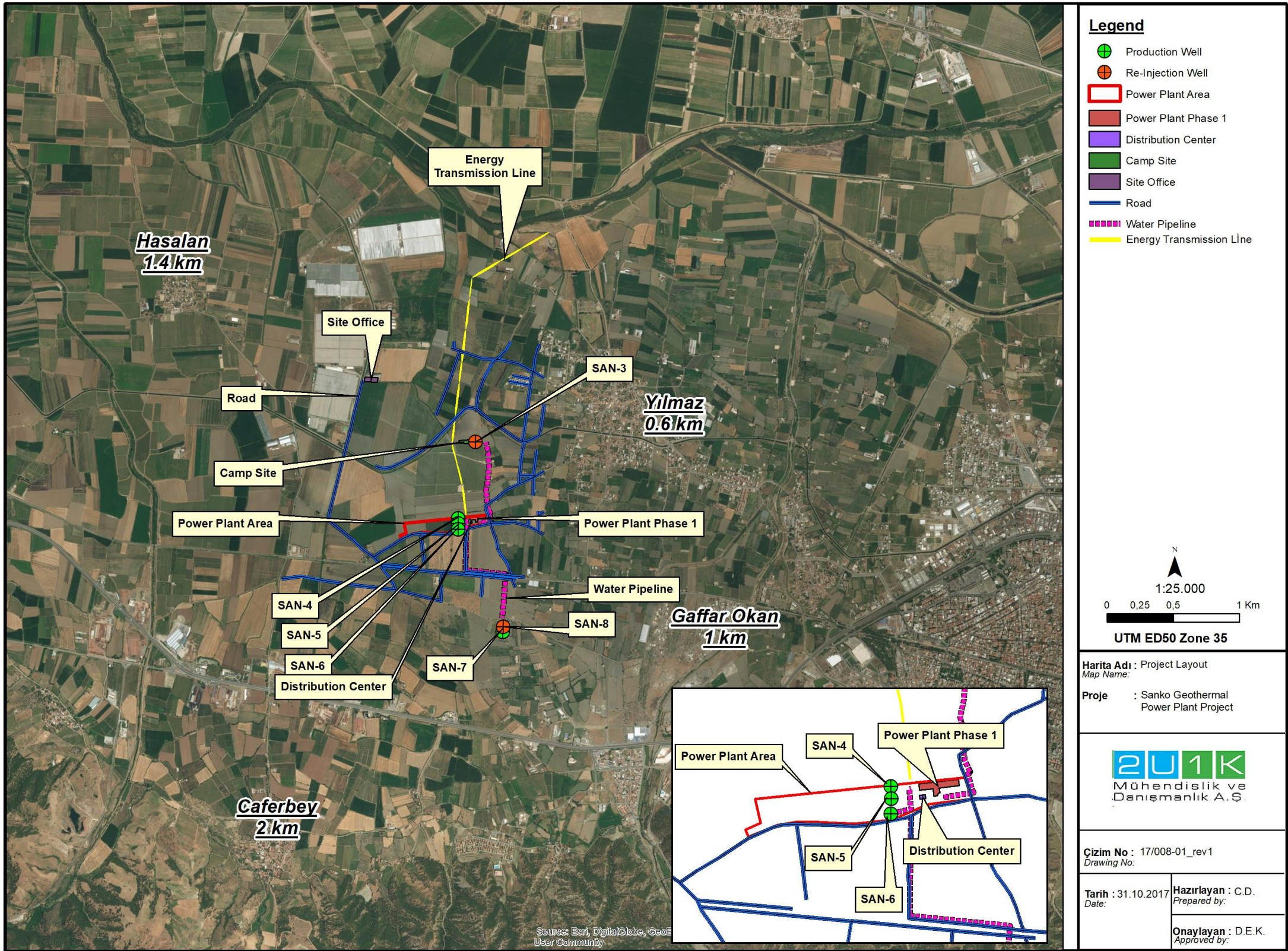


Figure 2-2. Geographical Location of the Project and Associated Facilities



### 3 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

This section outlines the regulatory framework for the Project's stakeholder engagement activities, according to national and international requirements.

#### 3.1 Turkish Legislation

The "Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment (dated November 25, 2014; No: 29186 and amended on February 9, 2016; No: 29619)" defines the administrative and technical procedures and principles to be followed throughout the EIA process.

The Project is subject to a preparation of a national EIA process therefore an EIA report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment General Form given in Annex III of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation (EIA Regulation) in order to demonstrate the characteristics, location, potential environmental impacts of the project and the measures to minimize these potential impacts and to introduce the project in general dimensions. It was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization on January 2017.

According to EIA Regulation a Public Participation Meeting (PPM) required for the Project in line with the 9<sup>th</sup> Article of the EIA Regulation. Specific Objectives of PPM according to regulation is presented in Box 3-1.

**Box 3-1. Specific Objectives of National EIA Regulation of Turkey (25.11.2014, Article-9)**

- 1) *In order to inform the investing public, to get their opinions and suggestions regarding the project; Public Participation Meeting will be accomplished on the date given by Ministry and Ministry qualification given institution / organization and project owners as well as the participants of the project affected community will be expected to attend in a central location determined by the Governor.*
  - a) *The competency issued institutions / organizations by the Ministry will publish the meeting date, time and place through widely published newspaper at least ten (10) calendar days before the determined date for the PPM.*
  - b) *Public Participation meeting will be held under the Director of Environment or through Urbanization or authorized chairman. The meeting will inform the public regarding the project, receive views, questions and suggestions. The Director may seek written opinions from the participants. Minutes of meeting will be sent to Ministry, with one copy kept for the Governorship records.*
- 2) *Governorship will announce the schedule and contact information regarding for the public opinion and suggestions. Comments received from the public will be submitted to Commission as per the schedule.*
- 3) *Members of Commission may review the Project implementation area before the scoping process, also may attend to public participation meeting on the date announced.*
- 4) *The competency issued institutions / organizations by the Ministry could provide studies as brochures, surveys and seminars or through internet in order to inform the public before the Public Participation Meeting.*

A Public Participation Meeting was held in Yılmaz Neighbourhood on 27.09.2016. Details of the meeting is presented in Section 7.

#### 3.2 World Bank Standards

Since the WB is a potential lender for the Project, the project must align with good international practice, including the ESS-10 (Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement) of WB 2014. The specific objectives of ESS-10 are outlined in Box 3-2.

## Box 3-2 Specific Objectives of WB Regarding Stakeholder Engagement (30.07.2014)

*For all projects, Project Company will consult with stakeholders to identify issues and concerns in order to inform the environmental and social assessment and the design and implementation of the project.*

*Disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. If communities may be affected by environmental or social impacts from the project, the Borrower will provide them with access to the following information:*

- (a) The purpose, nature and scale of the project;*
- (b) The duration of proposed project activities;*
- (c) Any risks to and potential impacts on communities and proposed mitigation plans;*
- (d) The envisaged stakeholder engagement process, if any, and opportunities and ways in which stakeholders can participate;*
- (e) The time and venue of any envisaged public consultation meetings, and the process by which meetings are notified, summarized, and reported; and*
- (f) The process and means by which grievances are raised and managed.*

*The information will be disclosed in local language(s) and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their status or groups of the population with specific information needs (such as, literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information).*

### 3.3 Gaps Between Turkish Legislation and International Guidelines

The most prominent topic, which requires further elaboration in Turkish Environmental Legislation, is "Social Impact Assessment (SIA)". Additional studies and implementations are required in this topic for internationally financed projects to achieve alignment with international standards. For example, Turkish EIA Regulation does not stipulate implementation of detailed socio-economic surveys and disclosure of information at Project Site and the establishment of a Grievance Mechanism. However, these are required by international standards. Such differences will be taken into consideration in respective sections in the ESIA Report.

## 4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project Company will make sure that all affected parties, particularly affected settlements, the local community organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and local governmental agencies are informed about the Project and will be involved in the process of identifying the important issues of the Project. Roles and responsibilities have been defined in order to ensure effective stakeholder engagement during the life of the project.

The organizational structure of the Project is presented in Figure 4-1 and principal roles and responsibilities for the implementation of this plan are outlined in Table 4-1 below.

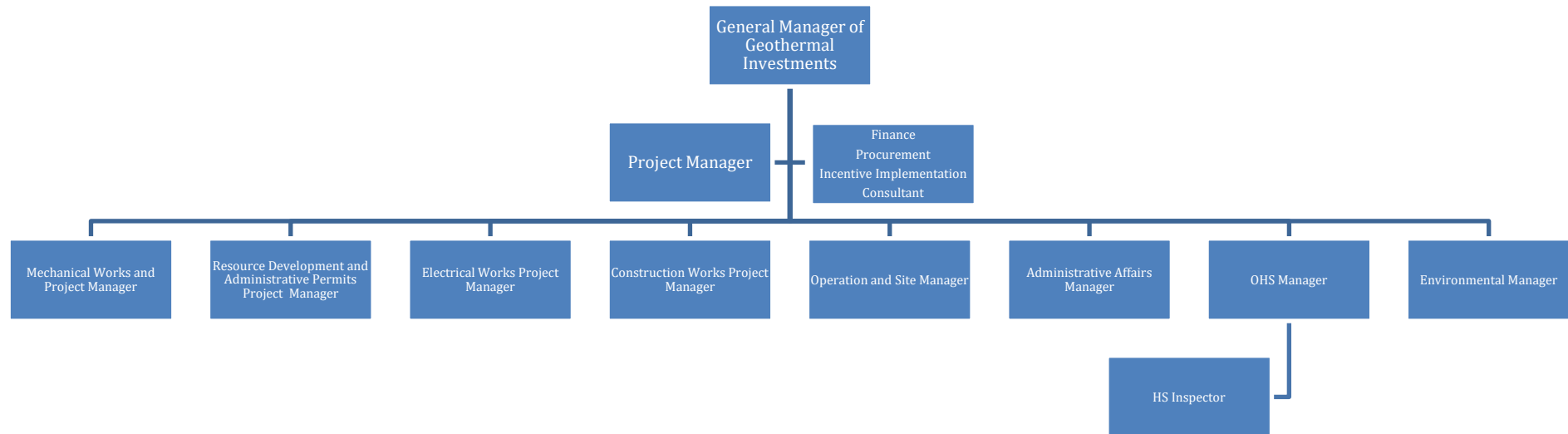


Figure 4-1 Organization Chart

Table 4-1. Key Roles and Responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
<b>General Manager</b>	Ensures that this SEP is implemented Provides necessary resources for effective implementation of this Plan
<b>Project Manager</b>	Ensures that this SEP is implemented Provides necessary resources for effective implementation of this Plan Coordinates with parties for effective implementation of this Plan
<b>Administrative Affairs Department Grievance Officer</b>	Implements and improves this SEP Determines necessary resources for effective implementation of this SEP and submits to his line managers Evaluates the compliance of Project activities with national and international legislation requirements , Searches the causes of the social incidents that cause; injuries, delays or stoppage in the work and disputes among Project and communities Monitors all grievances and ensure that all complaints are resolved and closed, Coordinates with parties for proper implementation of this SEP
<b>OHS Department</b>	Implements this Plan Organizes cooperation activities with employees Reports grievances, which are received or observed verbally, to Project Manager, Fills out a Complaint & Consultation Register Form Investigates and proposes appropriate methodology for resolving the grievance, Conducts follow ups for the results of complaints and reports on weekly, monthly and annual basis to the Management,

## 5 PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

For the purposes of this SEP, a stakeholder is defined as any individual, organization or group which is potentially affected by the Project or which has an interest in the Project and its impacts. The objective of stakeholder identification is to establish which stakeholders may be directly or indirectly affected – either positively or negatively - (“affected parties”), or have an interest in the Project (“other interested parties”).

It is important that particular effort is made to identify any disadvantaged and vulnerable stakeholders who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the Project or who may have difficulty participating in the engagement and development processes. Stakeholder identification is also an on-going process and will require regular review and update.

### 5.1 Stakeholder Identification and Categorization

The SEP defines a stakeholder as ‘any individual or group who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project, as well as those who may have an interest in or influence over the project’. The process also aims to identify which stakeholder may have a positive or negative impact or influence on the project.

Stakeholder identification has been an on-going process and different issues are likely to concern different stakeholders. Therefore, stakeholders have been grouped based on their connections to the project. Having an understanding of the connections of a stakeholder group to the project helps identify the key objectives of engagement.

Table 5-1 presents the stakeholders who identified as relevant for the main ESIA phase.



Table 5-1. Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder Groups	Stakeholder Type	
	Affected Party	Interested Party
<b>Local Communities</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muhtars and residents of following Neighbourhoods;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Yılmaz</li> <li>○ Caferbey</li> <li>○ Hasalan</li> <li>○ Gaffar Okkan</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Project workers;</li> <li>• Following vulnerable groups in the Aol;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Seasonal agricultural workers;</li> <li>○ Females;</li> <li>○ Low income groups;</li> <li>○ Illiterate people;</li> <li>○ Handicapped people;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	√	√
<b>Government</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Energy</li> <li>• Ministry of Labor and Social Security</li> <li>• District Governorate of Salihli</li> <li>• Provincial Governorate of Manisa</li> <li>• Salihli Agriculture Directorate</li> <li>• Provincial Directorate of Agriculture of Manisa</li> <li>• Manisa Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization</li> </ul>	√	√
<b>Municipality</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipality of Salihli</li> <li>• Metropolitan Municipality of Manisa</li> </ul>	√	√
<b>Media</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Media</li> </ul>		√
<b>Project Employees</b>	√	√
<b>NGOs and Professional Organizations</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salihli Agriculture Credit Cooperative</li> <li>• Tariş Grape Cooperative</li> </ul>	√	√
<b>Academics</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University of Manisa</li> </ul>		√
<b>Private Sectors</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lider Greenhouse Company</li> <li>• Bostan Greenhouse Company</li> <li>• Other Geothermal Projects in Manisa</li> </ul>	√	√

## 6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

A range of tools has been and will be used for stakeholder engagement within the scope of this Project. Stakeholder engagement will continue using these already established communication mechanisms, with new mechanisms employed as required to ensure efficient and effective engagement throughout the life of the Project. Project has and will continue to use the following methods for engaging with stakeholders:

- Informal / Formal face to face meetings – likely to be the primary form of on-going consultation during the construction and operation phase.
- Project Brochure/Updates - Project Brochure initially used as part of the SIA scoping process. This will be updated to provide up to date construction progress info and will be used as on-going communication tool.
- Project Company website – publically available site for project announcements, documents, reports, etc.
- Grievance mechanism – aimed particularly at directly affected stakeholders. Mechanism has been and will continue to be widely disclosed to affected public.
- Media advertisements – invitations to participate in meetings, information disclosure, etc.

Table 6-1 below outlines the stakeholders and engagement approach to be applied for the Construction and Operation phases.

Table 6-1 Stakeholder Engagement Approach

No	Stakeholder	Topics	Frequency	Method and Materials	Lead and Supporting Responsibility
1	Local Communities	Update of Project activities and progress Employment process Land Acquisition	Monthly	Informal / Formal face-to-face meetings Written Project brochures/ Posters updates Corporate website Grievance mechanism	Operational Manager Administrative Unit
2	Local Government  Municipality  Local Media	Update of Project activities and progress Local procurement and employment data.	Quarterly	Meetings / Visits Written Project brochures/updates Corporate website Grievance mechanism	Operational Manager Administrative Unit
3	Project Employees	Update of Project activities progress and planning	Yearly	Internal Workshops Corporate website Written Project brochures/updates	OHS Team Operational Manager
4	Local NGOs	Update of Project activities and progress Social development projects	Monthly	Formal face-to-face meetings Written Project brochures/ Posters updates Corporate website Grievance mechanism	Operational Manager Administrative Unit
5	Academics	Update of Project activities and progress	Quarterly	Meetings / Visits Written Project brochures/updates Corporate website	Operational Manager Administrative Unit
6	Private Sectors	Update of Project activities progress and planning	Yearly	Corporate website Written Project brochures/updates Media advertisements	Operational Manager Administrative Unit

## 7 PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

### 7.1 Engagement for the Turkish EIA

In order to inform the local communities, a PPM was organized in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation. The PPM was held on 27.09.2016 in Salihli district, Yılmaz neighbourhood (See Figure 7-1).

The meeting was announced in the national and local newspapers. The announcement was also posted on the billboard of the neighbourhood. Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urbanization (PDoEU), Project Company representatives, EIA national EIA Consultant and locals participated to the meeting. During the meeting Project Company representatives responded questions raised by the locals and the representative of PDoEU.

The objectives of the PPM were to:

- present a clear and succinct description of the Project and its activities via presentation,
- to safely disseminate information on the Project and to give clarifications on misconceptions,
- establish communication systems and build positive relationships with stakeholders that would eventually help to utilize engagements in the future phases of the Project.

The participants were informed on the scope and aim of the Project as well as the possible environmental impacts that may arise within the scope of the Project, the measures planned to prevent these impacts were shared.



Figure 7-1. General View from Public Participation Meeting

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

The questions raised by the participants and response of the Project Company representatives are provided below:

Q: Will the locals be exposed to any negative impacts due to reinjection process?

R: Required analysis for the potential impacts will be conducted within the EIA studies in order to prove that the Project activities will not exceed over suggested environmental standards. This will also be monitored throughout the Project life span. The main purpose of this investment is to use natural resources to provide electricity for our country with the minimum negative impacts as possible. The geothermal fluid will be reinjected according to national legislations and standards in order to prevent any potential impacts to the community or the environment. A grievance mechanism accessible by everybody will be established for the Project.

Q: Will there be more well drillings in the future?

R: There may be further drilling activities for the future phases of the Project.

•Q: There was an explosion in Alaşehir about three years ago, is there a similar incident likely for the Project?

R: Sanko will take all the necessary measures into consideration in order to establish a safe and secure Project Site and activities. These measures will be adopted by all Project parties throughout the Project phases.

The participant list, meeting announcement and minutes of meeting are provided in Annex-3.

## **7.2 Social Baseline and Impact Assessment Activities**

The aim of the socio-economic baseline study is to describe the socio-economic conditions and trends in the areas potentially affected by the Project to understand potential effects and to develop appropriate mitigation measures. The socio-economic baseline defines the socio-economic issues of importance of provincial and local communities and establishes a baseline of socio-economic data that can be used for monitoring changes in the affected communities after the Project.

Socio-economic data was collected using a combination of research methods. The baseline section was conducted by collecting, reviewing, and analysing a range of secondary data, including data originating from the Turkish Statistical Agency (TURKSTAT), Salihli Municipality, local and provincial Governorates' Database.

In order to provide baseline information on the neighbourhood level, national statistics are supported with information obtained from primary data collected through interviews with Mukhtars which were carried out between the July 4 and 6, 2017.

Stakeholder engagement activities as part of social surveys are presented below.



## Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Table 7-1. Summary of Field Studies

Research Method	Number of Surveys
Community level survey	4
Land Acquisition	2
Focus Group Discussions (FGD)	3 meeting consisting of 20
Key informant interviews	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>



Community Level Survey and FGD in Yılmaz (04.07.2017)



Community Level Survey and FGD in Hasalan (05.07.2017)



Community Level Survey and FGD in Caferbey (05.07.2017)

**Figure 7-2.** Photos of Community Survey

## 7.3 Outputs of Social Field Study

### 7.3.1 Focus Group Discussions

FGD provides to engage specific sections of the community that might require special attention in consultation, e.g. female, young population, vulnerable people. FGD is an effective way to collect together people from similar experiences to discuss a specific interest related with the Project. Table 7-2 presents the key issues and recommendations raised by the stakeholders.

**Table 7-2.** Summary of Key Issues of FGDs

FGD Topics	Yılmaz	Caferbey	Hasalan
Project Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants of FGD do not know detailed information about the planned investment.</li> <li>Some of the villagers participated to the public participation meeting.</li> <li>However, since the population of the settlement is around 6000 people, it was not possible to provide high level of participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project Company held research and drilling activities in the settlement. Residents know about the geothermal investment but they do not have detailed information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residents know about the geothermal investment but they do not have detailed information.</li> </ul>
Questions Raised by the villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What kind of benefits can we get from the Project?</li> <li>Will the Project create any seismic risk?</li> <li>Will we (as the locals) able to use geothermal water for greenhouse, after the energy production ?</li> <li>Will this Project create any odor problem?</li> <li>In what ways, our agriculture activity will be affected by the Project?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What will happen if the Company find a geothermal source in my land? Will they take my land too by expropriation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are you planning to use reinjection?</li> <li>What will be the impacts of the operation period?</li> <li>How many wells are planned for the Project?</li> <li>How many power plants are planned for the Project?</li> <li>What is the border of the Project area and Project license area?</li> </ul>



## Stakeholder Engagement Plan

FGD Topics	Yılmaz	Caferbey	Hasalan
Suggested Information Tools	<p>A printed material such as brochure should be distributed to neighbourhoods. Since the majority of the residents are engaged with the agriculture and they stated that the participation to the meeting is difficult for them.</p> <p>An informative banner can be used in the neighbourhood.</p>	<p>A consultation should be held with the neighbourhood.</p> <p>A brochure should be distributed.</p>	<p>If the Project Company do not want any objection regarding to the Project, they need to explain the Project in detail to the each affected settlement.</p> <p>All estimated impacts should be explained to the neighbourhoods.</p> <p>A Public Relation Officer may visit the settlements once a month.</p>
Perceived Positive Impacts	The relationship with the Project workers is positive and the local residents are happy to having such investment in the area since they create positive impact on the local economy.	During the research and drilling activities, unemployed youth population had chance to work for the Company for a short term.	The Project will be beneficial in terms of local economy and it may create job opportunities for the youth population.
Perceived Negative Impacts	Odour is a problem during the testing process.	Land acquisition is a negative impact of the Project. Project Company does not provide a good compensation to the affected people.	High tonnage vehicles damaged the roads of the neighbourhood.

## Stakeholder Engagement Plan

## 7.3.2 Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews are a common data collection technique during the stakeholder engagement process since the key informants are well informed on their community and its inhabitants as a result of their professional background, leadership responsibilities or personal experience, key informants have specific knowledge or expertise about some aspects of the emergency, the area, the community, a specific sector or a sensitive issue. Typically, a key informant represents a non-governmental institution and academy. The Table 7-3 summarizes the information level and comments of local interviewees.

Table 7-3 Summary of Key Informant Interviews

Name of the Institution	Project Information	Perceived Positive Impacts and Suggestions	Perceived Negative Impacts
Tariş Grape Cooperative	<p>Since president of the Cooperative has previous experiences about Alaşehir district, negative impacts are expected. According to Cooperative, practical activities do not comply with the technical information and the liability of the EIA reports is not high.</p> <p>The major concern about the Project is related with the reinjection proses. They would like to learn impacts of the reinjection process on underground water.</p>	<p>Geothermal water can be used in agriculture and tourism sector. Afyon can be taken as an example for tourism.</p> <p>It's not expensive to provide credible and transparent investments however, the companies are not implementing transparent process during the investment process.</p> <p>If the company will collaborate with the Chamber of Agriculture, District Directorate of Agriculture and the related agriculture cooperatives, these institutions can work together to convince the public.</p>	<p>Due to the increase of geothermal projects in the region, impaired fertility of vegetation types has started in our region, as a result of increased boron level of irrigation waters.</p> <p>With the increase of geothermal projects, the potential for agriculture ends and several companies can not cover to provide income for the all district.</p> <p>Farmers are getting water up to 200 meters. If agriculture is totally connected to this water and if safe release is not handled during the re-injection agricultural activities can be risky.</p> <p>Agricultural lands were taken for these Projects and the farmers should also get benefit from the energy projects.</p> <p>The project company needs to explain the impacts of the Project.</p> <p>Ineffective in agriculture in Alasehir, is evident and grape prices are decreased in Alaşehir.</p> <p>We do not trust EIA reports; these reports do not reflect reality.</p>

## Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Name of the Institution	Project Information	Perceived Positive Impacts and Suggestions	Perceived Negative Impacts
			The agricultural sector is the largest stock exchange of employment, and if people who engage in farming are left out of the sector, they cannot be employed in other sectors because they are uneducated. Farming activities should be protected.
Agriculture Chamber of Salihli	Not adequate	<p>Projects related to greenhouses can be realized collaboration with the Metropolitan Municipality. The recycled waters of existing wells can be used in greenhouses.</p> <p>Organize greenhouse area can be established.</p>	<p>Water samples were taken from the drills in Alasehir and it was observed that there was an increase in boron level in the water due to the use of geothermal resources.</p> <p>The population of Turkey is increasing and on the other hand, the agricultural land is decreasing. Energy production should be done in places where is not suitable for agriculture.</p> <p>25% of the total land in the town of Salihli is composed of grape lands.</p> <p>The destruction of agricultural areas and the negative characteristics of the ascension project at the boron level. Due to the fact that existing artesian wells are being used intensively, the level of boron in the water raised.</p>
District Directorate of Agriculture	Not adequate	—	<p>We expect geothermal Companies to support District Municipalities about geothermal heating system. Greenhouse areas can also be established by the support of energy companies. The power plant cannot provide employment for sufficient amount of people.</p> <p>The public have negative opinions regarding geothermal projects. There are some doubts in the peoples though in that manner. There are too many complaints by the farmers</p>

## Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Name of the Institution	Project Information	Perceived Positive Impacts and Suggestions	Perceived Negative Impacts
			mainly due to temporary project activities.
Salihli Municipality	Adequate	<p>The municipality has a heating Project in the close vicinity of the Sanko's Project Site and the municipality and the Project Company has a good relation. They are on the process of negotiation about the collaboration on the usage of the reinjection water. It will be used for the heating of Salihli District.</p> <p>The municipality has a heating infrastructure, however, the capacity of the existing wells of the Municipality is not sufficient. The Project Company is planning to support this Project as a social responsibility.</p> <p>The number of subscribers using geothermal heating in the district is 7,500.</p>	<p>If the Project Company will not use reinjection in the future, there may be environmental problems.</p> <p>The government do not have sufficient personnel on inspecting contaminated fluids that may spill to the nature during the drilling and operating period.</p> <p>There are negative examples of similar projects in the region, so the prejudice of the people can also occur with regard to Sanko.</p>
Salihli Agriculture Credit Cooperative	Not adequate	There is no information about the planned Project. Costs of greenhouses around Yilmaz and Hasan neighbourhoods are very high. The municipality has problems about the current geothermal heating project. The Project Company should support the municipality.	

## 7.3.3 Community Level Surveys

The aim of this survey is to determine socio-economic status of each settlement inclusive of population, migration and reasons of migration, ethnic composition, age distributions, social facilities (schools, mosques, etc.) in the settlement, education level, local conflicts and problems, livelihoods and main income generation activities, economic production in the settlement, land use, services and infrastructure, vulnerable groups and perceptions of project impacts. The settlements in the Aol that was consulted within the scope of community level surveys are Yilmaz, Caferbey, Hasalan and Gaffar Okkan Neighbourhoods. The Community Level Surveys were conducted with the mukhtars and detailed information about the settlements is presented in the ESIA Report.

**Table 7-4** Summary of Community Level Surveys

Name of the Neighbourhood	Project Information	Perceived Positive Impacts and Suggestions	Perceived Negative Impacts
Yılmaz	Although PPM was held in Yılmaz neighbourhood under the local EIA process, the local community do not have a sufficient information about the Project.	.-	-
Caferbey	The locals overheard the meeting that was held in Yılmaz neighbourhood however, they did not participate. The mukhtar do not have an opinion about the Project.	—	—
-Hasalan	During the exploration activities of the Project, the villagers were informed.		<p>The Project Company has been compensated for damages of the exploration activities on the agricultural lands.</p> <p>The villagers have complained about the damage occurred in to the village road due to transportation of high tonnage vehicles.</p> <p>The locals would like to communicate with the assigned Project person to express their opinions and suggestions throughout the Project activities.</p>
Gaffar Okkan	According to mukhtar, the residents of the neighbourhood did not receive official information related with the Project but they overheard through the rumours.		

### 7.3.4 Household Surveys (Land Acquisition)

The land to be used for the Project activities are agricultural lands, owned by private owners and were acquired by voluntary purchase method. During the social field study, two households surveys were conducted with the locals who sold and rented their land to the Project Company. According to both of the locals statement, they have received their payment from the Project Company.

Furthermore, it was stated that expropriation was not preferred for land acquisition since the values might be lower than negotiated prices, therefore they preferred to go on an agreement with the Project Company on land value rather than expropriation. It was observed during the interviews that there was a common concern on losing profit in a case of expropriation.

During the focus group discussions and one on one interviews, it was observed that there is a general misconception towards the project companies of the geothermal power plants. There is a common perception of losing profit either by selling the lands to the Project Companies. This also leads to concern on expropriation of their lands as well. Majority of the locals do not specific information regarding the purpose of the geothermal projects or interacted with the projects officials. Lack of communication expanded the misconception towards the geothermal projects in the region. Further information of the land allocation process and suggested mitigation measures can be found in Section 8.2. of the ESIA Report.

## 8 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROJECTS

Corporate Social Responsibility Projects (CSP) are one of the most important tool especially during the corporate level stakeholder engagement activities. CSPs provides accountability, transparency, sustainability of the Company and the Project and at the same time it supports affected local communities and the local governmental bodies.

The Project Company aims to provide local and regional support as social responsibility projects. The Project Company has undertaken below activities until now:

- 2 robotic arms education and software sets have been donated to schools in Manisa in the scope of a pilot education programme namely “KODLAMANIŞA” conducted by Manisa Governorate.
- Maintenance of the police station which is in charge of protecting the Ancient Sardes city.

Salihli Municipality gives heating services to 7500 house through geothermal heating center however can be insufficient. The Project Company will provide geothermal fluid for heating system of Salihli Municipality this winter season.

In order to clear of the general misconception towards the geothermal power plant projects in the Region, the Project Company will put an effort to establish direct interactions with the locals and provide further social responsibility projects to benefit the locals in the Aol.

With the implementation of SEP, PRO of the Project Company will seek to receive any suggested or requested potential responsibility projects by the local authorities, communities, NGOs and all other interested stakeholders in which may benefit the affected communities living standards. In order to do so, periodic engagement approaches and methods are stated in Table 6-1 of this Report.

## 9 FUTURE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section describes the stakeholder engagement planned for the Project during Impact Assessment (IA) disclosure, and then during construction and operation.

### 9.1 Phase-2: ESIA Disclosure

Disclosure of the Draft ESIA Report will provide detailed information about the Project activities, assessment of the impacts and the planned mitigation measures and monitoring activities. After submitting the Draft ESIA Report to the lenders, it will be advertised and made available for public review. According to ESS-10

*“The Borrower will tailor its consultation process to any specific language preferences of the project-affected communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. The Borrower will inform those who have participated in the public consultation process in a timely manner of the final decision on the project, associated environmental and social mitigation measures and any benefits of the project for the local communities, along with reasons and considerations on which the decision is based, and the grievance or complaint mechanism or process available.”*

Display venues would be expected to include:

- The Salihli Municipality;
- Yılmaz, Caferbey, Hasalan and Gaffar Okkan Neighbourhoods,
- Local government and
- The Project office.

A community meeting will be held to disclose the ESIA. Electronic copies of the Draft ESIA Report will be available on CDs/memory sticks and a Non-Technical Summary of the Draft ESIA Report with its appendices will be distributed to select stakeholders registered on the database. Copies of the Draft ESIA Report will also be made available for download from the Project website.

Directly affected stakeholders will be informed about the disclosure process by phone and a letter will be sent to key stakeholders. The purpose of this letter will be to inform stakeholders about the disclosure. The project team will answer questions from the public and stakeholders. The Public Relations officer of the Project will be responsible for receiving and collecting all comments. All received comments will be included into the ESIA finalization process and the Final Report will be posted on the Project website.

### 9.2 Phase-3: Implementation

Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout design finalization, construction and operation. Key stakeholders will be kept informed about the progress of the Project, have the opportunity to provide feedback on the effectiveness of mitigation and enhancement



measures and to raise any concerns or grievances. Information to be shared before construction commences will include (but is not limited to) the following:

- the impacts that have been identified as a result of the Project,
- the impacts and mitigation or enhancement measures that are being implemented,
- the implementation schedule,
- roles and responsibilities,
- monitoring and management measures, and
- information on the grievance mechanism for the Project.

Implementation phase engagement will focus on new stakeholders, including children and potential and existing employees, as well as those engaged at earlier phases; it will focus on developing relationships thorough on-going stakeholder engagement and will be designed to build on positive stakeholder relationships established during the ESIA process, carrying these forward through Project construction and operation.

To ensure effective stakeholder engagement, the SEP will be reviewed annually by the Public Relations Officer (PRO) throughout construction and operation of the Project, with it being adapted as appropriate.

Project's PRO will be responsible for engagement with stakeholders as an on-going process throughout the life of the Project. This department will be dedicated to conveying information about the Project, finalizing, and implementing the ESIA mitigation measures.

Grievances can be an indication of growing stakeholder concerns (real and perceived) and can escalate if not identified and resolved. Identifying and responding to grievances supports the development of positive relationships between projects, communities and other stakeholders. Project Company has formally established a Complaint / Suggestion and Request Procedure for all phases of the Project. This will provide a formal and on-going avenue for stakeholders to engage with the Project. This grievance mechanism will be accessible to all sections of the affected community, at no cost and will not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies. Affected communities will be repeatedly informed about the grievance process over the course of community engagement activities.

Stakeholders will be able to share their opinions and grievances via a range of options such as web sites, letters and face to face meetings during all future phases of the Project. Feedback will also be provided to demonstrate how their comments and suggestions have been incorporated into the Project decision-making process in the second public participation meeting and this process will be continue in all phases of the Project. A separate grievance mechanism will be established for Project workers.

Grievance procedures will be coordinated through the PRO, who is the primary interface between the community and the Project Company. Confidentiality procedures will be put in place to protect the complainant, as appropriate.

The grievance mechanism will be advertised and announced to affected stakeholders so that they are aware of the process, know they have the right to submit a grievance and understand how the mechanism will work and how their grievance will be addressed. In

most cases, a grievance or complaint will be submitted by a stakeholder or local resident by phone, in writing or by speaking with one of the company's grievances officer. Further information on the Project Company's grievance mechanism is presented in Chapter 10 of this Report.

A robust grievance mechanism for workers in both construction and operation stages will be developed by the Project Company before commencement of either activity. Once finalized, this process will be managed separately from the public grievance mechanism, but employees will retain their right to access the public grievance mechanism for non-employment-related issues.

## 10 THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Project Company established a system to capture, manage, monitor and report on complaints, disputes and grievances. Prior to the official system, any type of requests were received verbally by the General Manager Assistant and Business Manager of the Project, whom were always located in the Project Site. Through the formal procedure, Turgut Sümer is assigned as a Public Relations Officer (PRO) to collect and address all type of grievances regarding the Project. He will be available to be contacted via telephone or Project Affected Parties can contact personally by visiting the Project Site directly.

Further contact information of the assigned PRO are presented below:

- **Name:** Turgut Sümer
- **Tel:** +90 (532) 285 4751 (Primary Phone)  
0 236 712 2827 / 0 236 712 1727
- **E-mail:** tsumer@sankoenerji.com.tr

The details of the Project Company's Complaint, Suggestion and Request Procedure presented below.

### Complaint / Suggestion / Request Procedure

1. A "Public Relations Officer" (PRO) assigned to serve as a bridge between the Project and Project Affected Parties (community, NGOs, national and local organizations and authorities, project related parties, etc.). Throughout the drilling, construction and operation phases of the Project, the PRO will establish a positive relationship based on open communication and common respect. All complaints, requests, suggestions will be directed to the PRO.
2. Contact information of the PRO will be posted at the main entrance of the Project Site and the security cabin of the drilling locations in a manner that is visible to the public. Security Officers will be informed about this mechanism and locals will be contacted by the PRO.
3. The Complaints will be handled and reviewed within 7 days.
4. As the claim handled, the PRO shall notify the claimant and propose corrective action.
5. Complaints, except those regarding the infrastructure, will be finalized within 30 days.
6. Complaints related to the infrastructure should be concluded as soon as possible so that the people of the region will not experience difficulties in their daily lives.
7. The complaint-request-suggestion form (See Annex 1) will be filled in for each complaint, request, suggestion.
8. The form will have 4 copies in 4 different colors.
  - a. The white copy (the original version) will be for the claimant,
  - b. The yellow copy will be given to the Business Manager (in case of construction; to the Site Manager, for drilling activities to Company Mane and for operation phase to the Business Manager),
  - c. The green copy will be given to the relevant department responsible for resolving the complaint,

- d. The pink copy will be kept by Public Relations Officer for archiving.
9. Once the corrective action is completed, a Complaint-Request-Suggestion Closure Form (See Annex 2) will be filled.
10. The Closure Form shall include the claim number, date, subject, relevant corrective measures, date of the closure and sections for signatures.

## 10.1 Grievance Procedure Channels of Communication

Numerous channels will be used for stakeholders to submit any complaints and requests:

Telephone – All incoming calls will be registered and information summarized daily and sent to the relevant department for processing and action in accordance with the grievance procedure outlined above.


Electronic channels – Stakeholders have the opportunity to send comments, remarks, requests and complaints via the official website of the Project Company.

Post – Mail can be used by stakeholders for submission of their queries/requests/complaints/comments for consideration by the PRO. All incoming letters will be documented and stored as well as the responses sent to the originating party in accordance with the grievance procedure outlined above.

- Name: Turgut Sümer
- Address: Sıraağaçlar Mevkiisi, Yılmaz Mahallesi Salihli / Manisa


Any queries/requests/complaints/comments can be brought to the attention of the Project Company verbally or written (e-mail) or by filling in a Grievance Form which will be available in the project site office (See Annex 1).

## ANNEX - 1 Complaint Register Form

 <b>SANKO</b>		<b>SANKO ENERJİ SANAYİ TİCARET A.Ş. / SALİHLİ JES ŞUBESİ</b> <b>SANKO JES PROJESİ</b> <b>ŞİKAYET-İSTEK-ÖNERİ FORMU / COMPLAINT-REQUEST-PROPOSAL FORM</b>	
Halkla İrtibat Görevlisinin Adı: Name of CLO:		Kopyaların Dağılımı: Copies to go to:	
Tarih: Date:		Beyaz (Orijinal) – Şikayetçi White (Original) – Complainant	
Şikayet-İstek-Öneri Numarası: Complaint-Request-Proposal No:		Sarı (Kopya) – İşletme Müdürü, Şantiye Şefi, Company Man Yellow (Copy) – Site Manager, Site Chief, Company Man	
Şikayet-İstek-Öneri Geliş Yönü: Delivery of Complaint-Request-Proposal:		Yeşil (Kopya) – İlgili Departman Green (Copy) – Relevant Dept. Pembe (Kopya) – Halkla İrtibat Görevlisi Pink (Copy) – Community Liaison Officer	
<input type="checkbox"/> Telefon / Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Bireysel Başvuru / Individual Application <input type="checkbox"/> Halk Toplantısı / Community Meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer / Other			
<b>BÖLÜM A – TALEP SAHİBİ HAKKINDA BİLGİ / PART A - INFO ABOUT CLAIMER</b>			
İsim-Soyad / Name-Surname:			
Kimlik No / ID Number			
Adres / Address:			
Telefon / Telephone:			
E-Posta / E-Mail			
İmza / Signature			
<b>BÖLÜM B – ŞİKAYET-İSTEK-ÖNERİ DETAYLARI / PART B – DETAILS OF COMPLAINT-REQUEST-PROPOSAL</b>			
Arazi, Hane, Kullanım Alanları, Gelir Kaynaklarına Zarar / Damage to Lands, Household and Livelihood			
Alt Yapı ve Kamu Malına Zarar / Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets			
Proje Çalışanlarının Rahatsızlık Veren Davranışları / Misconduct of Project Staff			
Kaza / Accidents			
Çevresel ve Sosyal / Environmental and Social			
Arazi Edinimi ve Kamulaştırma / Land Take and Expropriation			
İş Gücü ve İşe Alım / Labor and Employment			
Diğer / Other			
Şikayet-İstek-Öneriyi Açıklayın / Define The Complaint-Request-Proposal:			
Şikayet-Öneri için Yapılması Gerekenler/Action Required to Solve the Grievance:			
Şikayet-Öneri için Sorumlu Birim/Responsible Party to Take the Action:			
Şikayet-Öneri Durumu/ Grievance Status <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed <input type="checkbox"/> Pending			



## ANNEX - 2 Grievance Closeout Form

 <b>SANKO</b>	<b>SANKO ENERJİ SANAYİ TİCARET A.Ş./SALİHLİ          JES ŞUBESİ          SANKO JES PROJESİ          ŞİKAYET-İSTEK-ÖNERİ KAPATMA FORMU /          COMPLAINT-REQUEST-PROPOSAL CLOSE          UP</b>
<b>Halkla İrtibat Görevlisinin Adı:</b> <i>Name of CLO:</i>	
<b>Şikayet-İstek-Öneri Numarası:</b> <i>Complaint- Request-Proposal No</i>	
<b>Şikayet-İstek-Öneri Tarihi:</b> <i>Date of the Claim:</i>	
<b>Şikayet-İstek-Öneri Kapanma Tarihi:</b> <i>Date of the Close-up:</i>	
<b>Şikayet-İstek-Öneriyi Açıklayın:</b> <i>Define The Complaint-Request-Proposal:</i>	
<b>Gerçekleştirilen Düzeltici Faaliyet:</b> <i>Completed Corrective Action</i>	
<b>Halkla İrtibat Görevlisinin İmzası:</b> <i>Signature of CLO:</i>	
<b>Talep Sahibinin İmzası:</b> <i>Signature of Claimer</i>	

## ANNEX - 3 Public Participation Announcement

Shell istasyonumuz müşterilerimize hak ettikleri kaliteli hizmeti sunmaya başladı.

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**GELİŞEN SALİHLİ**

9 Eylül 2016 Cuma Fiyatı: 1 TL

**Kurban vekaletinizle TÛM YIL BAYRAM**

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**2016 KURBAN VEKALET BEDELİ**

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Bağış yapmak ve bilgi için telefon 0236 714 46 52 Türk Kızılay Salihli Şubesi

**T.C. ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK BAKANLIĞI**

**T.C. ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK BAKANLIĞI DUYURU**

SANKO Enerji Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi tarafından, Manisa İli, Salihli İlçesi, Yılmaz Mahallesi, Sıraağaçlar Mevkii, 143 No'lu Jeotermal Kaynak İşletme Ruhsat Sahası'nda Jeotermal Enerji Santrali (50MW'e) Projesinin yapılması planlanmaktadır. Söz konusu proje için Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi (ÇED) Yönetmeliğinin 9. Maddesi gereğince aşağıda belirtilen tarih ve saatte faaliyette ilgili Halkı bilgilendirmek, görüş ve önerilerini almak için "Halkın Katılımı Toplantısı" yapılacaktır.

Halkımıza saygı ile duyurulur.

<b>Toplantı Yeri</b>	: Server Çetin Kiraathanesi
<b>Toplantı Yerinin Adresi</b>	: Belediye Caddesi No:34/A Yılmaz Mahallesi (Yılmaz Kasabası)Salihli/ MANİSA
<b>Toplantının Tarihi</b>	: 27.09.2016
<b>Toplantı Saati</b>	: 11:00
<b>Proje Sahibi</b>	: SANKO Enerji San. Ve Tic. A.Ş.
<b>Tel</b>	: (0 342) 211 30 00
<b>Faks</b>	: (0 342) 211 37 27
<b>ÇED Raporunu Hazırlayan Kuruluş :</b>	
MİM Mühendislik ve Danışmanlık San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.	
<b>Tel</b>	: (0 236) 238 79 38
<b>Faks</b>	: (0 236) 238 49 00



MANİSA VALİLİĞİ  
İL ÇEVRE VE ŞEHİRCİLİK MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ  
(ÇED, İzin ve Denetim Şube Müdürlüğü)

.....

Konu: SANKO Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş.

Jeotermal Enerji Santrali Projesi (50MWe) Halkın Katılımı Toplantısı İlanı

Manisa İli, Salihli İlçesi, Yılmaz Mahallesi, Sıra ağaçlar Mevkii, 143 No'lu Jeotermal Kaynak İşletme Ruhsat Sahasında SANKO Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş. tarafından kurulmak istenen Jeotermal Enerji Santrali (50 MWe) Projesi kapsamında;

ÇED Yönetmeliği 9. Maddesi gereğince ÇED sürecine halkın katılımını sağlamak, faaliyet hakkında halkı bilgilendirmek, görüş ve önerilerini almak amacıyla, 27.09.2016 günü saat 11:00 de Yılmaz Mahallesi Server Çetin Kırcaathanesinde düzenlenecek Halkın Katılımı Toplantısı için, toplantı ilan metni Muhtarlığımız ilan panosunda toplantı tarihinden önce ilan edilmiştir.

Yılmaz Mahallesi Muhtarı

Yüksel DOĞRUYOL  
Yılmaz Mah. Muhtarı





Manisa ili, Salihli ilçesi, Yılmaz mah., Sıra Ağaçlar mevkii, 143 no'lu jeotermal kaynak işletme ruhsat sahası üzerinde SANKO Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş. tarafından yapılması planlanan "50 MWe (Jeotermal Enerji Santrali Projesi)



**"CED SÜRECİNE HALKIN KATILIMI TOPLANTISI"**

TOPLANTI TARİHİ : 27.09.2016  
 TOPLANTI YERİ : Servet Cetin Kiraathanesi  
 TOPLANTI SAATİ : 11:00

Şube Müdürü Hülya ÖNCÜ toplantının öncesi halkın da bilgilendirilerek toplantının açılış konuşmasını yapmıştır.

Mim Mühendislik çalışanı Gül Boran Gül Bahce :

Proje deni . Yılmaz Mahallesi'ne 600m mesafededir 143 nolu ruhsatı mevcuttur 104.000m2 obrok 3 aşamalı obrok kurulum yapılacaktır. Ulaşım izni - Uzak karayolu üzerinden toprak yollarından seğilenecek için ilk aşamada 5 İrdekim , 2 neerjek sığın kuyusu kullanılacaktır. İhtiyas durumunda izin alarak yer kuyular açılabilir. 50 MWe kapasiteli enerji sentralleri kurulacaktır. 15 MWe - 15 MWe - 20 MWe seğilene 0.5 aşamalı obrok kurulum yapılacaktır. 4-5 yılda proje tamamlanacaktır. Hava soğutmalı sistem ile neerjek sığın öncesi su soğutulacaktır. Kullandığı suyu ve toz oluşumuna göre su kullanımı sınırlıdır mevcut su kuyularından seğilenecek türü Hafriyat esnasında toz oluşumunu sınırlama ile önderecektir. SKKH KY uyulacaktır. İşletme esnasında evsel nitelikli atık su oluşacak türü MASKİ ile protokol yapılacak berrak edilecektir. Proses büyük havuzlar yapılacak olup alıcı ortama deşerj yapılmayacaktır.

①

Manisa ili, Salihli ilçesi, Yılmaz mah., Sıra Ağaçlar mevkii, 143 no'lu jeotermal kaynak işletme ruhsat sahası üzerinde SANKO Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş. tarafından yapılması planlanan "50 MWe (Jeotermal Enerji Santrali Projesi)

#### "CED SÜRECİNE HALKIN KATILIMI TOPLANTISI"

TOPLANTI TARİHİ : 27.09.2016  
 TOPLANTI YERİ : Servet Çetin Kiraathanesi  
 TOPLANTI SAATİ : 11:00

- GİRİŞİ oluşumu dış çevreyi zedeleyecek boyutta değildir.
- Tesise evsel nitelikte koku atıklar oluşacak ve uygun şekilde bertaraf edilecektir.
- Tehlikeli atıklar yönetmelige uygun olarak bertaraf edilecektir.

Rakir ŞENAY : Kullanılacak sıcak su dışarıya dökülüp  
 edilmeyecek, bize zararlar mümkün mü?

Halil ÖNCÜ : CED bağlamında bütün durumlar analiz  
 edilecek ve incelenecektir. Olumsuz bir durum olsa izin  
 verilmeyecektir. Disorje

Mehmet Kaygusuz(SANKO): Sanko Enerji olarak burada bir yatırı  
 m planlıyoruz ve ülkenin kalkınması için hizmetine sokuyor  
 ız. Kullanılacak olan dushun bizim degerimiz oldugun  
 ı için kapalı bir sistem ile yeri altına basılacaktır.  
 Rezonans yapmaz işler, hayvan sapsın, bitir, basınç  
 oradır. Buda yetirme için uygun bir şey değildir. Siko  
 yet yoku da arih olup, kurumlar gerektir anar uygun  
 lanoları yapacaktır. CO2 disorje yoz ciluside olmayacak  
 tir. Tüm sistem kapalı olacak için çevreye ve yetirmeye  
 zarar dmayacaktır.

Ş. N. K. + Pdr. Ca. İmza Sabahaddin Akar



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Hülya ÖNCÜ : maruzat oldu mu? kuyulara ibare yerli sandıklar yapılmak mı?

Mehmet KAYGUSUZ (Sorko) : İkinci aşamada belki kuyular açılması düşünülebilir.

Gökşel ASLAN : Değil önce sandıklar arasında olabildiğinde potansiyel oldu, burada da olur mu?

Mehmet KAYGUSUZ (SANKO) : Sorko işini en iyi ve en güvenli şekilde en iyi araçlar kullanır. Absehirdeki projede elverişli olmuştur. Ve yatırımcılara da ders olmuştur. Üçüncü sıklıkla verilecek olan zararlar için sigorta işleri devam etmektedir.


(Mehmet SAKI) : Sorko (cezaevlerinde sera kuruluştukları) konutlara potansiyel olarak verilebilir mi?

Mehmet KAYGUSUZ : Salihli bölgesindeki su da sıklıkla minerali çok fazla, dolayısıyla suya soğutmaya engel oluyor. Belediye'nin yatırım ile ilgili bir durum.

Ramazan ÖZKUR (Bakalı) : Depolenecek suyun için havuz 28.500m<sup>3</sup> hacim öngörülüyor, program bütçesi için bir ile ayan mı?

Hülya ÖNCÜ : saine oluyorsa





Manisa Gene Sevrakile Müşavirliği

  
 Ramazan Özkür  
 Çeşme ve Sah. Böl. Müh.  
 Çeşme Müh.

  
 Ertan Akar  
 Mülkiyet ve Kadastro  
 Meteoroloji Gen. Md.
















  
 Kürşad M. Özkür  
 Mühendislik ve Danışmanlık

(3)

Manisa ili, Salihli ilçesi, Yılmaz mah., Sıra Ağaçlar mevkii, 143 no'lu jeotermal kaynak işletme ruhsat sahası üzerinde SANKO Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş. tarafından yapılması planlanan "50 MWe (Jeotermal Enerji Santrali Projesi)

**"ÇED SÜRECİNE HALKIN KATILIMI TOPLANTISI" KATILANLAR LİSTESİ**

TOPLANTI TARİHİ : 27.09.2016  
 TOPLANTI YERİ : Servet Çetin Kiraathanesi  
 TOPLANTI SAATİ : 11:00














ADI-SOYADI	İSİ	İMZA	İKAMETGAH
Hülya ÖNÇÜ	ÇED işi sube müd.		
Solma ÖZGÜS	Genel mih.		
Erhan AKTAŞ	Genel mih.		
Demirhan ÖRÜK	Genel mih. İktisadi Gen. mih.		
Muhammed KESKİN	Meteoroloji B. Jeomorfolog		
Mehmet KAYGUSUZ	SANKO Enerji		
Ahmet TEJİN	SANKO Enerji		
İhsan AKYOL	SANKO Enerji		
Halil İbrahim BAKIRCI	SANKO Enerji		
Muhsin DENİZGÖLLER	SANKO Enerji		
Kürşad M. ÖZKAN	Mim. Mühendislik ve Danışmanlık		
Koray Fırat NAMU	SANKO Enerji		
M. Gökhan GÖLBAĞCI	Mim. Müh. ve Dan.		
Önder ÖZDEMİR	Mim. Müh. ve Dan.		
Günay ZARAR	Mim. Müh. ve Dan.		



Manisa ili, Salihli ilçesi, Yılmaz mah., Sıra Ağaçlar mevkii, 143 no'lu jeotermal kaynak işletme ruhsat sahası üzerinde SANKO Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş. tarafından yapılması planlanan "50 MWe (Jeotermal Enerji Santrali Projesi)

### "ÇED SÜRECİNE HALKIN KATILIMI TOPLANTISI" KATILANLAR LİSTESİ

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ADI-SOYADI	İşi	İMZA	İKAMETGAH
Kürşad M. ÖZKAN	Makina Müh.		Manisa
Hüseyin GERİ	Güfteci		Yılmaz Mah.
Osman Gökaltaz	Güfteci		"
Nazif UYSAL	İmar		Yılmaz Mah.
Mehmet TEZCAN	Güfteci		"
Mustafa ERGON	Güfteci		"
Niyazi Kaya	"		"
Hüseyin Zencirci	"		"
Cemil Özpinar	"		"
Devlet Tezcan	"		"
Köksal Aslan	"		"
Ramazan TÜRKKAN	"		"
Remzi GÜR	"		"