GÜBRETAŞ YARIMCA FACILITIES

DANGEROUS GOODS GUIDE

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FACILITY MANAGER

NİHAT DELLAL

REVISION PAGE

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				Name
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17	17/2020	Emergiency Plan (I)	08.06.2020	Ayhan SÖĞÜT

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1.INTRODUCTION

The entry and presence of ***dangerous cargoes*** in ***port areas*** and any consequential ***handling*** should be controlled to ensure the general safety and security of the area, the containment of the cargoes, the safety of all persons in or near the ***port area***, and the protection of the environment.

The safety of life at sea and the safety and security of a ***ship***, its cargo and its crew in a ***port area*** are directly related to the care which is taken with ***dangerous cargoes*** prior to loading or unloading, and during their ***handling***.

These Guide are confined to ***dangerous cargoes*** which are in a ***port area*** as part of the transport chain. These Recommendations do not apply to dangerous substances which are used in a ***port area*** or are for general storage in the ***port area,*** but Governments may wish to control such use and storage by national legal requirements. Should a substance covered by either of these exclusions subsequently be shipped, this Guide should then be applied, even though the substance is already in the ***port area***.

An essential pre-requisite for the safe ***transport*** and ***handling*** of ***dangerous cargoes*** is their proper identification, containment, packaging, packing, securing, marking, labeling, placarding and documentation. This applies whether the operation takes place in a ***port area*** or at premises away from a ***port area***.

Whilst the total transport chain includes inland, port and marine elements, it is essential that every care is taken by those responsible for the matters in 1.4 and that all relevant information is passed to those involved in the transport chain and to the final consignee. Attention should be paid to the possible differing requirements for different modes of ***transport***.

The safe transport and handling of ***dangerous cargoes*** is based on correct and accurate application of regulations for transport and handling of such cargoes and depends on appreciation by all persons concerned of the risks involved and on the full and detailed understanding of the regulations. This can only be achieved by properly planned and carried out training and retraining of persons concerned.

These Guide are intended to set out a standard framework within which legal requirements can be prepared for the first time, to ensure the safe ***transport*** and ***handling*** of ***dangerous cargoes*** in ***port areas***.

PORT FACILITY INFORMATION FORM

1	Port Facility Operator name / title	GÜBRE FABRİKALARI T.A.Ş.		
2	Port Facility Operator contact info(adress, telephone, faks, e-mail and web)	Nida Kule Merdivenköy Mah. Bora Sok. No:1 Kat:12-30-31 Kadıköy-İstanbul Tel: +90-216-468 5050 Fax: +90-216-407 1011 gubretas@gubretas.com.tr www.gubretas.com.tr		
3	Port Facility Name	GÜBRE FABRİKALARI T.A.Ş YARIMCA TESİSLERİ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ		
4	Province	KOCAELİ		
5	Port Facility contact info (adress, telephone, faks, e-mail and web)	Atalar Mah. Hayat Sok. no:24 Körfez - Kocaeli Tel: +90-262-528 4640 Fax: +90-262-528 2131 gubretas@gubretas.com.tr www.gubretas.com.tr		
6	Geographical region	Marmara Bölgesi		
7	Connected Harbour Masters Office and contact info	Kocaeli Liman Başkanlığı Tel:+90-262-528 3754 Fax:+90-262-528 4790		
8	Connected Mayoral and contact info	Körfez Belediye Başkanlığı Tel:+90-262-5128 2302 Fax:+90-262-528 5422		
9	Connected Organized Industrial Zone or Free Zone Name	-----		
10	Coastal Plant Operating / Provisional Operating Permit Certificate validity date	15.06.2021		
11	Coastal Plant Annual Status (X)	Own Cargo and 3rd parti escargo (X)	Own Cargo (…)	3rd parties (….)
12	Plant Manager's name and contact info (telephone, faks, e-mail)	Nihat DELLAL +90-262-528 4640 (2000) ndellal@gubretas.com.tr		
13	Dangerous operation Responsible Person of the facility, name and contact info (telephone, faks, e-mail)	Ayhan SÖĞÜT Tel:+90-549-747 1536 Fax:+90-262-528 2131 asogut@ gubretas.com.tr		
14	Dangerous Goods Adviser of the Facility, name and contact info (telephone, faks, e-mail)	Vildan SAVAŞ Tel: +90-535-601 8815		
15	Navigational coordinates	E: 4515196,618 – 476251,433 W: 4515252,943 – 475955,891		
16	Handling Dangerous cargoes (MARPOL-I, IMDG Code, IBC Code, IGC Code, IMSBC Code, Grain Code, TDC Code)	UN1805 Phosphoric Acid UN1830 Sulphuric Acid UN2067 Ammonium Nitrate UN1005 Ammonia		
17	Type of vessel can be berth the facilty	Bulk Carrier General Cargo Ship Chemical Tanker Liquified Gas Carrier (Ammonia)		
18	Distance to main road (kilometre)	0,3km		
19	Distance to railway (kilometre) or railway connection (Yes/No)	(yes)		
20	Nearest Airport name and distance (kilometre)	Sabiha Gökçen Airport 45 km		

21	Cargo handling Capacity (Ton/Year; TEU/Year; Araç/Year)	750.000 ton/year
22	Handling scrap Cargo?	No
23	Have Border cross? (Yes/No)	Yes
24	Have bonded area (Yes/No)	Yes
25	Cargo handling equipment and capacities?	Dry Cargo: Crane and Belt System Liquid Cargo : Pipe Line
26	Cargo Storage Tank capacity (m3)	44.000 m^3
27	Open storage area (m²)	---
28	Semi open storage area (m²)	---
29	Covered storage area (m²)	25.434m²
30	The designated area for fumigation and / or removal from fumigation m²)	---
31	Pilotage and towage services provider's name and contact info	**ANKAŞ – Anadolu Klavuzluk A.Ş.** Tel:+90-262 528 33 00 Fax:+90-262 528 53 72 yarimcapilot@ankaspilot.com operasyon@ankaspilot.com **Marin Römorkör ve Klavuzluk A.Ş.(Marintug)** Tel:+90-262 528 14 04 Fax:+90-262 528 14 01 izmit@marintug.com
32	Have Security Plan? (Yes/No)	EVET
33	Waste Acceptance Facility Capacity (This area will prepare according to accepting type of waste))	Type of waste: IZAYDAS Capacity (m^3): ---
34	Characteristics of the Dock / Pier etc	

Dock / Pier No	Length (metre)	Width (metre)	Maksimum water level (metre)	Minimum water level (metre)	Allowable vessels tonage and lenght (~~DWT~~ or GRT - metre)
Outer Pier	101	14	10	8	23.000 - 174
Dock (Phase 1)	200	27	17,5	16,5	40.000 - 200

Pipe Line name (If exist)	Count (piece)	Length (metre)	Diameter (inç)
Phosphoric Acid Line (Pier)	1	135	8”
Sulphuric Acid Line (Pier)	1	170	8”
Phosphoric Acid Line (Dock)	1	320	10”
Sulphuric Acid Line (Dock)	1	320	10”
Ammonia Line (Dock)	1	180	16”

2. APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Application

These guide apply to the entry and presence of ***dangerous cargoes*** in ***port areas*** both on ship and on shore. It is intended that they should be made applicable to any ***ship*** visiting a port irrespective of its flag. They shouldn't apply to ***ships'stores,*** equipment, troop and warships.

2.2 Definitions

For the purpose of these Guide, the following definitions apply:

Berth means any dock, pier, jetty, quay, wharf, marine terminal or similar structure (whether floating or not) at which a ship may tie up. It includes any plant or premises, other than a ship, used for purposes ancillary or incidental to the loading or unloading of dangerous cargoes.

Berth operator means any person or body of persons who has for the time being the day-to-day control of the operation of a berth.

Bulk means cargoes which are intended to be carried without any intermediate form of containment in a cargo space which is a structural part of a ship or in a tank permanently fixed in or on a ship.

Cargo interests means a consignor (shipper), carrier, forwarder, consolidator, packing center or any person, company or institution involved in any of the following activities: identification, containment, packaging, packing, securing, marking, labeling, placarding or documentation, as appropriate, of dangerous cargoes for receipt by a port and transport by sea and having control over the cargo at any time.

Certificate of Fitness means a certificate issued by or on behalf of an Administration in accordance with the relevant codes for the construction and equipment of a type of ship certifying that the construction and equipment of the ship are such that certain specified dangerous cargoes may be carried in that ship.

Dangerous cargoes means any of the following cargoes, whether packaged, carried in bulk packaging's or in bulk properties that alone or following contact with other substances, including air or water, can cause harm to humans, animals, property or the environment within the scope of the following instruments:
– oils covered by Annex I of MARPOL 73/78;
– gases covered by the Codes for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk;
– noxious liquid substances/chemicals, including wastes, covered by the Codes for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk and Annex II of MARPOL 73/78;
– solid bulk materials possessing chemical hazards and solid bulk materials hazardous only in bulk (MHBs), including wastes, covered by group B schedules in the Code of Safe Practice for Solid Bulk Cargoes (BC Code);
– harmful substances in packaged form (covered by MARPOL A.III); dangerous goods, whether substances, materials or articles (covered by the IMDG Code).

Empty contaminated packaging Empty packaging that has not been cleaned out is still classified as dangerous goods and must be treated the same way as filled containers with hazardous materials.

The IMDG Code is the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, issued by UN's international maritime safety division, the International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Class means the classification (division into groups) assigned to the dangerous goods when categorizing/distinguishing between different types of hazardous goods.

UN number means the number the respective dangerous goods products have been assigned. A list of UN numbers can be found for example in the IMDG Code, among other sources.

Proper Shipping Name is the official name designated for the Labelling of the dangerous goods for transportation. This name is also coupled to the UN number.

Packing Group indicates the degree of hazard the goods have been assigned for the purposes of protective packaging for transport. There are three levels:

Packing GroupI Extremely hazardous substance
Packing GroupII Dangerous substance
Packing GroupIII Least hazardous group of regulated substances

EmS (Emergency Schedules) The Emergency Response Procedures for Port Handling/Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods are instructions derived from the IMDG Code detailing how to handle certain hazardous substances if an accident occurs.

MFAG The Medical First Aid Guide for Use in Accidents Involving Dangerous Goods provides instructions in how to administer First Aid to persons injured by hazardous materials.

Document of Compliance means a document issued by or on behalf of an Administration to a ship carrying dangerous goods in packaged form or in solid form in bulk under SOLAS regulation II-2/19.4 as evidence of compliance of construction and equipment with the requirements of that regulation.

Flexible pipe means a flexible hose and its end fittings, which may include means of sealing the ends, used for the purpose of transferring dangerous cargoes.

Handling means the operation of loading or unloading of a ship, railway wagon, vehicle, freight container or other means of transport, transfer to, from or within a warehouse or terminal area or within a ship or transshipment between ships or other modes of transport and includes intermediate keeping, i.e. the temporary storage of dangerous cargoes in the port area during their transport from the point of origin to their destination for the purpose of changing the modes or means of transport and movement within the port which is part of the transport supply chain for those cargoes.

Hot work means the use of open fires and flames, power tools or hot rivets, grinding, soldering, burning, cutting, welding or any other repair work involving heat or creating sparks which may lead to a hazard because of the presence or proximity of dangerous cargoes.

Loading arm means an articulated hard pipe system and its associated equipment, which may include quick release couplings, emergency release systems or hydraulic power pack, used for the purpose of transferring dangerous cargoes.

Master means the person having command of a ship.

Packing means the packing, loading or filling of dangerous cargoes into receptacles, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), freight containers, tank containers, portable tanks, railway wagons, bulk containers, vehicles, ship borne barges or other cargo transport units.

Pipeline means all pipes, connections, valves and other ancillary plant, apparatus and appliances in a port provided or used for, or in connection with, the handling of dangerous cargoes, but does not include a flexible pipe, loading arm or any part of a ship's pipes, apparatus or equipment other than the termination of those parts of the ship's pipes, apparatus or equipment to which a flexible pipe is connected.

Port area means the land and sea area established by legislation.

Port authority means any person or body of persons empowered to exercise effective control in a port area.

Regulatory authority means the national, regional or local authority empowered to make legal requirements in respect of a port area and having powers to enforce the legal requirements.

Responsible person means a person appointed by a shore side employer or by the master of a ship who is empowered to take all decisions relating to a specific task, having the necessary current knowledge and experience for that purpose and, where required, is suitably certificated or otherwise recognized by the regulatory authority.

Ship means any seagoing or non-seagoing water craft, including those used on inland waters, used for the transport of dangerous cargoes.

Skilled person means any person having the current knowledge, experience and competence to perform a certain duty.

Stowage means the positioning of packages, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), freight containers, tank containers, portable tanks, bulk containers, vehicles, ship borne barges, other cargo transport units and bulk cargoes on board ships, in warehouses, sheds or other areas.

Transport means the movement by one or more modes of transport in port areas.

Unstable substance means a substance which, by nature of its chemical make-up, tends to polymerize or otherwise react in a dangerous manner under certain conditions of temperature or in contact with a catalyst. Mitigation of this tendency can be carried out by special transport conditions or by introducing adequate amounts of chemical inhibitors or stabilizers into the product.

5. CLASSES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, HANDLING, LOADING / DISCHARGE, HANDLING, SEPARATION, STACKING AND STORING

5.2 CLASS 1 – Explosives

Class 1 comprises:

.1 explosive substances (a substance which is not itself an explosive but which can form an explosive atmosphere of gas, vapour or dust is not included in class 1), except those which are too dangerous to transport or those where the predominant hazard is one appropriate to another class;

.2 explosive articles, except devices containing explosive substances in such quantity or of such a character that their inadvertent or accidental ignition or initiation during transport shall not cause any effect external to the device either by projection, fire, smoke, heat or loud noise; and

.3 substances and articles not mentioned under .1 and .2 which are manufactured with a view to producing a practical, explosive or pyrotechnic effect.

Transport of explosive substances which are unduly sensitive, or so reactive as to be subject to spontaneous reaction, is prohibited.

Any substance or article having or suspected of having explosive characteristics shall first be considered for classification in class 1 in accordance with the procedures in IMDG 2.1.3. Goods are not classified in class 1 when:

.1 unless specially authorized, the transport of an explosive substance is prohibited because sensitivity of the substance is excessive;

.2 the substance or article comes within the scope of those explosive substances and articles which are specifically excluded from class 1 by the definition of this class; or

.3 the substance or article has no explosive properties.

5.2 CLASS 2 – Gases

5.2.1 A gas is a substance which:

.1 at 50°C has a vapour pressure greater than 300 kPa; or

.2 is completely gaseous at 20°C at a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa.

5.2.2 The transport condition of a gas is described according to its physical state as:

.1 *Compressed gas:* a gas which when packaged under pressure for transport is entirely gaseous at -50°C; this category includes all gases with a critical temperature less than or equal to -50°C;

.2 *Liquefied gas:* a gas which when packaged under pressure for transport is partially liquid at temperatures above -50 °C. A distinction is made between:

high pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature between -50°C and +65°C, and
low pressure liquefied gas: a gas with a critical temperature above +65°C;

.3 *Refrigerated liquefied gas*: a gas which when packaged for transport is made partially liquid because of its low temperature; or

.4 *Dissolved gas:* a gas which when packaged under pressure for transport is dissolved in a liquid phase solvent.

5.2.3 Class subdivisions Class 2 is subdivided further according to the primary hazard of the gas during transport:

5.2.31 Class 2.1 Flammable gases
Gases which at 20°C and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa:

.1 are ignitable when in a mixture of 13% or less by volume with air; or

.2 have a flammable range with air of at least 12 percentage points regardless of the lower flammable limit. Flammability shall be determined by tests or calculation in accordance with methods adopted by the International Organization for Standardization

5.2.3.2 Class 2.2 Non-flammable, non-toxic gases
Gases which:

.1 are asphyxiant - gases which dilute or replace the oxygen normally in the atmosphere; or

.2 are oxidizing - gases which may, generally by providing oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other material more than air does; or

.3 do not come under the other classes.

5.2.3.3 Class 2.3 Toxic gases
Gases which:

.1 are known to be so toxic or corrosive to humans as to pose a hazard to health; or

.2 are presumed to be toxic or corrosive to humans because they have a LC_{50} value (as defined in 2.6.2.1) equal to or less than 5,000 m£/m^3 (ppm).

5.3 CLASS 3 - Flammable liquids

Class 3 includes the following substances:

.1 flammable liquids (see 2.3.1.2 and 2.3.1.3);

.2 liquid desensitized explosives (see 2.3.1.4).

5.3.1 *Flammable liquids* are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (such as paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances which, on account of their other dangerous characteristics, have been included in other classes) which give off a flammable vapour at or below 60°C closed-cup test (corresponding to 65.6°C open-cup test), normally referred to as the "flashpoint". This also includes:

.1 liquids offered for transport at temperatures at or above their flashpoint; and

.2 substances transported or offered for transport at elevated temperatures in a liquid state, which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures equal to or below the maximum transport temperature.

5.3.2 *Liquid desensitized explosives* are explosive substances which are dissolved or suspended in water or other liquid substances, to form a homogeneous liquid mixture to suppress their explosive properties. Entries in the Dangerous Goods List for liquid desensitized explosives are UN 1204, UN 2059, UN 3064, UN 3343, UN 3357 and UN 3379.

5.4 CLASS 4 - Flammable solids; substances liable to spontaneous combustion; substances which, in contact with water; emit flammable gases

In this Code, class 4 deals with substances, other than those classified as explosives, which, under conditions of transport, are readily combustible or may cause or contribute to a fire. Class 4 is subdivided as follows:

5.4.1 Class 4.1 - Flammable solids

Solids which, under conditions encountered in transport, are readily combustible or may cause or contribute to fire through friction; self-reactive substances (solids and liquids) which are liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction; solid desensitized explosives which may explode if not diluted sufficiently;

5.4.2 Class 4.2 - Substances liable to spontaneous combustion

Substances (solids and liquids) which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up in contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire;

5.4.3 Class 4.3 ~ Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

Substances (solids and liquids) which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

5.5 CLASS 5 - Oxidizing substances and organic peroxides

In this Code, class 5 is divided into two classes as follows:

5.5.1 Class 5.1 - Oxidizing substances

Substances which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other material. Such substances may be contained in an article;

5.5.2 Class 5.2 - Organic peroxides

Organic substances which contain the bivalent -O-O- structure and may be considered derivatives of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals. Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. In addition, they may have one or more of the following properties:

-be liable to explosive decomposition;
-burn rapidly;
-be sensitive to impact or friction;
-react dangerously with other substances;

-cause damage to the eyes.

5.6 CLASS 6 - Toxic and infectious substances

Class 6 is subdivided into two classes as follows:

5.6.1 Class 6.1 - Toxic substances

These are substances liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled, or by skin contact.

5.6.2 Class 6.2 - Infectious substances

These are substances known or reasonably expected to contain pathogens. Pathogens are defined as microorganisms (including bacteria, viruses, rickettsiae, parasites, fungi) and other agents such as prions, which can cause disease in humans or animals.

5.7 CLASS 7 - Radioactive material

Radioactive material means any material containing radionuclides where both the activity concentration and the total activity in the consignment exceed the values specified in IMDG KOD 2.7.22.1 to 2.7.2.2.6

5.7.1 Contamination means the presence of a radioactive substance on a surface in quantities in excess of 0.4 Bq/cm^2 for beta and gamma emitters and low-toxicity alpha emitters, or 0.04 Bq/cm^2 for all other alpha emitters.

5.7.2 Non-fixed contamination means contamination that can be removed from a surface during routine conditions of transport.

5.7.3 Fixed contamination means contamination other than non-fixed contamination.

5.8 CLASS 8 - Corrosive substances

Class 8 substances (corrosive substances) means substances which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport.

In cases where particularly severe personal damage is to be expected, a note to that effect is made in the Dangerous Goods List in chapter 3.2 in the wording "causes (severe) burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes".

5.9 CLASS 9 Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles and environmentally hazardous substances

For the purposes of this Code, the environmentally hazardous substances (aquatic environment) criteria contained in this chapter apply to the classification of marine pollutants (see 2.10).

Although the environmentally hazardous substances (aquatic environment) criteria apply to all hazard classes (see 2.10.2.3 and 2.10.2.5), the criteria have been included in this chapter.

5.9.1 *Class 9 substances and articles (miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles)* are substances and articles which, during transport, present a danger not covered by other classes.

6. USE OF PACKAGINGS

6.1Definitions

Effectively closed: liquid-tight closure.

Hermetically sealed: vapour-tight closure.

Securely closed: so closed that dry contents cannot escape during normal handling; the minimum provisions for any closure.

6.2 Dangerous goods shall be packed in good quality packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, which shall be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport, including trans-shipment between cargo transport units and between cargo transport units and warehouses as well as any removal from a pallet or overpack for subsequent manual or mechanical handling. Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, shall be constructed and closed so as to prevent any loss of contents when prepared for transport which may be caused under normal conditions of transport, by vibration, or by changes in temperature, humidity or pressure (resulting from altitude, for example). Packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, shall be closed in accordance with the information provided by the manufacturer. No dangerous residue shall adhere to the outside of packages, IBCs and large packagings during transport. These provisions apply, as appropriate, to new, re-used, reconditioned or remanufactured packagings, and to new, re-used, repaired or remanufactured IBCs, and to new, re-used or manufactured large packagings.

6.3 Parts of packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, which are in direct contact with dangerous goods: .1 shall not be affected or significantly weakened by those dangerous goods; and

.2 shall not cause a dangerous effect, such as catalysing a reaction or reacting with the dangerous goods;

.3 shall not allow permeation of the dangerous goods that could constitute a danger under normal conditions of transport.

Where necessary, they shall be provided with a suitable inner coating or treatment.

6.4 Unless otherwise provided elsewhere in this Code, each packaging, including IBCs and large packagings, except inner packagings, shall conform to a design type successfully tested in accordance with the provisions of IMDG 6.1.5, 6.3.2, 6.5.4 or 6.6.5, as applicable. However, IBCs manufactured before 1 January 2011 and conforming to a design type which has not passed the vibration test of 6.5.6.13 or which was not required to meet the criteria of 6.5.6.9.5.4 at the time it was subjected to the drop test may still be used.

6.5 When filling packagings, including IBCs and large packagings, with liquids,1 sufficient ullage (outage) shall be left to ensure that neither leakage nor permanent distortion of the packaging occurs as a result of an expansion of the liquid caused by temperatures likely to occur during transport.

Unless specific provisions are prescribed, liquids shall not completely fill a packaging at a temperature of 55°C.

6.6 Inner packagings shall be packed in an outer packaging in such a way that, under normal conditions of transport, they cannot break, be punctured or leak their contents into the outer packaging. Inner packagings containing liquids shall be packaged with their closures upward and placed within outer packagings consistent with the orientation markings prescribed in 5.2.1.7 of this Code. Inner packagings that are liable to break or be punctured easily, such as those made of glass, porcelain or stoneware or of certain plastics materials, etc., shall be secured in outer packagings with suitable cushioning material. Any leakage of the contents shall not substantially impair the protective properties of the cushioning material or of the outer packaging.

6.7 Dangerous goods shall not be packed together in the same outer packaging, or in large packagings, with dangerous or other goods if they react dangerously with each other and cause:

.1 combustion and/or evolution of considerable heat;

.2 evolution of flammable, toxic or asphyxiant gases;

.3 the formation of corrosive substances; or

.4 the formation of unstable substances.

6.8 Liquids may only be filled into inner packagings which have an appropriate resistance to internal pressure that may be developed under normal conditions of transport.

6.9 Liquids shall be filled only into packagings, including IBCs, which have an appropriate resistance to the internal pressure that may develop under normal conditions of transport. As the vapour pressure of low-boiling-point liquids is usually high, the strength of receptacles for these liquids shall be sufficient to withstand, with an ample factor of safety, the internal pressure likely to be generated.

7. MARKING AND LABELLING OF PACKAGES INCLUDING IBC's

7.1 Unless provided otherwise in this Code, the Proper Shipping Name for the dangerous goods as determined in accordance with 3.1.2 and the corresponding UN Number, preceded by the letters "UN", shall be displayed on each package. In the case of unpackaged articles, the marking shall be displayed on the article, on its cradle or on its handling, storage or launching device. For goods of division 1.4, compatibility group S, the division and compatibility group letter shall also be marked unless the label for 1.4S is displayed. A typical package marking is:

CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (caprylyl chloride) UN 3265.

7.2 All package markings required by IMDG Kod5.2.1.1: .

1. shall be readily visible and legible;

2. shall be such that this information will still be identifiable on packages surviving at least three months' immersion in the sea. In considering suitable marking methods, account shall be taken of the durability of the packaging materials used and the surface of the package;

3. shall be displayed on a background of contrasting colour on the external surface of the package;

4. not be located with other package markings that could substantially reduce their effectiveness.

7.3 **The marine pollutant mark** shall be as shown below. For packagings, the dimensions shall be at least 100 mm x 100 mm, except in the case of packages of such dimensions that they can only bear smaller marks.

Sınıf 1 - Explosives

(No. 1) **Bölümler 1.1, 1.2 ve 1.3**
Sembol (patlayan bomba): siyah. Zemin: turuncu. Alt köşede '1' rakamı.

(No. 1.4) **Bölüm 1.4**

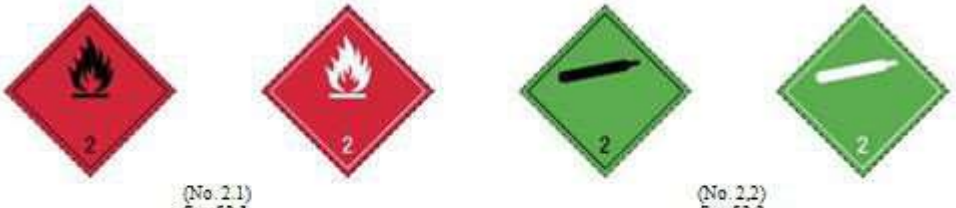
(No. 1.5) **Bölüm 1.5**

(No. 1.6) **Bölüm 1.6**

Zemin: turuncu. Rakamlar: siyah. Rakamlar yaklaşık 30 mm yüksekliğe ve yaklaşık 5 mm kalınlıkta (100 mm x 100 mm ölçülerinde bir etiket için). Alt köşede '1' rakamı.

** Bölüm yeri - patlayıcı ikincil risk ise boş bırakılır. * Uyum grubu için yer - patlayıcı ikincil risk ise boş bırakılır.

Sınıf 2 - Gasses

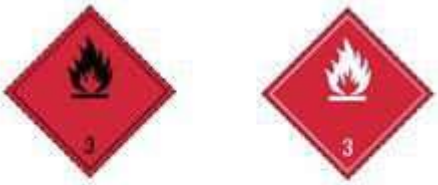


(No. 2.1)
Sınıf 2.1
Yanabilir gazlar
Sembol (alev): siyah veya beyaz (5.2.2.2.1.6.4'te belirtilen hariç). Zemin: kırmızı. Alt köşede '2' rakamı.

(No. 2.2)
Sınıf 2.2
Yanmayan, zehirsiz gazlar
Sembol (gaz silindiri): siyah veya beyaz. Zemin: yeşil. Alt köşede '2' rakamı.

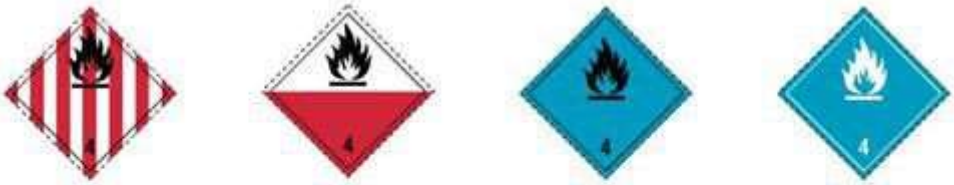
(No. 2.3)
Sınıf 2.3
Zehirli gazlar
Sembol (kurukafa ve çapraz kemikler): siyah.
Zemin: beyaz. Alt köşede '2' rakamı.

Sınıf 3 - Flemable Liquids



(No. 3)
Sembol (alev): siyah veya beyaz.
Zemin: kırmızı. Alt köşede '3' rakamı.

Sınıf 4 Yanabilir Katılar



(No. 4.1)
Sınıf 4.1
Yanabilir katılar Sembol (alev): siyah. Zemin: beyaz ve yedi dikey kırmızı çizgi. Alt köşede '4' rakamı.

(No. 4.2)
Sınıf 4.2
Ani yanmaya eğilimli maddeler Sembol (alev): siyah. Zemin: üst yarısı beyaz, alt yarısı kırmızı. Alt köşede '4' rakamı.

(No. 4.3)
Sınıf 4.3
Su ile temas ettiğinde yanabilir gaz çıkartan maddeler Sembol (alev): siyah veya beyaz. Zemin: mavi. Alt köşede '4' rakamı.

Sınıf 5 Oksitleyiciler

(No. 5.1)
Sınıf 5.1
Oksitlenmeye neden olan maddeler Sembol (daire üzerinde alev): siyah; Zemin: sarı. Alt köşede '5,1' sayısı.

(No. 5.2)
Sınıf 5.2
Organik peroksitler Sembol (alev): siyah veya beyaz; Zemin: üst yarısı kırmızı, alt yarısı sarı; Alt köşede '5.2' sayısı

Sınıf 6 Zehirli Maddeler

(No. 6.1)
Sınıf 6.1
Zehirli maddeler Sembol (kurukafa ve çapraz kemikler): siyah. Zemin: beyaz. Alt köşede '6' rakamı.

(No. 6.2)
Sınıf 6.2
Bulaşıcı maddeler
Etiketin alt yarısında **BULAŞICI MADDE** ve **Hasar veya sızıntı halinde derhal Kamu Sağlık Kurumunu bilgilendiriniz** yazılan bulunabilir. Sembol (bir daire üzerine bindirilmiş üç yarım ay) ve yazılar; siyah; arka plan; beyaz; Alt köşede "6" rakamı.

Sınıf 7 Radyoaktif maddeler

(No. 7A)
Kategori I - Beyaz

Sembol (üçlü yonca): siyah. Zemin: beyaz. Metin (zorunlu): etiketin alt yarısında siyah: **RADYOAKTİF İÇERİK... AKTİVİTE...** RADYOAKTİF kelimesinden sonra kırmızı bir çubuk gelecektir. Alt köşede '7' rakamı.

(No. 7B)
Kategori II - Sarı

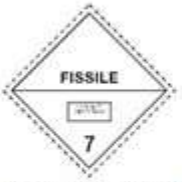
(No. 7C)
Kategori III - Sarı

Sembol (üçlü yonca): siyah.
Zemin: üst yarı beyaz kenarlı sarı, alt yarı beyaz.
Metin (zorunlu): etiketin alt yarısında siyah:
RADYOAKTİF
İÇERİK...
AKTİVİTE...
Dış kenarları siyah bir kutu içerisinde **TAŞIMA INDEKSI** ...

RADYOAKTİF kelimesinden sonra iki kırmızı **çubuk gelecektir.**

RADYOAKTİF kelimesinden sonra üç kırmızı **çubuk gelecektir.**

Alt köşede '7' rakamı.



(No. 7E) Sınıf 7 atomik parçalamaya uygun materyal
Zemin: beyaz.
Metin (zorunlu): etiketin üst yarısında siyah: **ATOMIK PARÇALAMAYA UYGUN.**
Etiketin alt yarısında dış kenarları siyah bir kutu içerisinde **KRITIKSELLIK EMNIYET INDEKSI**

Sınıf 8 Aşındırıcılar

(No. 8)
○Sembol (iki cam tüpten dökülen ve bir ele ve metale zarar veren sıvılar): siyah. Zemin: üst yarı beyaz; alt yarı beyaz kenarlı siyah.
Alt köşede '8' rakamı.*

Sınıf 9 Diğer Çeşitli maddeler

(No. 9)
Sembol (üst yarıda yedi dikey çizgi): siyah. Zemin: beyaz. Alt köşede altı çizili '9' rakamı.

12. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND TO RESPONSE

Methanol product necessary for the production needs of the plants in adjacent positions in the plant are handled by means of pipeline. Pipelines with storage tanks in the facility received product needs proportion factory production unit is transmitted by a closed pipeline system. Transport containers are used, there is no packaging needs.

Methanol features; In the chemical process is a widely used chemical solvent. When completely dissolved into the sea. It is colorless. It can be distinguished by the smell of alcohol. Combustible. Vapor in the air is a little heavier. Forms explosive mixtures with air. It creates toxic gases in case of fire. Burning eyes and to the skin. The liquid portion is slightly floating on the surface of the water so the water.

12.1 Any accident and chemical spill Spill Emergency Response Plan section formed with neighboring facility at Kocaeli Gulf residents when it comes will be acting in accordance with 5.3.2.

12.2 Liquid methanol leakage If there is no fire in the place of a situation that could cause leakage of liquid methanol GÜBRETAŞ Chemical Industry. Generated by the Corporation in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan:

• Mission staff is not removed from the area. Leakage of people who will take the necessary protective mask, wear gloves and other materials,

• The water hose to keep plenty of water on the leak before the water is taken and given,

• If the leak is stopped and absorbed with antistatic chemical absorbents and disposed of in controlled manner.

• The valve must be closed if there is leakage in the area, carefully closed,

• If there is no possibility of leakage is stopped, it will continue to be given plenty of water until methanol is finished. In this case, scuba breathing apparatus is used to enter the leak.

• Leakage drain lines to reach blocked. If you get; pool chemical leak valve is closed to prevent the sea to go. IBC filling the tank through the controlled chemical submersible pumps are disposed in such a way.

12.3 Fire Tehlikeli yük elleçlemesi yapılan tesiste herhangi bir yangına engel olmak için tüm taraflar bu rehberin 3.bölümünde açıklanan sorumluluklarını yerine getireceklerdir. Bununla birlikte oluşabilecek bir yangın durumunda GÜBRETAŞ Kimya San. A.Ş tarafından oluşturulan Acil Durum Harekat Planı A-Kısmındaki talimatlara uygun müdahale yapılacaktır.

Metanol Yangını: metanol tank sahasında yangın algılama ve söndürme sistemi mevcuttur. Herhangi bir tank yangını durumunda sistem alarm verir. Bu durumda tüm tanklara ait sprinkler soğutma sistemi çalışır. Yanan tanka müdahale manueldir. İlgili tanka ait su ve köpük hatlarının vanalarının açılması gerekir.

12.4 Emergency Departure of the Vessel's Removal of hazardous cargo float the ship during the operation, to drift to the side where the tank will act in coordination with Gemport Pilotage and Towage station and will take action with the instructions of the Harbour Master.

12.5 Prohibition of Vehicles The port area into driveways is prohibited.

12.6 Security Plan Hazardous materials are handled and stored pitch to the ISPS Security Plan finished in limited areas and officials are prohibited except for entry and exit.

13. GENERAL RULES REGARDING THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

This instruction in the writing, whether in this directive or not found hung on workplace bulletin boards or place of business in various parts and Occupational Health that will be real and Safety Rules will be read and comply with these rules.

13.1İşç Health and Safety from time to time by the Board to comply with the rules will be reported to you in writing and verbally, and will be participating in term or periodic internal and external training planned by employers.

13.2 to various locations for various purposes workplace;

o Security

o Health

o Prohibition

o Disclosure

o Mandatory

o Stimulating

o First Aid

o Mark

o Illuminated

o Voice

o Symbol and so on.

Located suspended for safety and health signs must individually be read and comply with the warnings in the plates.

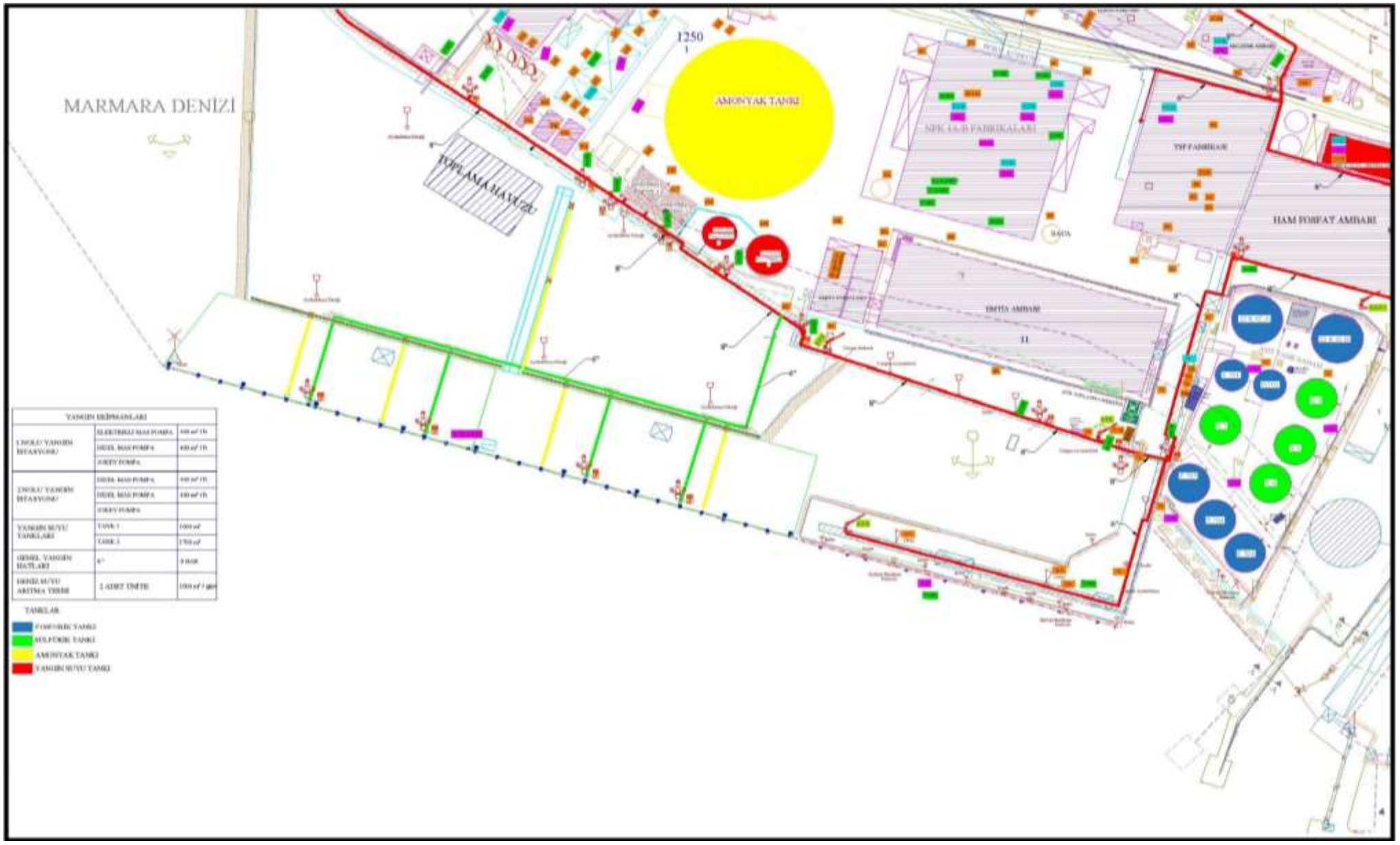
• Place of safety and health signs will be changed without the knowledge and consent of the concerned responsible.

• Your Holiness personal protective equipment such as the need to work; helmets (helmet), safety (safety) belts, gloves, boots, overalls, rubber boots, goggles so. 't use regularly. This material is outdated, if you break or lose by informing your supervisor and the permission will be new to the barn. Things to business need and are very necessary for their own safety at work will be done without the guards ..

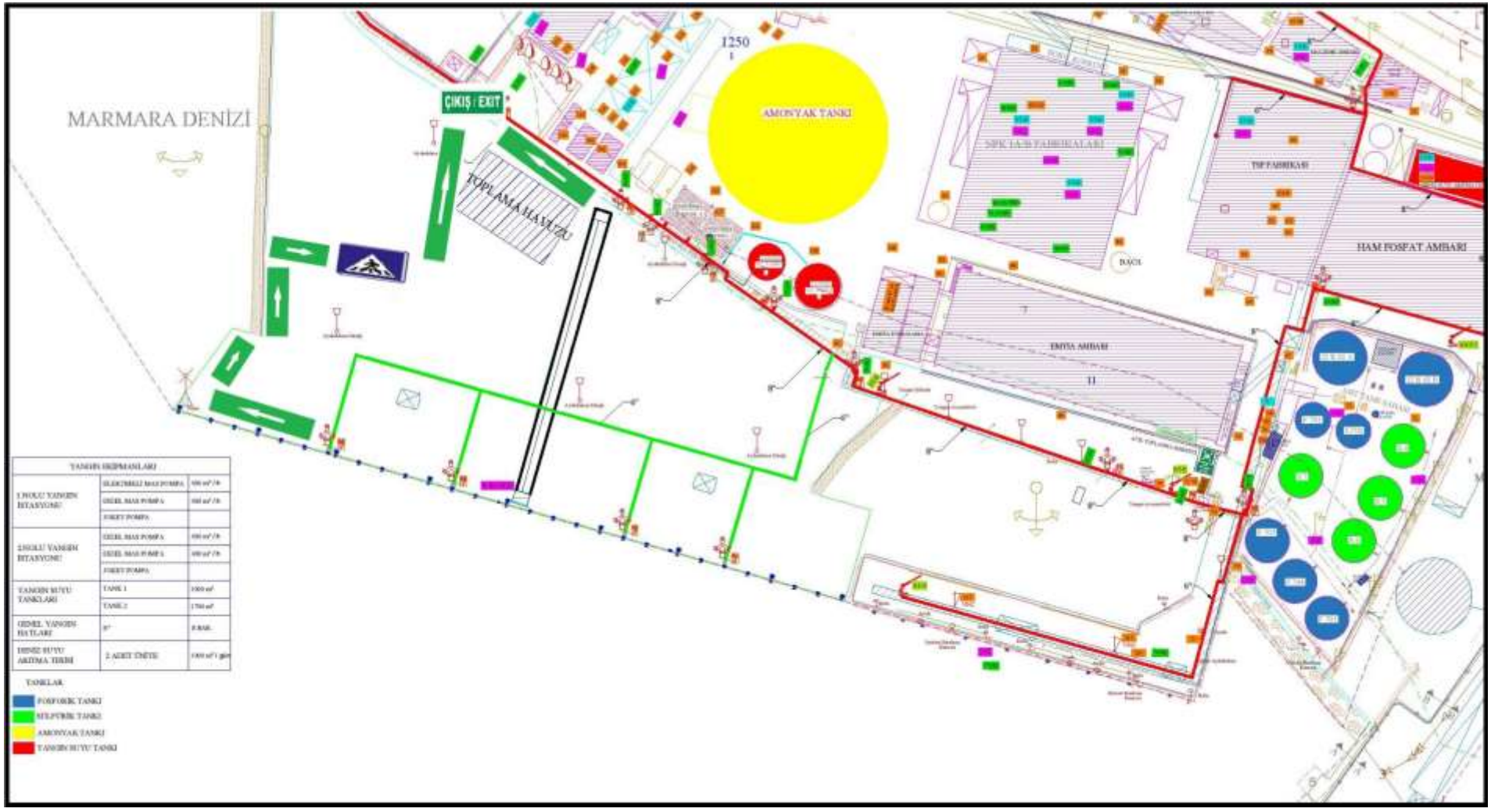
• Explosion, fire hazards and glare control, where necessary, to enter without ventilation and leak detection. This places tool to create explosive and flammable environments, tools and equipment shall not be used for.

• Identification of the substance will be used in accordance with the relevant regulations and the manufacturer's instructions for use. These substances corrosive, irritant, toxic, allergic, will be deprived of carcinogenicity and other effects

GENERAL CONDITION and FIRE PLAN



EMERGENCY ESCAPE PLAN (I)



EMERGENCY ESCAPE PLAN (II)