



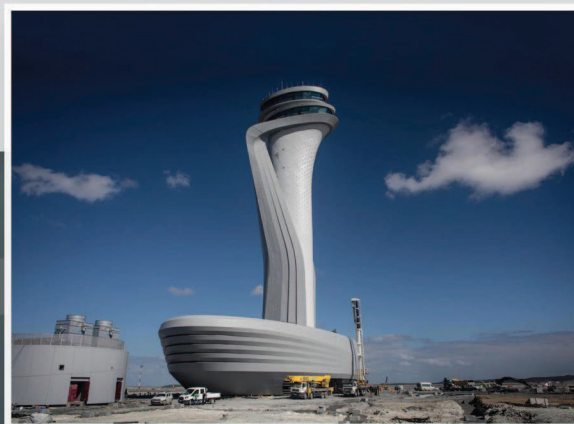
PRE-QUALIFICATION



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VISION AND MISSION



VISION

To provide innovative services beyond expectations.

MISSION

AY TEKNİK YAPI is an facade based construction company with a customer-focused approach and deep insights into the market, defines new requirements and delivers them with excellence, that possesses creative manpower and follows technology optimally in this regard to provide efficient and profitable services.



COMPANY OVERVIEW



AY TEKNİK YAPI has founded 2009 as an installation solution partner for big projects in Turkey. Various types of façade projects and also other construction works has been successfully completed since establishment year. These projects are started in Turkey local market and extended to other countries during years. Now, AY TEKNİK YAPI has experience the joy of being a preferred specialist in a long scale of geography; which includes Turkey, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Ethiopia...

AY TEKNİK YAPI has been active in mostly external glazed façade and aluminium curtain wall systems. Additionally, it has successfully implemented dozens of different materials on exterior façades of buildings.

The production and project managing, planning, tender, purchasing, accounting, and site managing processes are directed from the head office in Haskoy/Istanbul. AY TEKNİK YAPI also has solution partners (especially for some fabrication works) at China.

AY TEKNİK YAPI has experience of many products such as glass facades, aluminium joinery, aluminium composite metal claddings, ceramic & sinterfleks and compact laminate claddings, canopies, balustrades, automatic door applications and so on. AY TEKNİK YAPI can also works with special materials chosen for projects and solve the application details.

AY TEKNİK YAPI works with so many domestic and foreign product alternatives which are the sector directors. And AY TEKNİK YAPI aims to offer the most suitable solutions to the demands of the customers with price / performance comparisons.

Having signed hundreds of projects in Turkey, AY TEKNİK YAPI has successfully completed the exterior applications of many foreign projects such as Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Ethiopia...

AY TEKNİK YAPI has an experienced technical team and a capable production capacity to produce all profile processing operations, to manufacture all kinds of sheet metal processes and to make all steel infrastructure and anchor productions.

AY TEKNİK YAPI manages all administrative processes which begins contract to projecting, finance, procurement, production, shipment, assembly and accounting through ERP system under digital platform. And closely follows the technological developments in the sector in order to increase production quality.



ORGANIZATION CHART



1. Overview

1.1 Purpose of this Quality Management Plan

The primary goal of the QM plan is to ensure that the project deliverables are of adequate quality and fit-for-purpose. Quality assurance and Quality control is an integral part of the Quality Management Plan.

1.2 Quality Management Plan Components

To achieve this, the AY TEKNIK YAPI Quality Management Plan includes the following components:

- Quality Assurance - to ensure quality project management processes.
- Quality Control - via the development of quality outputs
- Quality Improvement – review points to assess and improve quality where possible.

1.3 Quality Philosophy

The Quality Philosophy describes the overall intentions and approach to be applied for maintaining quality.

The Quality Philosophy for the AY TEKNIK YAPI Projects involves:

- Standards and methodologies for project management quality assurance
- Effective processes to support arrangements for good governance and accountability.
- Input from individuals with the appropriate subject or technical expertise to ensure the development of outputs that are fit for the purpose.

1.4 Quality Strategy

The Quality Strategy for the AY TEKNIK YAPI Projects involves:

- Quality related issues faced in the application of the project management processes
- Quality issues encountered in the development of the outputs
- Relevant standards that must be applied
- Activities in the work plan that should be conducted correctly

2. Project Quality Assurance

Quality assurance will be achieved by defining the defining the relevant quality project management processes.

2.1 Methodologies and Standards

The relevant methodologies, guidelines should be maintained for following items

- Standards of Risk Management must be maintained
- Records management, web publishing, information security, privacy, etc.
- Relevant business domain driven standards

Any changes to these standards need be recorded as an issue in the Project Issues Register.

2.2 Quality Review

2.2.1 Project Quality Consultants

The role of any Quality Consultants should be explained in detailed depending on their area of expertise. Project Quality Consultants also contribute to the formal Project Evaluation by providing a Project Performance Review.

2.2.2 Project Evaluation and Review

In this section you need to define:

- The timing for reviews, which may be conducted at the end of a phase or every phase.
- Topics of each review(s)
 - A review of project performance and comparison with the defined project target outcomes
 - A review of the methodologies needed to produce the outputs
 - Learning points of the project
 - Area for improvement

2.2.3 Management of changes to project scope

Management of changes to the project involves:

- Planning for possible changes through proper risk analysis
- Keeping track of all types of possible unanticipated issues
- Using an iterative approach to make change within the scope of a single project
- Reflecting changes of project scope in Project Business Plan

In this section, you need to identify the process that helps you to manage changes to the project scope and how it will be reflected in the project business planning.

2.3 Risk Assessment and Management

Risk management aims to ensure that levels of risk are managed properly. It includes the level of resourcing, time, cost, quality, and the realization of outcomes by the Business Owner should appropriately manage to ensure the project is completed successfully.

Here, you need to document the project approach to risk assessment and management to identify how risks to quality will be reflected during the process.

2.4 Information Management

2.4.1 Document Management

In this section, you need to explain what review and acceptance procedures will apply to the management of the project business plan and other core documents.

2.4.2 Record keeping

In this section, you need to mention relevant government policy, legislation, and rules which can easily affect how records for the project must be kept. It also includes detail of any protocols which needed to apply for records management, and how registration of all official documents should be managed.

3. Output Quality Control

Quality control for the AY TEKNIK YAPI Projects can easily have accomplished by defining the relevant quality criteria for the outputs, or what characteristics should be used for this purpose.

Quality planning includes identifying the Output Quality Criteria and standards that will be used to determine their acceptability and 'fitness for purpose.' In this section, you can define who or what groups will be involved in the specification of the output quality criteria

Relevant methodologies and guidelines may be used to assist. These include technical specifications or other specific criteria. 'Fitness for purpose' for each output is also determined by the needs, expectations, requirements, and 'critical success factors' of various key stakeholders like:

- Business Owner(s) - The Business Owners need to contribute resources to the project during their development to ensure that the outputs are being developed satisfactorily.
- Advisory Groups: provide advice or technical expertise in relation to output development and quality assurance
- Reference Group: give a forum to achieve consensus among groups of stakeholders
- Working Group(s) - consist of small specialist work groups, which is dedicated to producing a well-defined output within a specific timeframe.
- Consultants – which provide advice about the development of specific outputs.

3.1 Output Review Procedures

In this section, you need to define when and how the outputs will be tested and reviewed and by whom.

This section includes a description of the approach to:

- Output testing and review: Generally, it is assumed that testing is only applied to IT systems, but it is also relevant to other outputs which may require testing to ensure they meet specified functional requirements. It is also important to formalize the output change management procedures that will be used to document problem reporting and rectification.
- Progressive audits or appraisals to be conducted throughout the project. These reviews are undertaken progressively, as quality cannot be built in at the end of a project.

The section should also cover:

- The technological aspects of the project.
- Project compliance with internal and external audit
- The form advice, preferably with dates, and to whom this advice will be provided should also need to mention here.

Change Control

In this section, mention the process that should be used for changes which need to be approved. Any changes to output specifications need to be controlled through a change process which should include:

- A structured process to facilitate the change to the system.
- Complete assessment of the impact of the projected change
- A method of authorizing a change

3.2 Output Acceptance Procedures

Output acceptance includes acceptance of related ongoing management responsibilities and accountabilities.

In this section, you need to define:

- Processes that Business Owners will apply to conduct final review and acceptance of the outputs based on the agreed criteria.
- Formal agreement captured in appropriate documentation like Handover Plan

Appendices include:

- Change request/rectification log
- Forms and templates developed by the Project to offer consistent documentation
- Relevant operational documents

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01. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Safety Procedure is to minimize the cause of injuries and accidents and the possibility thereof.

02. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Safety Procedure applies to the factory where Ay Teknik Yapı Ltd. employees are working.

03. ABBREVIATIONS

MD - Managing Director EM - Executive Manager SFM - Safety Manager
HRM - Human Resources & admin Manager SFO - Safety Officer

04. DEFINITIONS Nil

05. CROSS REFERENCES

Production process Planning & control

06. RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPLICATION

Safety is every one's concern and responsibility. The line management is responsible for their manpower, machinery & materials. The line management shall provide:

- a) A safe work environment to the employees.
- b) Approved and /or well-maintained equipment and machinery.
- c) Continuous supervision of work at Factory.
- d) Inspection and maintaining safe work standards.
- e) Investigation for the cause of injury/accident. Safety officer shall ensure that the procedure is followed by all Factory personnel.

6.1 Safety Officer :

- Safety Officer will act as advising and enforcing authority in motivating and advising the Factory management and front-line engineers and supervisors to fulfil their obligations on safety.
- Inspecting the entire work on a regular basis, making efforts on-the-spot corrections of unsafe acts and unsafe conditions by suspending the particular activity depending on the severity of the unsafe conditions, issuing safety violation slips to the concerned workers, charge hand, supervisor and Engineer. Informing SFM/EM (Glass) Recording all such unsafe acts /conditions for future references.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- Sending fortnightly Safety violation slip register to the company SFM for further action.
- Planning the requirements of first aid, firefighting, safety signboards and safety appliances well in advance.
- Ensuring that the accident report in the prescribed format is sent to all concerned parties as explained in the chapter "Accident Reporting".
- Organizing the inspection of ladders and power tools on regular intervals based on the enclosed checklists and maintaining a record of such inspections.
- Conducting safety meetings with all staff members, which will be chaired by the SFM/ EM (Glass)
- Provide induction training for all the staff and workmen on arrival to factory as well as organizing refresher sessions whenever required. The Safety officer will maintain record of conducting such sessions.

6.3 Supervisors/Foremen

- Understanding the compliance of this safety plan and following the same in the day-to-day activities.
- Giving safety instructions to the workmen daily as a part of each job instructions, highlighting the possible hazards and the necessary precautions to be taken.
- The Safety officer's advices or recommendations are attended immediately.
- Maintaining work area neat and clean
- Taking an active part in the Factory safety meetings, when required.
- Preventing horseplay of workmen.
- Organizing "toolbox" talks to the workmen on a weekly basis and maintaining records.
- Sending the workmen employed by them on the first day itself to the Safety officer for giving safety induction.

7.1 GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- 7.1.1 Wear personal protective equipment.
- 7.1.2 Smoking is strictly prohibited at places where "No Smoking" signs are displayed.
- 7.1.3 The workplace is to be kept neat and tidy, and all rubbish and debris to be removed by the end of each day.
- 7.1.4 Correct tools to be used for appropriate job.
- 7.1.5 Only well maintained and good condition tools to be used. Makeshift arrangements are not permitted.
- 7.1.6 Be alert while working
- 7.1.7 No horse play at the work in factory.
- 7.1.8 Consumption of food, alcohol and other item during work is prohibited.
- 7.1.9 Do not sleep during work hours.
- 7.1.10 Observes all safety signs and obey them.
- 7.1.11 Do not tamper or misuse the firefighting equipment.
- 7.1.12 Do not tamper with electrical wire, when in doubt ask your immediate supervisor.

7.2 Safety Training

7.2.1 Safety Induction

- 7.2.1.1 Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd. personnel will undergo mandatory safety induction training before entering into the Factory, which will be conducted by the Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd. SFO.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

7.2.1.2 The induction training program shall include core topics relevant to the Factory HSE regulations, Factory emergency procedures, Other topics for induction will be included depending on the prevailing conditions / Factory requirements.

7.2.1.3 The safety inducted employees shall be provided with personal protecting equipments which they need in the place they are working in.

7.2.2 Tool Box Talk

7.2.2.1 Tool Box Talk is an informal way of addressing safety issues related to the jobs/activities, safety concerns arising from an accident, incident, near miss etc.

7.2.2.2 Tool Box Talk will be conducted weekly and before the start of a new job or activity and during the course of a current job to refresh the works on the activity involving hazards and their necessary control measures.

7.2.2.3 Production Engineer or Factory supervisor shall conduct the tool box talk. SFO may attend the TBT to provide additional information and advices if necessary. TBT attendance will be documented in the Tool Box Talk Register.

7.4 Personal Protective Equipment

All employees & visitors must wear safety shoes in the factory at all the times.

All workmen entering the Factory will be required to use coveralls on which name of the Company will be prominently displayed. They will also be required to wear safety shoes and the needed other safety protection equipments in the place they work in.

Hand gloves will be provided to all employees who are likely to handle materials manually and working with Chemicals etc.

Hearing protection Ear Muffs/Ear plugs will be provided to those who work near noisy atmosphere.

Safety harness will be provided to all workmen who are likely to fall more than 2 Mtr heights from their place of work.

Safety Appliance	Applications
Safety Shoes	All employees including visitors
Safety goggles, dust mask	Machines work and material handling
Ear Muffs / Ear plugs	At noisy atmosphere
Gloves - cotton	Material handling
Gloves - latex	Insulation applications
Safety Harness	At the edges above 2 mtrs. working in the scaffoldings and when there is risk of fall.

7.5 Material Handling & Storage While transporting materials in vehicles, the driver is to ensure that no materials project or overhangs from the vehicle. If there is any projection either red flag or red lamp will be tied to the projections to warn the vehicles following behind.

Trained and licensed operators/ drivers will be used to operate lifting machinery. All technicians will be instructed on the correct and safe way of handling various types of materials.

Mobile cranes, overhead cranes and forklifts available at Factory will be used for lifting materials to various locations. Experienced and trained persons will be deployed for rigging the materials and he will also act as the signal man to the operator until the load is safely unloaded at its place.

All overhead cranes in the factory must have valid 3rd party certificate. It will be periodically inspected by approved agencies, this certificate will kept in the maintenance department with coordination with safety officer.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

Material safety data sheet (MSDS) will be made available, if any chemical is to be used at Factory & all the safety precautions mentioned in it shall be followed strictly.

The Factory management will ensure that all highly flammable liquids and liquefied petroleum gases under control stored and used in accordance with good practice and Local Regulations.

Only minimum quantities of flammable liquids shall be used at any time, with the bulk of the material kept in secure containers in an approved chemical store.

Containers will be marked with their contents and not to be used for other liquids. Metal cans are the preferred containers for small quantities of petrol and diesel.

The Factory management will display “No Smoking” and other warning signs and provide an adequate number of suitable fire extinguishers wherever flammable liquids are stored or used.

7.6 Manual Handling

The basic rule of material handling is to lift heavier loads mechanically, wherever practicable. However manual lifting almost always cover the major part of all material handling, resulting in mainly spinal injuries and accidents. Yet a careful planning and following some simple and basic rules of manual lifting might go a long way in avoiding accidents and injuries, especially spinal injuries.

- 7.6.1 Keep the workplace always tidy to avoid tripping.
- 7.6.2 Bad stacking is unsafe. Do not stack higher than a man's height.
- 7.6.3 Stack away from excavations.
- 7.6.4 Place chocks under pipes / drums to prevent rolling.
- 7.6.5 Remove protrusions from stacks, otherwise place colored items there.
- 7.6.6 All gas cylinders full or empty shall be segregated and kept upright.
- 7.6.7 Always wear hand gloves while handling material, rough or smooth.
- 7.6.8 All shutters shall be stacked vertically in a purpose-built frame.

Manual Lifting

- 7.6.9 No employee shall be asked to carry load beyond his capacity – 50 kg. Max. But for repetitive lifting not more than 25 kg.
- 7.6.10 Wherever possible, mechanical lifting equipment shall be used.
- 7.6.11 Always stand reasonably erect and close to the load with feet about a foot apart and then lift.
- 7.6.12 Always bend knees before lifting, keeping the back straight.
- 7.6.13 Hold the load firmly to avoid slippage.
- 7.6.14 While lifting the load, bend the legs and never bend the back.
- 7.6.15 The load to be carried shall not be that high as to obstruct vision ahead, while carrying the load.
- 7.6.16 It is sometimes quite helpful to roll circular loads (drums) for shifting but may need some practice to master the trick.
- 7.6.17 When “Team lifting” must be done all operatives shall spread out around the load evenly and lift in tandem.
- 7.6.18 Rollers can sometimes be gainfully used to shift heavy loads.
- 7.6.19 Use mechanical aids, wherever possible.

NOTE: LIFT LOAD BY THE LEGS AND NEVER BY BENDING BACK

7.7 Ladders

Ladders are widely used in construction industries and elsewhere. They are very simple to use but still contribute to many accidents, mainly because of their careless use. The following simple tips can curtail many ladder-related accidents if it does not stop it altogether.

- Don't fabricate ladders - as their load bearing capacity remains unknown.
- Don't paint ladders – they hide defects in them.
- Always place ladder on a firm base & inspect them frequently.
- Set ladders at 1:4 (1 out from base to 4 up – or, at around 75o).
- Extend ladder 1.0M above the landing platform, for a secure handhold.
- Lash ladders – Secure at the top. Extension ladders shall be fully open.
- Don't lash the rungs – Only the stiles. Never use ladders horizontally.
- Peg the foot of the ladder & Never use metal ladders for electricity works.
- Don't mount ladders on drums or unstable material to gain extra heights.
- Always face the ladder, when ascending or descending.
- Always engage both hands on the stiles while moving up or down. Never try to overreach sideways on the ladder–Come down and relocate.
- Always carry tools in pockets or hoist them up and keep the hands free.
- Do not use stepladders (A-frame) as straight ladders.
- A stepladder must always be open to full extent and the spreaders locked in position.
- The height of the ladders shall be correctly chosen. Avoid bigger ladders.

7.8 Storage of flammable material

- Cylinders must be stored out of direct sunlight to prevent potential rupture due to heat expansion. The storage area must have a level concrete base and the walls and roof to be constructed of a noncombustible material and must not be in a building used for other purposes. Ventilation must be available to keep cylinders cool. Warning signage shall be placed in prominent positions to warn others in the vicinity.
- Cylinders together. Cylinders May secured with straps or chains connected to a wall bracket or other fixed surface if needed.
- Cylinders must always be stored upright and segregated i.e. never store oxygen and acetylene together and never store empty and full
- Oxygen must be stored at least 3 meters away from other flammable gases such as acetylene and propane. Never store cylinders horizontally.
- The storage area for cylinders must be at least 6 meters away from any outbuilding;
- Valve protection guards must always remain in place except when cylinders are secured and connected to the hose and are in use.
- Fuel hoses must be inspected for signs of cracks or perishing and removed immediately if found. This inspection must be carried out daily before use. Fuel hoses must not be used if there are no flashback arrestors fitted at the regulator and torch end.
- Fuel hoses and regulators must always be disconnected from cylinders when not being used. Regulators must be handled with care to avoid damage to their sensitive springs, diaphragms, and valve seals. Regulator connections must be free of damage in particular to the thread as this give potential for gas leaks and risk of fire/explosion.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

7.9 Electrical Safety

Electrical installations and their usage is identified as hazards in the construction Industries, principally because of their temporary nature. This procedure is intended to control the risks therein.

- 1.Factory electrical installations shall be installed by certified/experienced electricians.
- 2.Any unauthorized person found tampering with the factory electricity shall be subjected to severe disciplinary action.
- 3.Only Industrial socket connections shall be used.
- 4.All Distribution Boards shall be provided with Earth Leakage Circuit Breakers (ELCB) but shall not be considered as most adequate protection against electrical shocks.
- 5.Only three-pin Industrial plugs and sockets shall be used. Two-pin plugs shall never be forcibly pushed in three-pin sockets by idling the earthing line.
- 6.Trailing cables shall always be protected from damage. They shall not be left over walkways. If it is unavoidable, shield them properly. They shall always be routed at higher levels from the floors, using purpose-built wooden poles. Cables shall never be allowed to be submerged in water.
- 7.On road crossings, hard timbers or other such materials shall be provided.

7.10 Power Tools

The following hazards may take place in lack of proper attention towards safe use of power tools such as Grinding machines, drilling machines etc.

- 1.Electric shock
- 2.Hit by rotating objects
- 3.Foreign body falling into the eye
- 4.Noise
- 5.Inhalation of lubricating oil mist
- 6.Striking by falling objects
- 7.Vibration

Precautions :

- All portable power tools will be checked by an identified electrician or storekeeper on Factory before releasing it to the Factory use. It will be inspected every month to ensure that it continues to be safe for use.
- It will be the responsibility of the Safety Officer to ensure that all the power tools are regularly inspected and a record is maintained to this effect.
- If a power tool is found to be unsafe or defective for use during the regular inspection, it shall be marked/ tagged to that effect and returned to stores for repair or replacement.
- Power cables provided to the tools will not have any joint and the cables will be laid in such a way that it does not present any trip hazard. All power cables will be provided with industrial plug and sockets for power distribution.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- The guards provided to the power tools shall not be removed either by the technicians or by the maintenance electrician.
- The power tools shall either be returned to the stores at the end of the shift every day or shall be stored properly at Factory to prevent its damage.
- The pneumatic tool hose is clear of dirt and moisture before starting work. Also check must be done on matching connections are used, and the rubber seals are in good order.
- Eye and ear protection to be worn by operatives and also dust masks at appropriate places.

7.11 Hand tools

- The following hazards may take place due to lack of proper attention towards safe use of Hand tools.
- Tools falling from heights Hit by the sharp edges of the tools

- Hit by flying objects

Slipping and falling due to the use of worn out tools

Precautions:

- The storekeeper will inspect all the hand tools before issuing to Factory to ensure that they are in good working condition.
- All the supervisors and the Safety Officer will look for defective tools being used on the job on a continuous basis with specific reference to broken handles, blunt edges, worn out heads, cracked parts etc. Any such damaged tools, if found at Factory, will be removed immediately and destroyed.
- Homemade, make shift hand tools fabricated at Factory will not be allowed. Any such tools found at factory will be removed and destroyed. Technicians will be reminded regularly during toolbox talks about the dangers of misusing hand tools and the necessity of informing the defects found in the tools immediately.
- Technicians will be asked to use goggles while carrying out chipping, hammering and similar operations.
- Using pliers or wrenches as hammers, using screw drivers as chisels, using screw spanner or pipe wrench instead of double end or ring spanner etc. are unsafe practices and are bound to result in minor accidental injuries. All these will be explained to workmen in the toolbox talks and will be prohibited.
- As far as possible, the hand tools will be provided with a rope, which can be used for tying the same with the safety belts so that it does not inadvertently fall during usage.

7.12 Housekeeping

- Housekeeping must be a primary concern for all supervisors, foremen, chargehands and the entire workforce. All groups must be involved in the housekeeping of their own work areas.
- Escape routes must always be kept clear.
- Designated, fenced storage areas for materials shall be provided on Factory.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- Smoking shall always be prohibited on Factory, including building areas and stores.
- Trash containers near the rest areas shall be used and the employees will be advised to dispose lunch box, soft drink bottle etc. only in trash containers.
- All materials on Factory will be neatly stacked in the assigned location provided with suitable enclosures.
- Scrap generated at Factory will be removed on a day to day basis by the respective workmen at the end of the shift every day. The concerned supervisors will be responsible for ensuring this procedure is carried out without fail.
- Packing materials, if any, shall be removed from the Factory immediately after opening the boxes.
- Gas cylinders shall be kept on the floors in such a way that they cannot fall.
- Welding cables, power cables etc. will be laid in such a way that it will not cause trip hazard.
- The responsibility for carrying out housekeeping shall rest with the concerned supervisor and charge hand in the areas in which they are working on day-to-day basis.

7.13 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)

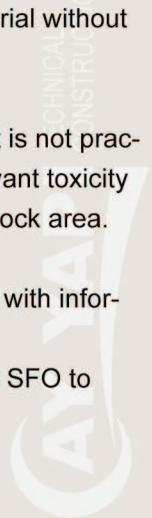
Certain substances used in the construction industries can pose Health hazards if remain uncontrolled. Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd. shall adopt all practical steps to control such materials which are hazardous for the Operatives, Staff, and the General Public. These substances are defined as COSHH items.

Such Substances are defined as :

1. A list of the common COSHH items used in construction industries is attached although it may not cover all items.
2. Substances containing microorganisms which create health hazards.
3. Dust of any kind, present in a substantial quantity (being defined as more than 10mg / M3, and which appears as a cloud, visible to the naked eyes.
4. A wide range of products used in construction and substances to be found in derelict buildings or contaminated Factory, fall into this category

COSHH Requirements:

1. Whenever a chemical is procured a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) shall be provided by the supplier/s. This shall be the prerequisite for all chemical procurements. Stores shall not accept any such material without the MSDS, even if it is a standard one.
2. Exposure must be prevented if it is possible or by the substitution of a harmless material. If that is not practicable some Engineering control like ventilation may be devised, followed using relevant PP. Relevant toxicity notices like - Toxic, Harmful, Corrosive or Irritant, shall be displayed beside the chemical storage stock area.
3. The International classification and labeling regulations require suppliers to label their products with information about their safe usage and information is normally found on the packaging of products. All such information shall be made available to users on Factory. It shall be the responsibility of the SFO to study the information and advice their workforce about their safe use/ handling



GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

4. Every effort shall be made by the EM/Production manager/SFM to substitute the Hazardous substances if possible or a full assessment shall be carried out to identify and implement action. A record of these shall also be maintained.
5. Any unsolicited information which arrives from the Manufacturers / Suppliers shall be passed on to the SFO for his action and record.
6. Procurement section shall always encourage suppliers to inform any precautions necessary in the use of their products.
7. Ionizing Radiation: Any activity which involves the use of radioactive materials or x-rays shall be performed by competent and qualified persons, especially trained in the proper and safe handling of such equipment.
8. Non-Ionizing Radiation: Only qualified and trained employees shall be assigned to install, adjust and operate laser equipment.
9. In general, careful handling of chemicals used in civil construction does not pose any serious health hazard. However, all necessary precautions shall always be adopted especially whenever unfamiliar chemicals arrive at Factory.
10. Records shall be kept at stores and at the Safety folder, of all the chemicals being stored or used with their Material Safety Data Sheets.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN CONSTRUCTION

1. ADHESIVES
2. ADDITIVES TO CONCRETE AND MORTAR
3. ASBESTOS
4. CLEANERS FOR STONE
5. CONTAMINANTS IN LAND
6. DECORATIVE / PROTECTIVE TREATMENTS FOR CONCRETE
7. DECORATIVE / PROTECTIVE TREATMENTS FOR METALS
8. DECORATIVE / PROTECTIVE TREATMENTS FOR TIMBER
9. DUSTS INCLUDING HARDWOOD / SILICA
10. FLOOR TREATMENTS / FINISHES
11. FORMWORK RELEASING AGENTS
12. FUMIGANTS
13. GROUTS
14. INSULANTS
15. LEAD
16. MOULD TREATMENTS
17. PESTICIDES
18. SEALANTS
19. SOLVENTS
20. WELDING FUMES

7.14 Storage of materials (particularly hazardous materials)

7.14.1 Paints / Thinners / Chemicals

- A separate storage area shall be provided for storing paints/chemicals etc.
- The storage area shall always be constructed in such a way as to ensure sufficient ventilation .
- The area shall be located away from all hot work activities, sparks or flames and a sufficient distance away from Gas Storage facilities.
- The appropriate number of fire extinguishers shall be provided for each storage area.
- Relevant safety signs will be visible on all storage enclosures.
- MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) of all the chemicals to be used at Factory shall be made available and communicated to all employees.

7.14.2 Gas Cylinders:

- Gasses of different types shall be stored separately from each other, i.e. LPG / Acetylene / Oxygen shall all be stored in separate locations not closer that 6-metres from each other or separated by a fire rated wall as per the relevant legal requirements.
- Full and empty cylinders shall be stored separately from each other.
- Each gas cylinder shall have a clean label or color mark indicating the content.
- Gas cylinders shall be handled by means designed for this purpose.
- Gas cylinders shall be present in the work area only to the extent it is required for performance of the work, or if mounted in a fixed installation.
- Spare and bulk cylinders shall be kept in a well-ventilated locked enclosure or building, designed for this purpose, with access only to authorized personnel.
- In selecting the storage area, the risk of overheating from possible heat sources, including sunshine, shall be considered. Prevention of leaking gas entering other plant or workshop areas shall also be considered.
- The cylinders shall be stored in a vertically locked position (safety valve above liquid surface and protected from mechanical or physical impact, e.g. by vehicles).
- This procedure covers all compressed gas cylinders, whether full or empty.
- Relevant safety signs will be visible on all gas cylinder enclosures.

7.15 The inspection/maintenance of Plant and equipment's:

1. When a plant is dispatched to a Factory, it is assumed and "accepted as checked" and fit for use. All necessary Test certificates shall be sent to the SFO and he shall not allow any plant to work until such certificates are available.
2. These responsibilities shall hold equally good for all hired plant and they shall not be sent to work without valid certificates.
3. Any mobile equipment or any plant, having a registration plate shall be provided with a licensed driver even if he is driving, inside the workplace. Production Engineers/supervisors shall inform the SFO about the incoming plant for thorough checking of all test certificates before being allowed to work on Factory. Uncertified plant shall not be allowed to work at all, even though for a short period.
4. Periodic maintenance of all the plants & equipment's available at Factory are to be carried on by Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd. maintenance department and records to be maintained.

7.16 Fire precautions

- Welding and flame cutting works will be taken up only after taking all the precautions mentioned here: Keeping fire extinguisher is a compulsory requirement and a fire watcher will be deployed if the sparks are unable to be contained in the floor in which the hot work is being carried out.
- Oxygen and acetylene cylinders will not be taken inside any confined areas. The cylinders will be kept upright always and will be prevented from accidental falling. They will be stored separately in the storage area. All the fuel cylinders will be provided with flash back arrestors.
- Smoking is totally prohibited at factory. "No smoking" stickers will be displayed at appropriate locations.
- Enough fire extinguishers will be installed and maintained at Factory wherever there is a potential fire hazard.
- Safety Officer will conduct a fire survey, as frequently as required to assess the fire load, type of prevention and fighting plan required at Factory.
- An emergency evacuation plan will be displayed indicating the action to be taken by various personnel, fire-fighting plan, means of alerting the people, means of escape, assembly point etc.
- The flammable liquid (paint, insulation compounds etc.) storage area will be clearly identified and will be suitably barricaded. The storage area will be provided with fireproof walls.
- All the used flammable liquid containers (Ex: Silicon bottles) will be collected immediately and brought back to a safe storage place and suitably disposed off. Flammable liquid containers will not be left unattended.
- Halogen lamps shall not be used near the insulation application areas.
- Packing materials, if any, will be removed on the same day from the Factory, whenever it is opened from the container.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- Training in the use of fire extinguishers will be conducted to all the employees as a part of the induction session and it will be repeated in the toolbox talks whenever required.

If LPG cylinders are allowed on the Factory or factory premises, in the pantry, canteen etc. the cylinder will be kept out of the building and copper tube shall be installed from the cylinder to the stove instead of rubber tubes.

7.17 Control of Dust and Fumes

- The creation of dust comes from demolition, civil engineering, and construction operations. These are generally, an unavoidable consequence of such activities. The nuisance confronting the operatives and the surrounding communities become more acute, generally during the periods of dry weather. However, in our activities we produce very less quantities of dust.
- Whenever operatives are working in confined areas on cutting, grinding, drilling etc. they shall be provided with and made to wear suitable respiratory protection equipment.
- Fumes are created generally from chemicals and from internal combustion engines. Precautions to be adopted in handling these chemicals are to wear the relevant PPE and to avoid inhaling the vapors. In extreme cases, self-contained respirators may be used. Good ventilation shall always be a priority. Fortunately, no such serious chemicals are normally used in our factory.
- Production Manager shall always make honest efforts to substitute as far as practicable, all dangerous chemicals on Factory.

7.18 Maintenance of machinery

The following hazards cannot be avoided due to lack of Maintenance of machineries.

1. Electric shock
2. Hit by rotating objects
3. Foreign body in eye
4. Failure of machinery due to poor or lack of maintenance

Precautions :

- Electricians and mechanics will carry out the maintenance activities of all the machinery at Factory depending upon the number of machineries at Factory.
- Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd. workshop will prepare preventive maintenance schedules for all the machines and will carry out maintenance works according to the schedule.
- While carrying out maintenance works on electrical machines, the power supply should be switched off. The maintenance personnel will be required to use tested hand gloves to prevent electric shock while working on electrical circuits.

If the isolation switch of the machine, which is under maintenance, is not in the vicinity, the fuse should be removed; the switch should be locked and tagged so that others will not be able to inadvertently energize the machine under maintenance inadvertently.

7.19 Factory Security

we are also equally responsible for our own employees & materials in the Factory. No materials will be kept or stacked at places other than the designated areas for the purposes. No employee is allowed to carry any material outside the Factory without management permission. Written permission may be required at the Factory gates for security check.

7.20 Transportation Safety

The Transport in charge will be responsible for the transportation of men, materials, and vehicle management.

- All the vehicles will be operated by drivers holding a valid driving license & Necessary legal documents for the vehicles must be available and may be submitted on demand.
- Speed limit of the vehicles on Factory or factories will be restricted to 10kmph. If the vehicles must reverse in crowded areas or material storage areas, a helper should assist the driver.
- Automatic Reverse Activated horn and light must be available in the vehicles.
- Workmen will not be allowed to sleep under or near the parked vehicles.
It will be the responsibility of the drivers to ensure that the vehicles are not overloaded beyond its rated capacity.
- Drivers will be responsible for informing the Transport in charge whenever the regular maintenance of the vehicle falls due. No compromise will be made on the maintenance and upkeep of the vehicles.
- Drivers and operators will not be allowed to work for more than 12 hours continuously a day on any circumstances.
- Vehicles will only be parked at designated locations on Factory without obstructing the free flow of the traffic. If there is any projected material from the vehicles, warning flag and/ or red lamp will be tied to the projection to warn others of the danger.
- The materials will be tied properly when loaded on the vehicles to prevent movement of materials during transportation.
- High priority must be given for the Sick or injured person for sending him to the hospital.

7.21 Health Plan

First aid and welfare facilities

- A separate first Aid room with an experienced safety officer shall be available for the treatment of minor injury or illness.
- The injured persons may be sent to the nearest hospital.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- The Dining and rest area will be provided with garbage bins with lids to dispose all food left over by the employees. It will be removed every day.
- Enough toilets and urinals are to be installed at the assigned locations and will be maintained clean always.
- Cool drinking water will be made available at Factory. Employees will be encouraged to drink enough water while working in Factories.

7.22 Emergency Evacuation Procedure

- Emergency evacuation procedure (In case of Fire) will be prepared separately by SFO based on the Factory conditions and will be reviewed periodically to suit the Factory condition.
- Access to all works areas and walkways will be kept free from obstruction at all times.
- Proper directional signage will be provided to identify the way of exits.
- All Factory personnel will be explained about the evacuation procedures and assembly point locations during safety induction.
- Following telephone numbers will be displayed at all appropriate locations for the information of all concerned for use in case of emergency situations.

Emergency Telephone Numbers :

Police (110)

Ambulance (120)

Water & Electricity Fire (119)

Safety Officer (Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd.)

Safety officer/First Aider

7.23 Accidents and Injuries

7.23.1 Accident Definition :

An accident is defined as an unexpected, unplanned, and undesired event which results in injuries, death and/or damages of machinery, equipment and property losses.

7.23.2 Serious Accident :

A Serious Accident is defined as:

1. An accident leads to the death of one employee or more in the work Factory.
2. An accident results in a serious injury of a person or more persons.
3. An accident results in Lost-Time injuries of more than one person as a result of the same accident.
4. Fir, Collapse, explosion or leakage of hazardous materials accidents accompanying with financial losses which lead to work suspension for a period more than one shift in one section of the work place.

7.23.3 Work Accidents Injuries :

Work accidents injuries result from an accident which took place during or because of the execution of work. There are three types of work accidents injuries :

- Serious (Major) injury :

An injury arising out of, or in connection with work which results in any of the following :

1. Death of any person
2. Fracture of the skull, spine, pelvis or any bone in the wrist, arm, leg, or ankle.
3. Amputation of a hand, arm, foot, finger, thumb, or any body organ.
4. Absorption of any substance that might cause health danger if inhaled, swallowed or through the skin.
5. Unconsciousness resulting from electric shock, heat stroke, lack of oxygen etc.
6. Second or third degree burns because of any reason.
7. Any other injury which results in the admission of an injured employee to hospital for more than 24 hours for medical treatment.

- Lost-Time Injury :

An injury arising out of, or in connection with work which leads to an employee absence from work for more than three days in addition to the day of injury.

- Minor Injury :

An injury arising out of, or in connection with work which does not fit with any of the above categories (i.e. first aid injuries)

7.23.4 Action in the event of minor injury accident

If you witness an accident in the vicinity of your workplace, inform your supervisor, SFO, and the first aider or safety officer.

Do not give any drinks or food to the injured unless directed by competent persons. Send the injured person to the first aid room for treatment.

Once the injured is given first aid, move him to a comfortable place, if required.

If the type of injury or illness seeks external medical assistance, the injured person shall be sent to nearest hospital immediately by suitable means.

All injuries shall be recorded in the first aid register.

Assist the Safety Engineer/ SFO in investigating the accident and to identify the root cause of the accident to prevent future occurrences.

7.23.5 Action in the event of major injury accident

All employees

DO'S

- If any serious accident occurs in the vicinity of your workplace.
- Stay calm, do not panic.
- Inform your supervisor, Engineer, SFO, storekeeper, secretary, the first aider/ safety officer.
- If any material is lying on the injured person, remove it or assist others in removing it.

DON'T'S

- Do not move the injured person unless it is VERY essential to do so; you may be hurting him by unnecessary movements.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- Move him only if there is further risk of injury to the casualty at the scene of accident.
- Don't crowd around the injured, blocking the flow of fresh air in the area.
- Don't give any drinks or food to the injured unless directed by competent persons.
- Don't touch the injured person if you suspect that he has been electrocuted.

First Aider

- On hearing about / seeing the accident, rush to the scene of the accident by suitable means and jointly assess the situation of the injured person along with the SFO / Engineer. (If they have arrived already).
- Monitor the vital parameters of the injured; give CPR (if necessary) if you are trained to do so.
- Control bleeding.
- Immobilize fractured organs, if any.
- Severed limbs, if any, shall be preserved, packed according to the guidelines, and sent to the hospital along with the injured.
- Move the injured person to the first aid room with the help of stretcher or by equivalent other means.

Secretary and Storekeeper

- On hearing about the accident, Notify the concerned supervisor by phone, telling the location of the accident and inform the following persons :
 - safety officer
 - SFO
 - EM
 - Production manager
- Call the ambulance (120) after obtaining authorization from the Production Manager/Production Engineer/SFO, Give them your name, the exact location of the Factory, access to the Factory entrance, give the contact number and tell them the type of emergency.
- Appoint someone to go to the Factory entrance, to give direction to the ambulance crew.
- Do not discuss the details of the accident to outsiders; direct any enquiries to PM or Safety Engineer.
- Do not make unnecessary calls. Keep the telephone line free for incoming calls.
- In case of any unimportant incoming calls during the emergency, tell them politely that you will call back later.
- Communicate the restoration of normalcy to everyone.

Engineers /Supervisor/ Foremen

- On hearing / witnessing an accident in your area of operation, ensure that all the do's and don'ts mentioned above are strictly followed.
- Help the first aider/safety officer to assess the situation by isolating the injured person from the point of hazard and provide him all the details of the process, which may be required for proper assessment of the type and extent of injury.
- Arrange to cordon off the scene of accident and ensure that the evidences are not disturbed to help proper investigation.
- Concerned supervisor/chargehand shall accompany the casualty to hospital.

Safety Officer.

- If the Production manager is not available, the next senior most staff member shall follow the below mentioned procedure.
- On hearing about the accident, rush to the scene of the accident and jointly assess the situation of the injured person along with the SFO and first aider.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

- Take a complete mental picture of whatever you see (persons around, tools / material lying around, and the condition of any machinery nearby) at the scene of accident immediately on reaching there. At the earliest opportunity, (after arranging medical assistance to the injured person)note down all the details and arrange
- Take a complete mental picture of whatever you see (persons around, tools / material lying around, and the condition of any machinery nearby) at the scene of accident immediately on reaching there. At the earliest opportunity, (after arranging medical assistance to the injured person)note down all the details and arrange to take photographic evidences.
- Ensure that the HR department & Administration department is informed about the incident and further updates.
- Production manager, concerned engineer, supervisor and eyewitness shall be present at Factory to give all assistance to the police and investigating authorities.
- Send accident report within 24 hours in the prescribed format to the HR/Administration department and send a copy to the SFM (Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd.)
- Investigate the sequence of events, which led to the accident and identify the root cause of the accident. Communicate the root cause to everybody by Staff meeting and Tools Box talk meeting with all employees to prevent recurrence of the accident in future.

7.23.6 Accident Reporting

- All accidents/incidents and near miss incidents shall be informed immediately to Production manager, SFO, SFM.
- Accident report shall be prepared within 24 hours and sent to the concerned authorities (Production manager, EM, HR dept, SFM).
- All accidents, including the near misses and first aid cases will be investigated by the SFO together with project management (PM, SM, Engineer, Supervisor etc).
- The concerned PM and SM shall take initiatives to prevent the recurrence of the incident in future. All the investigation findings (The root causes) shall be discussed carefully and all preventive safety measures must be communicated to all concerned and implemented strictly.
- All serious accidents will be reported to the Police and the scene of accident will be preserved until the Police investigations are completed.

7.26 Safety inspection

- The SFO will inspect the entire Factory on a regular basis and will prepare an observation report that will be addressed to the concerned PM / SM. The respective engineer, supervisor or the foremen will attend to all unsafe conditions observed by the Safety Engineer.
- SFM or Senior Safety Engineer (Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd.) will inspect the Factory on a regular frequency to check the implementation of the safety procedure and advice the management for further improvement.

7.26 Safety Audit

- Ay Teknik Yapi Ltd. SFM will conduct comprehensive safety audits every six months, to evaluate the effectiveness of all aspects of safety procedures on Factory. He will prepare and forward the Audit report to the Head Office (EM, MD) for information and to the PM for taking the necessary corrective and preventive action.
- All suggestions and recommendations in the audit report shall be attended to within the mutually agreed period between the auditor and the auditee.
- The Production manager shall send suitable action taken report (closeout report) to The EM, MD and SFM indicating the corrective and preventive measures taken against each of the observations in the audit report.

7.27 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN

- Every effort will be made to lessen the impact of our operations on the environment, and to educate our employees on the reasons for such policy.
- All employees will have a short lecture on environment awareness as part of the induction process. Where possible this lecture will be carried out in the language of the employee.
- Factory Management will endeavor in their planning to avoid unnecessary damage. Environmentally sensitive areas outside the actual construction areas will be sign posted and treated as “no go” areas

7.27.1 Dust Control

- We don't produce much dust in our activities. However, dust caused by significant winds, road and construction conditions will be controlled by means of a water sprinkler within the work area and wherever necessary.
- To avoid dust inhalation, employees may be asked to wear dust mask.

7.27.2 Toilets

- 7.38.2.1 Suitable sanitary arrangements at camps, factories, offices and construction Factory will be provided. A minimum of one toilet per 30 employees at each working area is the legal requirement.
- 7.38.2.2 Toilets will be easily accessible. Outside toilets will be of neat construction, be provided with doors and locks, and will be secured to prevent them from blowing over.
- 7.38.2.3 Toilets will be placed outside areas susceptible to flooding.
- 7.38.2.4 Sanitary arrangements will be to the satisfaction of the Project Management, local authorities, and the legal requirements. Management will arrange for the regular emptying and disposal of waste off Factory and will ensure that the toilets are emptied periodically.

7.27.3 Fuel and Oil Storage

- Fuel will be stored in a secured area in a steel tank supplied and maintained by the fuel suppliers. An adequate bund wall with a 110% of volume will be provided with a drainpipe, valve, lock and sump. Adequate fire prevention measures will be arranged.
- Used oil will be collected and stored in a holding tank with the same requirements as for fuel tanks, until removed by specialist oil recycling company or any other alternative arrangements. Machines will be serviced on a hardened slab with a fall to a central gully. Water and oil will be separated in an adjacent oil trap. Oils so collected will be retained in a safe holding tank for collection by a specialist / oil recycling company. Oil collected by a mobile servicing unit will be stored in the service unit's sludge tank and discharged into the safe holding tank for collection as described.
- All used filter materials will be stored in a secure bin for disposed off. Any contaminated soil will be removed and replaced. Soils contaminated by fuel, oils and lubricants will be collected and disposed off at any facility designated by the local authorities to accept contaminated materials.

7.27.4 Waste Management

We consider waste as any substance which constitutes a scrap material or an effluent or other unwanted surplus substance arising from the works or any substance or article which requires to be disposed off as being broken, worn-out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled.

7.27.4.1 Domestic and Municipal waste Sewage disposal

Sewage will be designed, sized and installed to carry all wash and wastewater, sewage etc. Where a public a public sewer system is available, foul drainage shall be connected to it. Where a public sewer is not available or connection is denied, sewage will be collected and treated by a package sewage treatment plant of adequate capacity and approved design prior to disposal. In locations remote from the treatment plant. and for low wastewater discharge a holding tank shall be provided.

GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

The effluent will be removed periodically by tanker and disposed of at the sewage treatment plant.

Garbage / Refuse

Wherever practicable, waste shall be segregated into burnable, non-burnable and reclaimable materials. Garbage / Refuse storage areas shall be large enough to store garbage / refuse containers that accumulate between disposal periods. Garbage / refuse containers shall be made of durable, nonabsorbent, easily cleanable materials which are impervious to insects and rodents. They shall be designed and constructed so that they do not leak and shall be provided with tight fitting covers, which must always be kept in the closed position when not in use.

Smaller containers shall be lined with heavy-duty plastic bags to minimize cleaning requirements and facilitate easy removal of contents. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of frequently to prevent the development of odor and attraction of insects and rodents.

7.27.4.2 Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste Materials arising from demolition

With the exception of the hazardous waste elsewhere classified, in particular ozone depleting substances which may be present in certain cooling equipment together with certain types of asbestos which may both be present within buildings to be demolished, the materials arising can generally be classified as nonhazardous to be disposed of in an approved manner.

Unwanted Surplus & Damaged Materials

There are materials arising out of the new construction. The design of new constructions does not incorporate materials classified as "hazardous" and all materials can be deemed harmless and their disposal addressed in a similar manner to those arising from demolition. Where possible and where quantities warrant, they should prior to disposal be sorted into :

- Recyclable
- Burnable
- Fill Material
- Others

7.27.4.3 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous wastes are generally accepted as those falling into the following categories:● Explosives

- Gases (including toxic and flammable)
- Flammable liquids including solvents
- Oxidizing agents and organic peroxides
- Toxic and harmful substances including toxic metals such as Cadmium, Mercury, Lead etc.
- Radioactive
- Corrosives including acids and alkalis
- Other dangerous substances Hazardous wastes will be collected to one designated and identified storage point. Incompatible wastes shall be segregated from each other. Persons handling hazardous wastes shall be provided with personal protection such as use of hand gloves, masks etc. suited to the task.

7.27.4.4 Waste removal procedure :

1. All the scrap materials generated in Factory will be placed on the scrap bins provided at the respective areas. This will be the responsibility of the supervisor to ensure that the areas are kept free of rubbish.
2. The flammable wastes such as empty containers of paint, insulation glue, silicon, adhesives etc. will not be disposed off in the scrap bins. It will be removed daily to a separate storage maintained for such purposes.



GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURE

3. The garbage bins provided will be cleared daily or at more frequencies depending on the requirement.
4. A skip will be maintained on Factory to dispose off all solid waste materials and it will be removed
5. The temporary drainage system from the offices and the washrooms will be connected to the existing drainage system. Any leakage to the drainage system will be attended to immediately.
6. Persons handling hazardous wastes shall be provided with personal protection such as use of hand gloves, masks etc suited to the task.

7.27.5 Noise Control

Management shall endeavor to keep noise generating activities to a minimum.

1. Noise inherently produced by plant and machinery - from Engines, Exhausts, Pumps, Generators etc.
2. Noise produced in the process of Piling, Demolition or erection of Steel works etc. Every attempt shall be made to control the noise to an acceptable level. A table of "permissible noise exposure" is attached to serve as a guideline.

Noise level can be reduced by :

- Efficient maintenance of Plant and Machinery.
- Separation of noisy machines by distancing or screening.
- Anti vibration mountings.
- Exhaust silencers.

Where it is not possible to reduce the noise levels in the workplace to the permissible noise exposure levels specified in the Table below, by using different engineering controls, the employees must be provided with ear protective devices.

Sound level: dBa	Duration per day: hours 85 8 h
85	8 hours
87	6 hours
90	4hours
92	3 hours
95	2hours
97	One hour and half
100	One hour
102	45 minutes
105	30 minutes
107	22.5 minutes
110	15 minutes
115	7.5 minutes

LIST OF EQUIPMENTS



25T ECCENTRIC PRESS MACHINE	1 Piece
2.50 MT ABKANT PRESS – SELIM	2 Pieces
2.50 MT HYDROLIC ABKANT PRESS – DURMA	2 Pieces
RADIAL DRILLER – KITCHEN & WADE	1 Piece
3.00 MT ANGULAR CUTTING MACHINE – (INANLAR)	2 Pieces
2” PIPE BENDING MACHINE – IMAK	1 Piece
2500 x 9000 PLASMA CATTING MACHINE	1 Piece
MAGNET GLASS SUCTION MACHINE	2 Pieces
ARGON WELDING MACHINE	18 Pieces
POLISHING MACHINE	8 Pieces
VARIOUS TYPES OF TOOLS	–



Sertifika

CERTIFICATE

AY TEKNİK YAPI PASLANMAZ DEKORASYON LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ

PIRİPAŞA MAH. KALAYCI BAHÇE SK. NO: 51B BEYOĞLU/İSTANBUL/TÜRKİYE

ISO 9001:2015

Kapsam/Scope

ALTYAPI VE ÜSTYAPI İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT İŞLERİ

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPERSTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING
WORKS

Bu sertifika ile yukarıda adı geçen kuruluşun Kalite Yönetim Sistemi gerekliliklerini karşıladığı tasdik olunur.

This is to certify that the above mentioned Company meets the requirement of Quality Management System.

Belge NO / Certification Number	: MTS-15799
İlk Kayıt Tarihi / Date of Initial Reg.	: 21.11.2019
Basım Tarihi / Date of Certificate	: 21.11.2019
Geçerlilik Tarihi / Date of Expiry	: 20.11.2020
Yeniden Belgelendirme Tarihi / Date of Recertification	: 20.11.2022

Belgelendirme Müdürü / Certification Manager



SIGMACERT

ULUSLARARASI BELGELENDİRME
EĞİTİM VE TEST HİZMETLERİ LTD. ŞTİ.

Ostim Mahallesi 2239/1 Sokak No: 7/3
Tel: +90.312 385 08 85 Yenimahalle / ANKARA
belgelendirme@sigmacert.com.tr • www.sigmacert.com.tr



Sertifika

CERTIFICATE

AY TEKNİK YAPI PASLANMAZ DEKORASYON LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ

PİRİPAŞA MAH. KALAYCI BAHÇE SK. NO: 51B BEYOĞLU/İSTANBUL/TÜRKİYE

ISO 14001:2015

Kapsam/Scope

ALTYAPI VE ÜSTYAPI İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT İŞLERİ
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPERSTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING
WORKS

Bu sertifika ile yukarıda adı geçen kuruluşun Çevre Yönetim Sistemi gerekliliklerini karşıladığı tasdik olunur.

This is to certify that the above mentioned Company meets the requirement of Environmental Management System

Belge NO / Certification Number	: MTS-15800
İlk Kayıt Tarihi / Date of Initial Reg.	: 21.11.2019
Basım Tarihi / Date of Certificate	: 21.11.2019
Geçerlilik Tarihi / Date of Expiry	: 20.11.2020
Yeniden Belgelendirme Tarihi / Date of Recertification	: 20.11.2022

Belgelendirme Müdürü / Certification Manager



SIGMACERT

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Sertifika

CERTIFICATE

AY TEKNİK YAPI PASLANMAZ DEKORASYON LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ

PIRİPAŞA MAH. KALAYCI BAHÇE SK. NO: 51B BEYOĞLU/İSTANBUL/TÜRKİYE

OHSAS 18001:2007

Kapsam/Scope

ALTYAPI VE ÜSTYAPI İNŞAAT TAAHHÜT İŞLERİ

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPERSTRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING
WORKS

Bu sertifika ile yukarıda adı geçen kuruluşun İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Yönetim Sistemi gerekliliklerini karşıladığı tasdik olunur.

This is to certify that the above mentioned Company meets the requirement of Occupational Health & Safety Management System.

Belge NO / Certification Number	: MTS-15801
İlk Kayıt Tarihi / Date of Initial Reg.	: 21.11.2019
Basım Tarihi / Date of Certificate	: 21.11.2019
Geçerlilik Tarihi / Date of Expiry	: 20.11.2020
Yeniden Belgelendirme Tarihi / Date of Recertification	: 20.11.2022

Belgelendirme Müdürü / Certification Manager

SIGMACERT
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SOME UNIQUE PROJECTS



ANTALYA

EXPO OBSERVATION TOWER

ASHGABAT

OLYMPIC COMPLEX

BAKU

BUDDHA RESTAURANT

GARANTİ BANK

TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS

ISTANBUL

3RD AIRPORT

MEDIPOL

MEGA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

ANTALYA

EXPO OBSERVATION TOWER



ANTALYA

EXPO OBSERVATION TOWER



ASHGABAT OLYMPIC COMPLEX



ASHGABAT OLYMPIC COMPLEX



BAKU BUDDHA RESTAURANT



BAKU

BUDDHA RESTAURANT



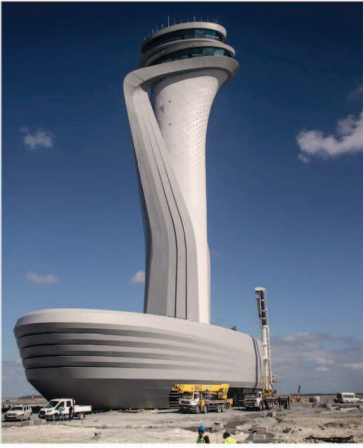
GARANTİ BANK TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS



GARANTİ BANK TECHNOLOGY CAMPUS



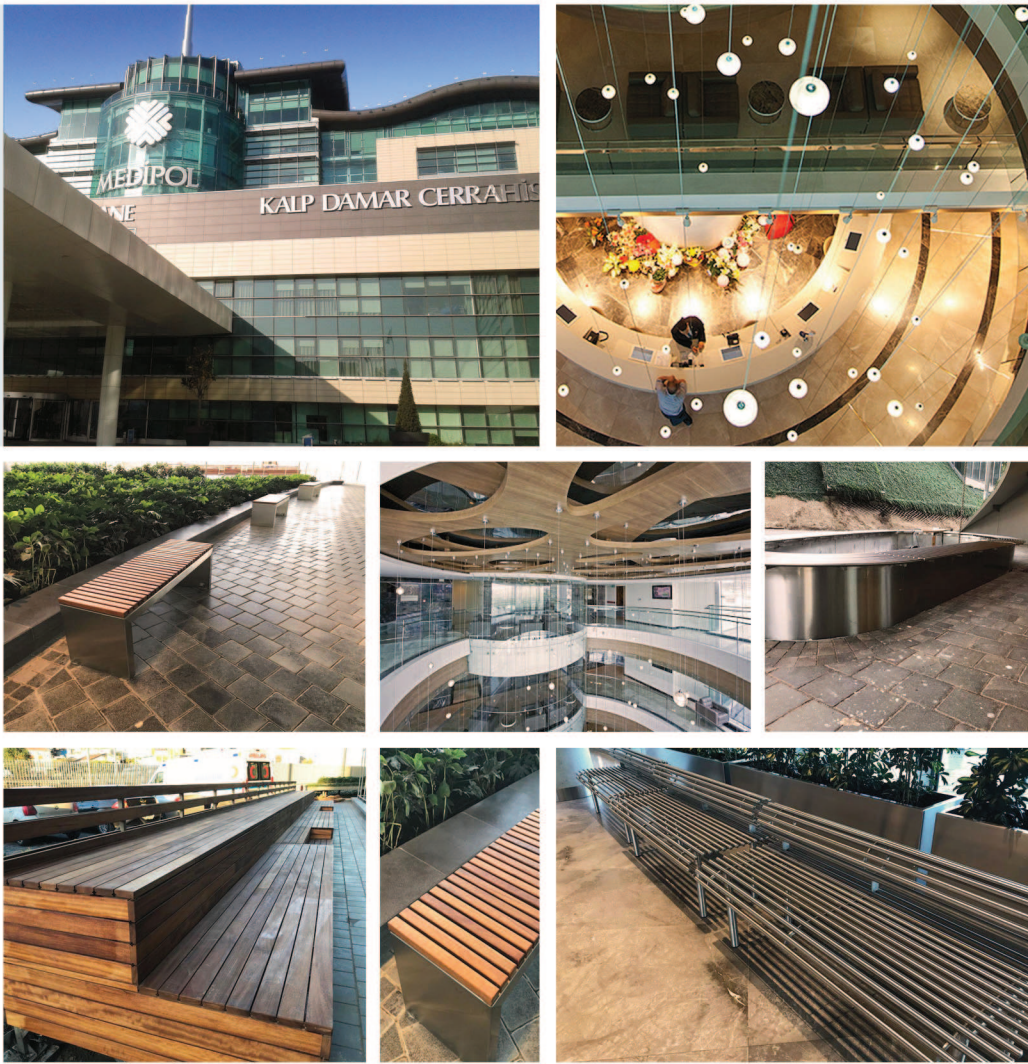
ISTANBUL 3RD AIRPORT



ISTANBUL 3RD AIRPORT



MEDIPOL MEGA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL



MEDIPOL

MEGA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL



TECHNICAL
CONSTRUCTION

AY YAPI

