



EDREMIT GEOTHERMAL PROJECT DOCUMENT

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM (CDM-PDD)

Title of Project Activity	Edremit Geothermal Space Heating Project
Version number of document	01
Project Participant	Project Owner / Developer: Edremit Geothermal Inc.
Host Party	Turkey
Selected methodology	AM0072 - Large-scale Methodology - Fossil Fuel Displacement by Geothermal Resources for Space Heating *
Version	03.0
Sectoral scope(s):	01
Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions	45,140.33 tCO₂ /year

*Tool 02: Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality v06.0

Tool 05: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation v02.0

Tool to calculate project or leakage CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion V02.0 EB41 report Annex 11 is used.



CONTENT

- A. General description of project activity
- B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology
- C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period

Annex 1: The official docs of Edremit Geothermal



SECTION A. General description of project activity

A.1 Title of the project activity:

EDREMIT GEOTHERMAL SPACE HEATING PROJECT (GS 5524)
Project Design Document under GS Version 2.2 VER

A.2 Description of the project activity:

Edremit Geothermal Inc. has carried out its operations to generate heat from geothermal energy for space heating in buildings since 2005. The existing system of Edremit Geothermal is located in Edremit District, approximately 87 km to Balıkesir Province of the Republic of Türkiye. The geothermal space heating system still provides its services on space heating to the urban area of 520.000 m². It exploits 6.3 million m³ of geothermal water annually from 10 new wells, with re-injection of returned water to only-one well by heating exchangers (for each building) with 6.000m transmission lines and 38.000 m of supply pipelines. The geothermal heat system is supplying heat to various parts of Edremit District with a total rated capacity of 19.8 MWth. This will cover 25 % of total heating demand of Edremit District.

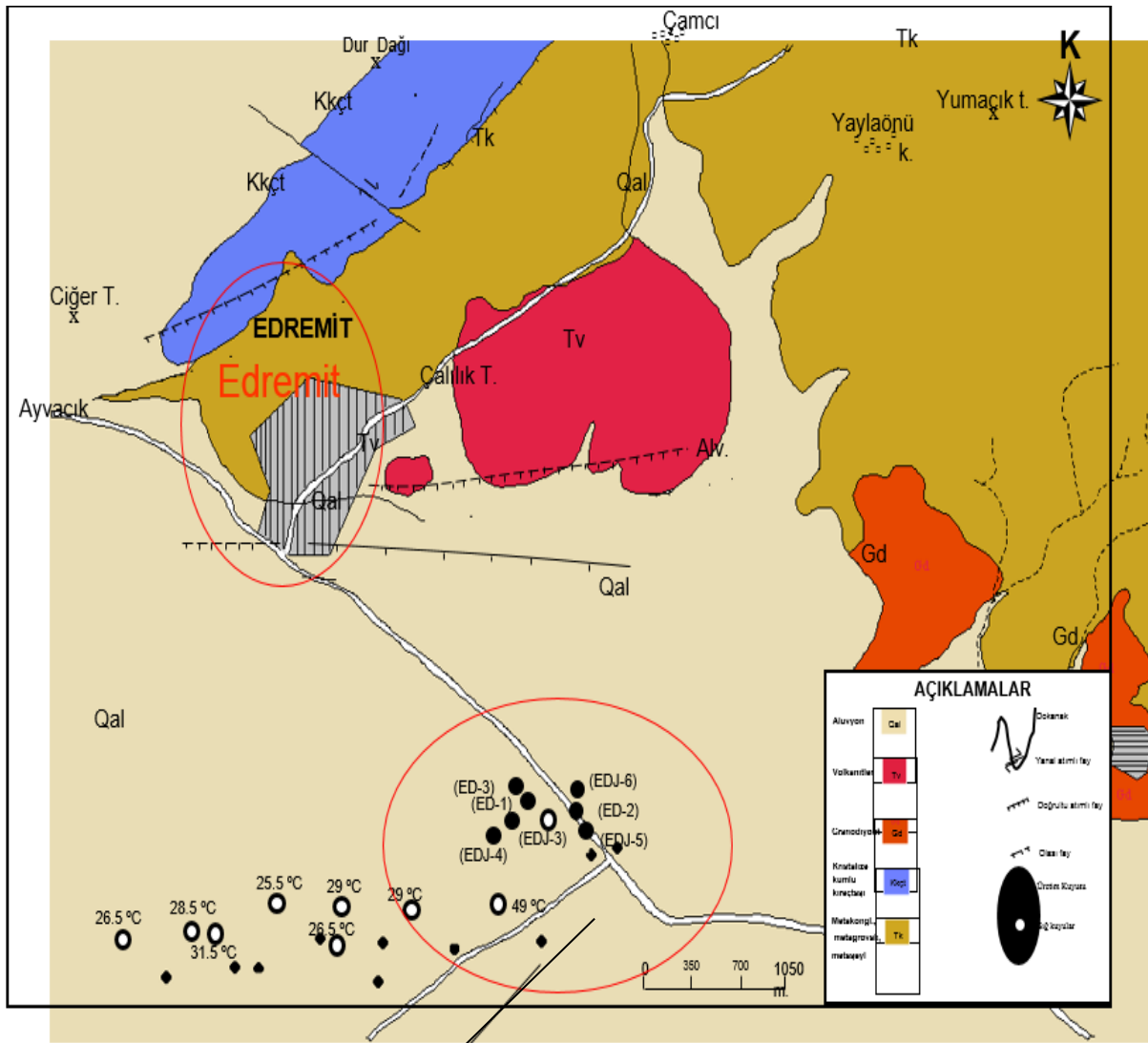
The geothermal conditions in Edremit District indicate water temperatures from 42-52 °C. Given the relatively low temperature ranges, providing “the sustainability of geothermal space heating”, and not power production, would be the most suitable use of the thermal resource available. For approximately ten years, Edremit Geothermal Inc. has provided the maximum sustainable heating services at the low temperature ranges mentioned above. The project is divided into two zones. The first phase of the project in Zone 1 has been completed and is equal with 3.000 HE which corresponds 11.42 to MWth. The second phase of the project in Zone 2 is equal with 4000 HE which corresponds to 15.23 MWth. The project’s total heating capacity has been determined as 7.500 HE (household-equivalent) which corresponds to 28.56 MWth. Operations and services are still carried out with 5.200 HE which corresponds to 19.8 MWth. New users will be integrated to the system to be able to reach the desirable capacity within the scope of the second phase.

The main purpose of the project is expanding its operations and improving the energy efficiency of the existing wells and geothermal space heating services by the addition of extra geothermal wells and a pumping station to the system which will provide continuous heat and hot water to the residential, commercial and institutional buildings by replacing fossil fuel systems in the area of Edremit District. In addition that, it is essential for us to ensure the best practice and make a measurable impact on sustainable development in the field of geothermal space heating.

The project activity also aims to supply hot water and make an economic contribution to a greenhouse project which includes the practices on “seed-treatment experiments” as well as supplying services to greenhouses for agricultural use.

The project activity also contributes to make Edremit District “smoke free” by eliminating coal boilers that currently provide the space heating in the mentioned area. Other uses of geothermal hot water include public institutions, hot spring baths and medical & health care treatment facilities. The avoided use of coal results in the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from business as usual trends in the province, and contributes to the climate change mitigation activities of the Republic of Türkiye. Local stakeholders are always supportive and willing to contribute the project activity because they have realized the existing geothermal space heating services as a sound solution to the current air pollution situation.

Edremit Geothermal Space Heating Project (7500 HE)



Geothermal Wells

Figure 1: Geological Map of the Project

The Table below indicates geothermal wells of the existing project.

WELLS	DRILLING DATE	INITIAL TEMPERATURES (°C)
ED-1	2000	60
ED-2	2001	47
ED-3	2001	59
EDJ-2	2007	55
EDJ-3	2005	59
EDJ-4	2005	49
EDJ-5	2006	59
EDJ-5	2013	55
EDJ-6	2009	60
EDJ-7	2006	59
EDJ-8	2007	59
EDJ-8	2012	56
EDJ-9	2010	35
EDJ-10	2010	55
EDJ-11	2012	63
EDJ-12	2013	25

Table 1: The List of geothermal wells

EDREMIT GEOTHERMAL SPACE HEATING SYSTEM FLOW DIAGRAM

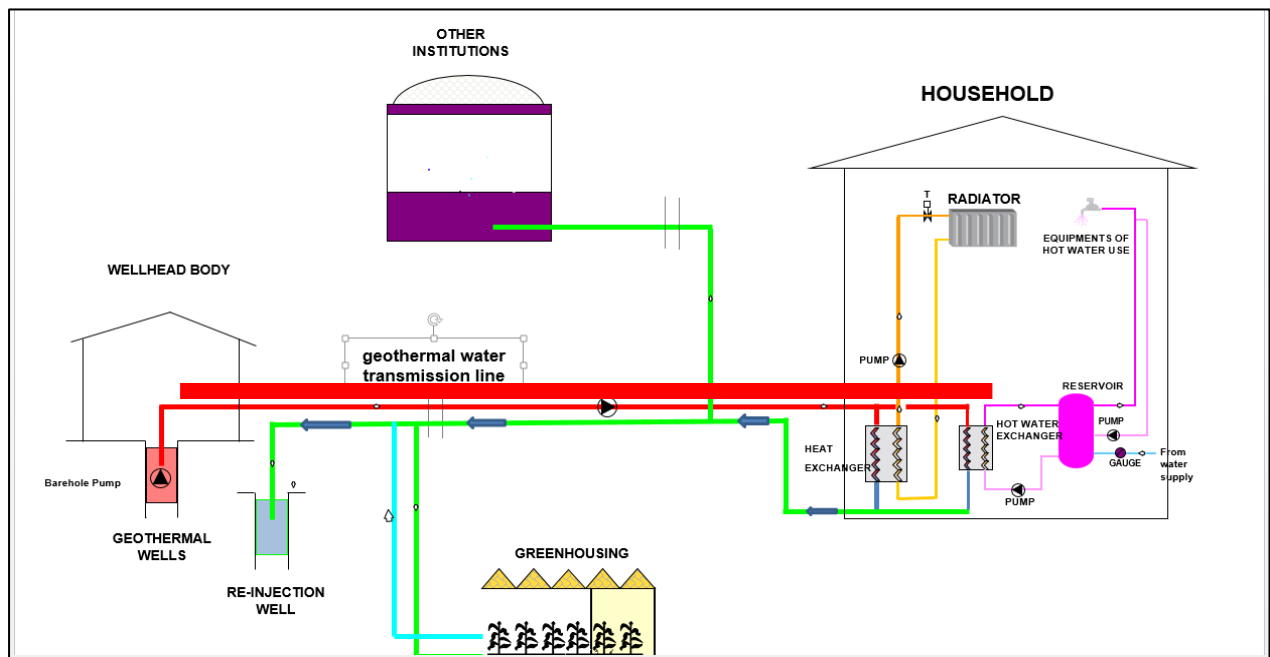


Figure 2. Flow Diagram of the heating system



**Edremit Geothermal Space Heating Project
Milestones and Timeline / Rehabilitation Activities**

Project Activity	Finished or Actual Action	Start and Finish Date	Planned Action	Planned Date
Zone 1 (3000 HE) Heating Service	Finished Action	2005 – 2009	×	×
Zone 2 (7500 HE) Heating Service	2200 HE Heating Service Finished Action		+2300 HE Heating Service Planned Action	2016 – 2019
Retrofitting Current Wells	Finished Action -Well EDJ 3 and Well EDJ 8 revised	2016		
1 st New Well Drilling*	Actual Action	2017	New well drilling	June -2017 On testing
2 nd New Well Drilling*	Actual Action	2017	New well drilling	September-2017
Pumping System	Finished Action	28 th Dec, 2015 January, 2016	Maintenance and Repair Act.	Annual Activity-2017
Retrofitting pipeline	Actual Action	2016	Maintenance and Repair Act.	Annual Activity-2017
Re-injection Completion Activities	Actual Action	After field research-2017		
2 re-injection wells in total (Zone1-Zone2)	Actual Action	After field research-2017	2 re-injection wells	2018-2019
Other Technical equipment	Actual Action -Heat exchangers and pumps -Valves and ancillary equipment	2017	If required	Annual Activity
Technical services	Actual Action** Field Research	March 2017	On the second feasibility for rehabilitation	At the end of May, field research will be finished.

Table 2. Milestones of the rehabilitation activities

* New well drilling area will be mentioned in Annex3, Non-Technical Project Information.

**According to new field research results, new well drilling and adding re-injection wells has been proposed by 2018 and 2019.

A.3. Project participants:

Party involved (host) indicates a host Party	Private and/or public entity project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant
Turkiye	Project Owner / Developer: Edremit Geothermal Inc.	No

A.4. Technical description of the project activity:

A.4.1. Location of the project activity:

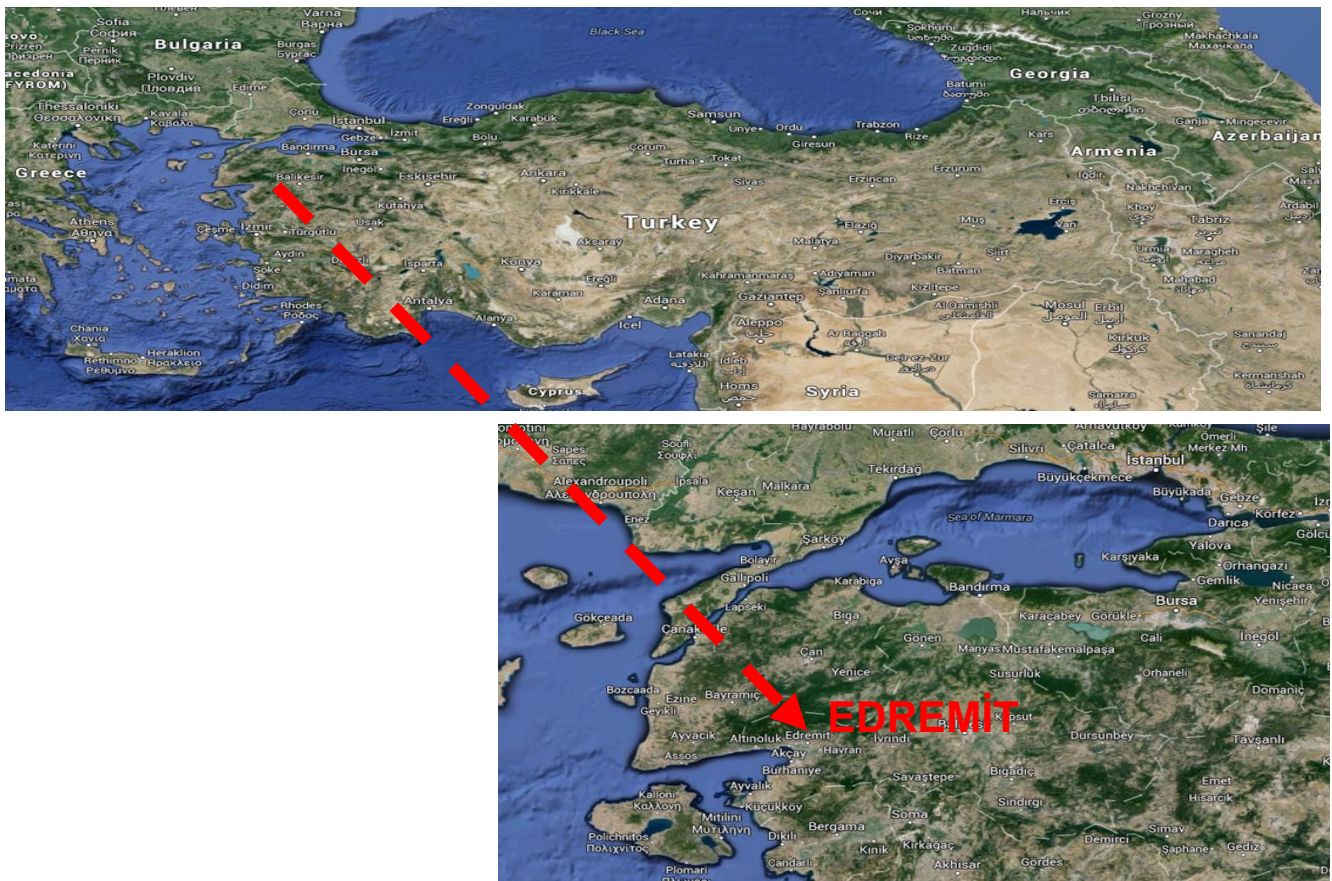


Figure 3: Project Location on Turkiye Map

A.4.1.1. Host Party (ies):

Host country is Türkiye.

A.4.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

Edremit, Balıkesir Province is located in the western Turkey in the Aegean Region.

A.4.1.3. City/Town/Community etc.:

Edremit town is located within the boundaries of Balıkesir Province.

A.4.1.4. Detail of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this project activity (maximum one page):

Edremit District, BALIKESİR Province
(39°35'56.35"N; 27°01'19.67"E)

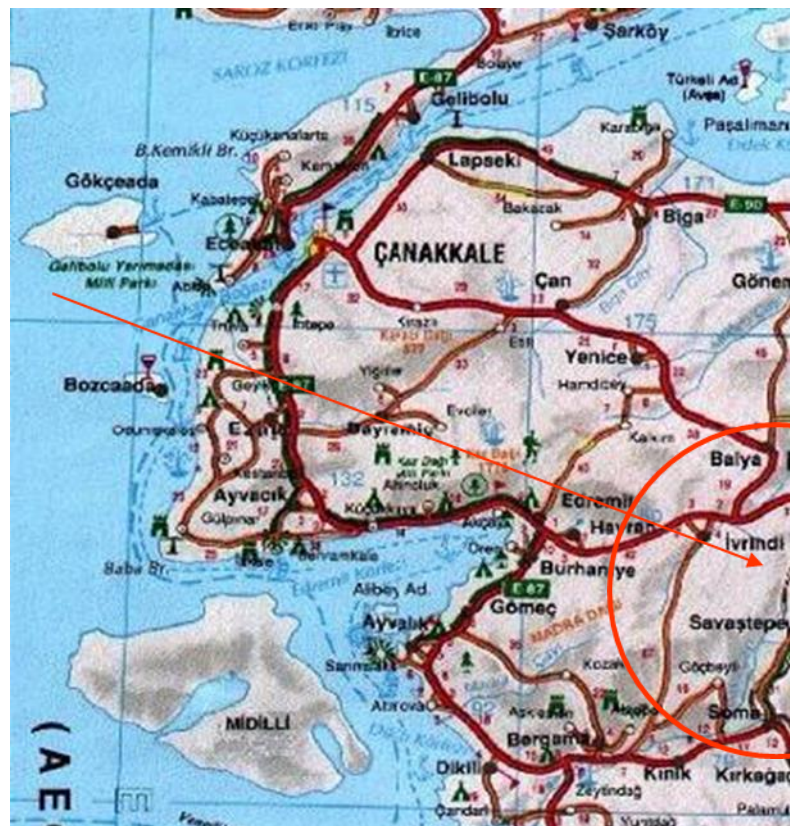


Figure 4: Project location

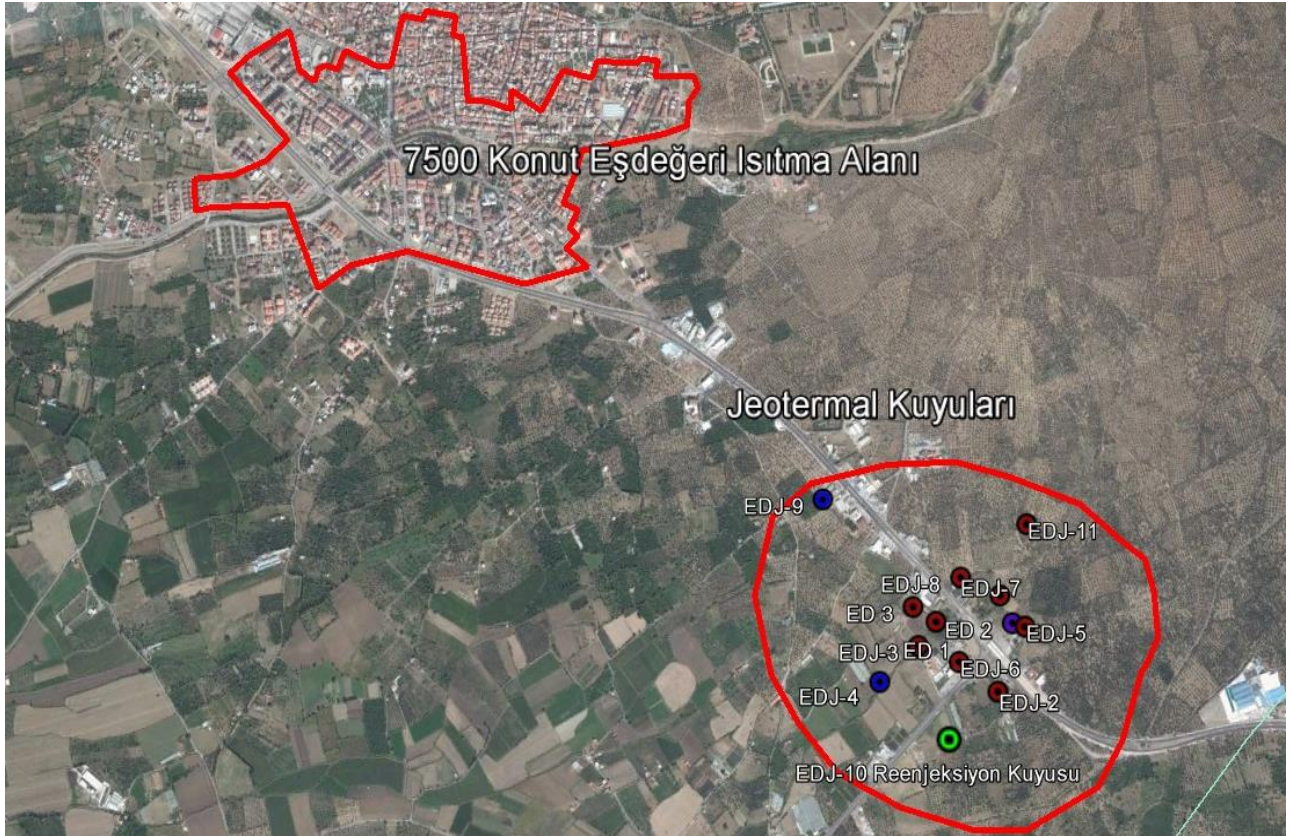


Figure 5: Geothermal Area and Heating District

A.4.2. Category (ies) of project activity:

The project falls under sectoral scope 1: Energy industries and (renewable / non-renewable). The project intends to use a proposed methodology entitled “AM0072- Fossil Fuel Displacement by Geothermal Resources for Space Heating”.

A.4.3. Technology employed/to be employed by the project activity:

Within the scope of the existing system, geothermal water provided from geothermal area (geothermal wells) is being sent to the heat exchangers directly which are located under the buildings in the heating field. At each heated building; thermal water storage tanks, heat exchangers, water knockout drums, circulation pumps etc. are installed. The system is designed for the indirect use of geothermal water to avoid geothermal corrosion. Because the extracted water is not highly corrosive, use of titanium is unnecessary in heat exchangers. Clean water is used in the secondary system that is directly into the homes of the end users of heat. Thus normal steel can be used in all other system components in direct contact with clean water. Key to the spatial heating system however is insulation. From the insulation material available from experiences in other parts of the world, it is possible to achieve a temperature decrease of only 0.1 °C. In compliance with existing legislation, re-injection wells are used in the project activity. Spent geothermal water with decreased temperatures are re-injected into the geothermal reservoir.



This ‘recirculation’ guarantees the long-term sustainability of the geothermal resource. Re-injection keeps reservoir pressure and eliminates pollution by the chemical composition of geothermal water. Moreover, re-injection prevents water from decreasing in the geothermal resource. This indicates that the project is environmentally safe and technologically sound from a sustainable development perspective.

A.4.4 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

The table below shows the estimated amount of emissions reduction over the crediting period.

Year	Estimation of annual emission reductions in tones of CO₂ e
2016	45,140.33
2017	45,140.33
2018	45,140.33
2019	45,140.33
2020	45,140.33
2021	45,140.33
2022	45,140.33
Total estimated reductions (tCO₂ e)	315,982.31
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average of the estimated reductions over the crediting period (tCO₂ e)	45,140.33*

Table 2: Estimated annual GHG reduction

A.4.5. Public funding of the project activity:

No public funding is used in the project activity.

SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology

B.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the project activity:

AM0072 Large Scale Methodology- “Fossil Fuel Displacement by Geothermal Resources for Space Heating”.

Edremit Geothermal Inc. still provides space heating services from geothermal energy since 2005. Zone 1 has been completed. Within the scope of the second zone, new users will be integrated to the system to be able to reach the desirable capacity. Project Developer, Edremit Geothermal Inc. is planning to expand its operations and improve the energy efficiency of the existing wells and heating services by the addition of extra geothermal wells and a pumping station to the system (Energy industries and (renewable / non-renewable). Within this scope, the project intends to use a proposed methodology entitled “AM0072- Fossil Fuel Displacement by Geothermal Resources for Space Heating”).

AM0072 methodology; is a kind of a centralized geothermal heat supply system for space heating in buildings. The geothermal heat supply system can be a new system in new buildings, the replacement of existing fossil fuel systems or the addition of extra geothermal wells to an existing system.

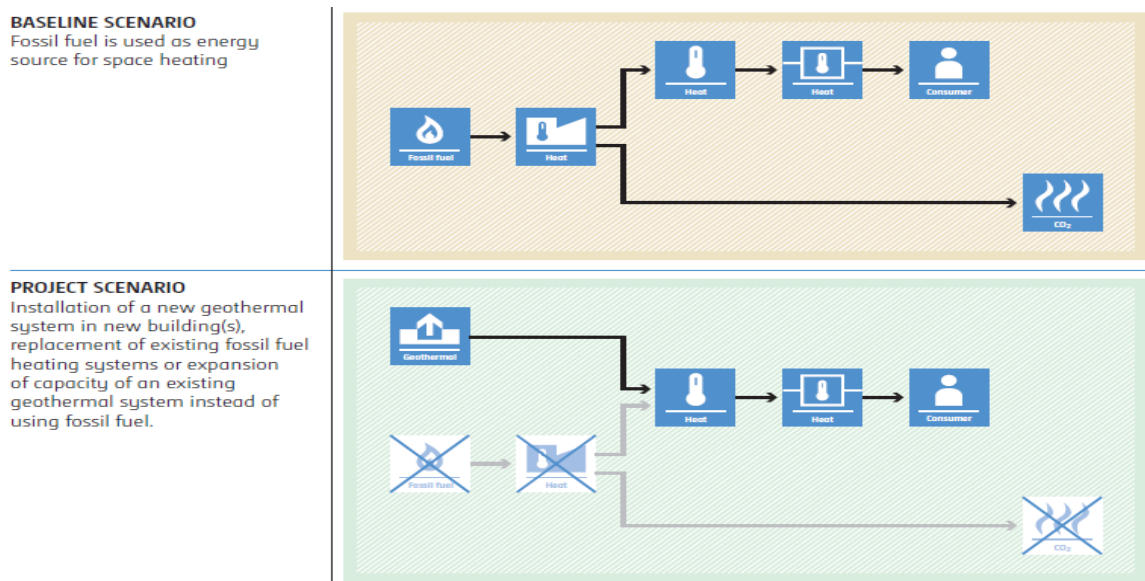


Figure 6: AM0072 Project Scenarios

B.2. Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to the project activity:

The condition under which this methodology is applicable is as follows:

- (1) —The geographical extent of the project boundary can be clearly established, in terms of the location of buildings connected to existing heating systems and new buildings to be constructed that will use geothermal heat, in the case of expansion of existing facilities, the location and capacity of existing geothermal wells, and heating system infrastructure can be clearly identified



- (2)—Project use geothermal resources for centralized and/or decentralized space-heating system of residential areas, commercial areas and/or public areas.

Geothermal resources in Edremit Geothermal Area are used for space heating for various construction systems within Edremit District.

- (3) Current use of fossil fuel(s) for space heating is partially or completely replaced by heat drawn from geothermal water.

Space heating was provided by fossil fuel through coal fired boilers and decentralized heating stoves. These forms of space heating technology was displaced by the project activity ie. no coal fired boilers and coal heat stoves are being utilized within the boundary of the project activity.

- (4)

The methodology is applicable for installing new heating systems in new buildings and replacing existing fossil fuel space heating systems. Current use of fossil fuel(s) for space heating is partially or completely replaced by heat drawn from geothermal water, in the case of expansion of existing facilities the methodology is applicable to expanding the existing geothermal heating system

The project activity shall not include the area where there is no space heating system that can be replaced by the geothermal heat.

Related to applicability condition (2), the project activity shall be implemented within boundaries of Edremit District which is known for its use of coal boilers and heat stoves for space heating requirements.

- 5)

The installed heat capacity may increase as a result of the project activity. But this increase is limited to 10 per cent of the previous existing capacity; otherwise a new baseline scenario has to be determined for the new capacity

One or more geothermal wells feed into a substation k which may or may not have a heat exchange system. The substation controls and monitors heat coming from the geothermal wells and feeding to the end-use spaces.

Geothermal water provided from geothermal wells is being sent to the heat exchangers directly which are located under the buildings in the heating field; to the end-use spaces.

- 6)

All fossil fuel heat-only boiler(s) used in the baseline must operate to supply the heat to the district heating system which is only used for heating of buildings and/or hot tap water supply in the residential and/or commercial sector, but not for industrial processes;

The heat supplied by the project activity does not cover whole heat demand of the supplied area. This shall be demonstrated that the historical demand is much larger than the supplied heat by the project activity. This shall be demonstrated for centralized space heating system(s) and the sum of the decentralized space heating equipment(s), respectively, if relevant.

From historic data for Xiong County, current space heating demand is 2,500,000 m². This demand is met by a mix of fossil fuel and geothermal space heating systems. The project will provide heat for 1,650,000m² of space while current geothermal space heating provides heat for 430,000m² including the suburbs of Xiong County. This comes to a total of 2,080,000m² heat to

be provided by geothermal heat which is below the current demand of 2,500,000m² of heat.

This therefore satisfies the above applicability condition.

M2 leri ekle

The results satisfy the above applicability condition.

7) The use of GHG emitting refrigerants is not permitted under this methodology.

B.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary

Heat supplied to end-users of construction type *m* will be measured continuously at substation *k* as part of the monitoring plan. Figure 7 below defines the project boundaries and indicates substation *k* (heat exchanger under the building) as the primary point of measurement for monitoring parameters.

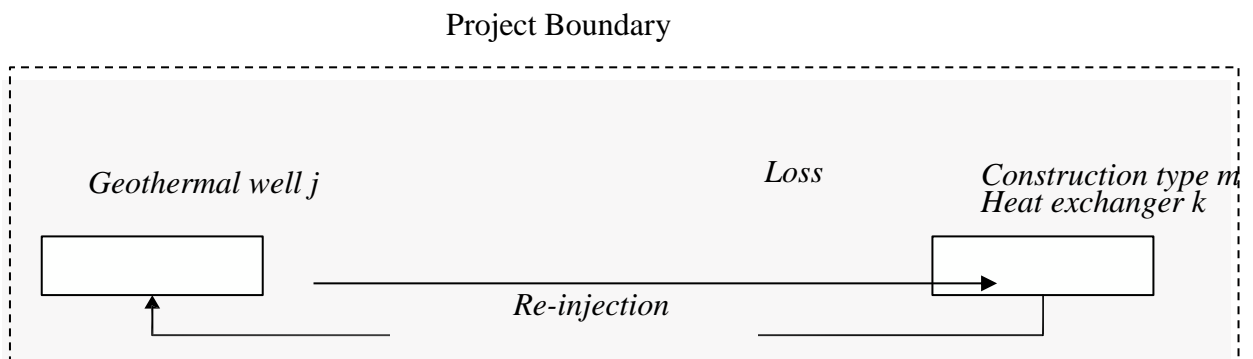


Figure 7: Project Boundary

The spatial extent of the project boundary includes:

- the site of geothermal heat extraction including, geothermal wells, re-injection wells, pumps, geothermal water storage tanks etc.
- centralized heating systems, including pipes, heat exchangers, buildings that are connected to the geothermal heating system;

decentralized heating equipment, including fossil fuel fired stoves etc.

Emissions sources included or excluded in accounting calculation

	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification / Explanation
<i>Baseline</i>	Fossil Fuel Used for space heating	CO ₂	Yes	Main emission source
		CH ₄	No	Minor source. Neglected for simplicity and conservativeness.
		N ₂ O	No	Minor source. Neglected for simplicity and conservativeness.
		CO ₂	Yes	Can be an emission source.

geothermal extraction / operations	CH ₄	No	Minor source
	N ₂ O	No	Minor source
Fuel used for geothermal extraction / operations	CO ₂	No	
	CH ₄	No	
	N ₂ O	No	
Fugitive emissions from geothermal resource extraction	CO ₂	No	Low temperature ranges
	CH ₄	No	
	N ₂ O	No	

Contribution of the project activity to sustainable development:

Energy and economic benefits

- Increase the efficiency of the thermal plant which utilizes low quality domestic coal.
- Contribute in improving energy security of Turkey and reduce energy dependency via increased energy efficiency.

Environmental and health benefits

- Improving air quality: Coal, being the main source for residential heating during winter months, causes significant air quality problems. The project is helping and will help improving coal use by the individual households and thus improve the air quality.
- Contribute into reducing health problems due to low air quality.

Social benefits

- Improving the living conditions of the locals: The project is providing and will provide continuous hot water to the beneficiaries which will contribute in improving the conditions of the residents. The necessity to handle coal ash will be removed.

B.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario:

The baseline scenario for the proposed project activity has been identified using the "Combined tool to identify the baseline and demonstrate additionality", adopted in the methodology AM0072.

Building categorization

Buildings are categorized in line with the methodology as follows;

Existing buildings/sub-area: Within the scope of the existing system, during the project activity, geothermal water provided from geothermal area (geothermal wells) is being sent to the heat exchangers directly which are located under the existing buildings in the heating field. At each heated building; thermal water storage tanks, heat exchangers, water knockout drums, circulation pumps etc. are installed. Recently constructed buildings (i.e. built after the start of the project activity either next to existing buildings or in place of a demolished building) that are connected to network, replace old boiler houses, supplying to existing isolated heat distribution network, should be treated as existing buildings.



New buildings/sub-area: Buildings in a part of the area, during the project activity that will be constructed after the start of the rehabilitation of the project. These are buildings constructed in an area which prior to project activity did not have any heat distribution network.

First category of the building is the subject of the proposed rehabilitation project and also the second category of buildings is planned to add during rehabilitation activities.

The total number of households in Edremit is 37.500 where the pilot number of households is 7.500. Coal is the main fuel source deployed for residential heating in Edremit.

Lack of sufficient space to accommodate a boiler and to deposit sufficient coal to run the system have been the major handicaps against expanding heating applications, besides, the necessity to adjust the chimney stack or the need to employ a personnel responsible for the daily maintenance of it. The space heating system is considered to be one of the cleanest, cheapest and most viable systems for the users, as it will help reduce energy bills of the end-users over all, does not require any dedicated operator by each building, nor it takes up too much space.

Residential type of heating practice is mostly relying on coal combustion in Edremit. Besides its high cost around the area, the calorific value of fossil fuel is considerably low which causes low efficiency combustion and serious air pollution problems. Successful rehabilitation activities of Zone 1 and implementation of Zone 2 of the project is expected to reduce about 37.500 tonnes of coal. Coal consumption of the district is given in the table below.

District	Number of Households	Consumed tonnes of coal
Edremit	37500	187500

Table 3. Coal Consumption for Edremit

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

Step 1: Identification of alternative scenarios

Step 1a. Define alternative scenarios to the proposed project activity

The methodology requires identification of all alternative scenarios that are available to the project participants and that provide outputs or services (i.e. heat supply) with comparable quality as the proposed CDM project activity. For the purpose of identifying relevant alternative scenarios, below table is an overview of other technologies or practices used for generation of heat that have been implemented prior to the start of the project activity or are currently underway in the relevant geographical area.

Alternative	Description	Applicability to the project	Included for further consideration
1	Introduction of a new integrated district heating system(s) connected by a new primary network:		



A	The proposed project activity undertaken without being registered as a CDM project activity.	This is an applicable scenario to the proposed project in terms of rehabilitation and implementation however the project is not considered as economically feasible as demonstrated in the financial additionality of the project.	Yes
B	The introduction of a new district heating system, but with a different configuration for heat generation;	Introducing a new system with different configuration in Edremit District is not considered as practical scenario as the existence of Edremit Geothermal sources. In addition, the district has no natural gas connection.	
C	The introduction of another district heating system.	The district has no natural gas connection yet.	No
2	Continued operation or rehabilitation of an existing [isolated] district heating network(s) (both existing and new buildings can be connected to an existing network) or establishment of a new [isolated] district heating network(s) (for new buildings) covering all buildings within the project boundary without the introduction of a primary heating network. Such [isolated] district heating network(s) employ the following technologies:		
	Coal fired boilers in boiler houses, supplying several buildings through a small heat distribution network;	NA	No
	Natural gas fired boilers in boiler houses, supplying several buildings through a small heat distribution network;	NA	No
	Oil fired boilers in boiler houses, supplying several buildings through a small heat	NA	No



	distribution network;		
	Small decentralized cogeneration plants;	NA	No
	Renewable energy sources, such as biomass or solar thermal collectors, connected to a small heat distribution network	NA	No
3	Continued use or introduction of building isolated heating networks using:		
	Coal fired boilers for individual buildings;	This is the baseline scenario which represents the emissions that would occur in the absence of the proposed project activity and based on which the emission reductions are calculated. This scenario is deemed to reasonably represent the most likely alternative scenario to project implementation.	Yes
	Natural gas fired boilers for individual buildings;	N/A. No gas distribution is available in the district nor is underway.	No
	Oil fired boilers for individual buildings.	N/A. There is no oil utilization in the district, thus, oil is not included in the alternative scenarios. Oil is not considered as an alternative fuel to coal due to lack of infrastructure and rapid change in prices.	No
4	Continued use or introduction of individual heat supply solutions:		
A	Coal fired stoves for individual apartments;	This is the baseline scenario which represents the emissions that would occur in the	



		absence of the proposed project activity and based on which the emission reductions are calculated. This scenario is deemed to reasonably represent the most likely alternative scenario to project implementation.	
B	Natural gas fired stoves for individual apartments;	N/A. No gas distribution is available in the district.	
C	Oil fired stoves for individual apartments;	There is no oil utilization in the district, thus, oil is not included in the alternative scenarios. Oil is not considered as an alternative fuel to coal due to lack of infrastructure and rapid change in prices.	
D	Electricity (e.g. off-peak storage heating);	The cost of individual electricity space heating will be too expensive compared to coal, thus, it is not considered as a realistic alternative to the project scenario.	No
E	Individual heating devices using renewable energy sources, e.g. solar thermal collectors;	This option is not considered economically feasible compared to the project scenario as household-scale renewable energy systems are very costly and not fully commercialized.	No
F	Individual heating devices using non-renewable biomass.	This option is not feasible as the resources around is not sufficient and there is strict regulations on the extraction of forest-products by individuals.	No



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Table 4. Assessment of alternative scenarios to the proposed project activity

Outcome of Step 1a:

According to the assessment as above, three realistic and credible alternative scenarios are identified as follows:

- 1(a). The proposed project activity undertaken without being registered as a CDM project activity;
- 3(a). Coal fired boilers for individual buildings;
- 4(a). Coal fired stoves for individual apartments.

Scenario 1 (a) is proved not be economically feasible in the investment analysis below.

Scenarios 3(a) and 4(a) are considered as the baseline scenarios.

Step 1b: Consistency with applicable laws and regulations

Edremit Geothermal Space Heating Project is only a rehabilitation project and it is coordinated with Edremit Municipality within the scope of legal obligations. The environmental system is encouraged by the legal or local authorities. All of the permission is taken and there are no regulatory obligations or subsidy system for expansion and rehabilitation of geothermal heating project. As per the applied methodology the alternatives should be in compliance with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements, even if these laws and regulations have objectives other than GHG reductions, e.g. to mitigate local air pollution.

Based on these criteria, the selected alternative scenarios are subject to the regulations below:

- Regulation of Controlling Air Pollution Caused by Heating *
- Assessment and Management of Air Quality Regulation **

Outcome of Step 1b:

Both two scenarios indicated above are identified as realistic and credible scenarios which are consistent with relevant applicable laws and regulations in Turkey.

Step 2: Investment analysis

The investment analysis has been done in order to make an economic and financial evaluation of the project with and without the revenue from the sale of VERs. The analysis may not be sufficient enough due to the project is not a new project; it is only a rehabilitation project. In this scope, the financial analysis can only include the working capital, not the capital investment details. However, no ODA is available in Turkey for financing of this type of projects, thus, the project will be realised with 100% equity.

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method

“Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality” identifies three options for the investment analysis which are:

- Simple Cost Analysis;
- Investment Comparison Analysis;
- Benchmark Analysis.

Since the proposed project generates economic benefits from sales of hot water and heating services, the simple cost analysis is not applicable. Also, since the only remaining alternative to



the proposed project other than the proposed project activity undertaken without being registered as a CDM project activity, is the baseline scenario, no alternative investment options are available. Thus, it has been decided to use benchmark analysis for evaluation of the project investment.

	Unit	Data Value
Installed Capacity	MWth	19.9
Income tax rate	%	20
Depreciation	Years	25 years for electromechanical equipment 40 years for other facilities
Exchange rate	€ / \$	1.09
Heat sales unit price	\$ Cents/100 m ²	43 (monthly payment)
Expected VERs price	\$/ tons CO _{2e}	5.7
Operation & Maintenance Cost	\$/Year	605.521,695

*Regulation of Controlling Air Pollution Caused by Heating

<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.7265&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=Is%C4%B1nma>

** Assessment and Management of Air Quality Regulation

<http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.12188&sourceXmlSearch=&Mevz>

Sub-step 2b: Option III. Apply benchmark analysis

It has not been possible to extract dedicated-IRR value for heating projects in Turkey. Thus, for the benchmark analysis 40% IRR figure for energy efficiency projects defined by the World Bank Report22* (May, 2009) has been intended to use, however the investment of the project which is a

required figure for the IRR calculation could not be included due to its retroactive date of this rehabilitation project. The heat sale tariff is determined as monthly 43\$ for 100 cm² household.

Sub-step 2c: Calculation and comparison of financial indicators

Equity IRR has been calculated according to the tool as stated in the applied methodology. “Guidelines on Assessment of Investment Analysis” version 5.0 has been followed. As clearly mentioned in the guidelines, length of the analysis period has been determined as 30 years even though the crediting period can be a maximum of ten years as per the applied methodology.

For the proposed project, IRR has been calculated as -21% in the absence of carbon revenues taking into account there is no capital investment included to the analysis due to the nature of the project. As mentioned above the project is only a rehabilitation project and monthly income is a kind of investment for the company. The capital investment had been done in 2005, 11 years before the rehabilitation project began. Monthly payments are fixed.

The project does not use any bank loans. When the carbon revenues with a unit price of 5.7\$/t are included in the cash flow, the project can reach the level of fulfilling the expenses of rehabilitation operations and the heat generation potential of the Edremit Geothermal will be more than enough for meeting the heating demand of all residential buildings. Carbon revenues have a significant effect in this respect in terms of sustainability and rehabilitation of the existing project.

Sub-step 2d - Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis has not been carried out due to the lack of capital investment for the rehabilitation of the existing project. The investment of the project was made in 2005. The applied project is only a rehabilitation project.

*World Bank Report (May, 2009) , p 81

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/112271468311114629/pdf/468080PAD0P112101Official0Use0Only1.pdf>

Outcome of Step 2:

VER revenues will improve the financial indicators of the Project remarkably.

Step 3. Barrier analysis

This step is not applied as the additionality is demonstrated in previous steps.

Step 4: Common practice analysis

The “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”, version 07.0.0, requires the proposed projects to apply common practice analysis if “the proposed project type (e.g. technology or practice) has already diffused in the relevant sector and region”.

The proposed project is diffused neither in the region nor in Turkey. It will be the effective implementation of such project at this scale in the region. Thus, common practice analysis is not applicable for the proposed project.

B.6. Emission reductions

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices

Proposed project activity is only a rehabilitation of the Edremit Space Heating system by using geothermal sources. According to the applicable methodology AM0072 (version 03.0), the identified baseline situation is the continuation of using coal in small heat only boilers for residential heating purposes. Therefore, the baseline emissions are CO₂ emissions from small coal fired boilers.

Emission reductions from the proposed project can be calculated based on the AM0072. To calculate the emission reductions the equation below is applied:

$$BE_y = \sum_i (HS_{i,y}^{BL}) \times EF_{CO_2,i} / \eta_{BL,i}$$

BE_y = The baseline emissions from heat displaced by the project activity during the year y (t CO₂e/yr)

$EF_{CO_2,i}$ = The CO₂ emission factor per unit of energy of the fuel of technology i that would have been used in the baseline heating technology in (t CO₂/TJ).



$\eta_{BL,i}$ = The net thermal efficiency of the heating technology i using fossil fuel that would have been used in the absence of the project activity

$HS_{i,y}^{BL}$ = The net output of heat generated by the baseline heat supply system using the technology i1 measured at the end point of the heat facility, during the year y (TJ/yr)

$$\begin{aligned} BE_y &= 3450 \text{ kg} \times 44/12 \times 0,4735 / 0,69 \\ &= 8.680.83 \text{ kgCO}_2/\text{yr} \\ &= 5000 \times 4157 \text{ kcal} \\ &= 20.785.000 \text{ kcal} / 860 \text{ kcal} \\ &= \mathbf{24.168.60 \text{ kw/yr}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Emission factor per unit of energy} \\ &= 8680.83/24.168.60 \\ &= \mathbf{0.3591 \text{ kgCo}_2/\text{yr}} \end{aligned}$$

Net heat energy **24.168,60 kw/yr** , **0,3591 kg CO2/KW** emission factor per unit of energy

Average instant debit is 453 lt/sec, net heating value is 52 °C.

$$\begin{aligned} Q_t &= m.c.Dt & HSY &= 86.801.8 \text{ MW/yr} \\ &= 200 \times 3600 \times 52 - 40^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 8.640.000 \text{ kcal/h} \times 24 \times 30 \times 12 \\ &= 74.649.600.000 \text{ kcal/yr} \\ &= 86.801.860 \text{ kw/yr} \end{aligned}$$

And;

0,1°C the heating loss is counted;

$$\begin{aligned} 0,1^\circ\text{C the heating loss} &= 200 \times 3600 \times 0,1 \\ &= 72.000 \text{ kcal} \times 24 \times 30 \times 12 \\ &= 723.348.8 \text{ kw/yr} & \text{Loss}^{PJ}_y &= 723 \text{ mw/yr} \end{aligned}$$

Equation3:

$$(HS_y \times DF_y) - (Loss^{PJ}_y \times f_{BL:PJ,y}) = \sum_i HS_{i,y}^{BL} - Loss_y^{BL}$$

DF_y = Discount factor for calculation of geothermal extraction that results from CDM (fraction)

$f_{BL:PJ,y}$ = Weighting factor for calculating project emissions for projects (fraction)

$$= 86.801,8 \text{ mw/yr} - 723 \text{ mw/yr}$$

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$$= 86.078,8 \text{ mw/yr}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_i HS_{i,y}^{BL} &= 5000\text{kg} \times 4157\text{kcal/kg} \\ &= 2.0785.000/860 \\ &= 24.168,60 \text{ kw/yr} \\ &= 24 \text{ mw/yr (one HE)} \\ &= 5200 \times 24 = 124.800 \text{ mw/yr}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Loss_y^{BL} &= 1550\text{kg} \times 4157 \text{ kcal/kg} \\ &= 7492 \text{ kw /yr} = 7,5 \text{ mw} \\ &= 7.5 \text{ mw/yr} \times 5200 = 39000 \text{ mw} \\ &= 39.000 \text{ mw/yr}\end{aligned}$$

$$\longrightarrow = 86801,8\text{mw/yr} - 723 = 124.800 - 39000$$

Equation 4:

$$DF_y = \frac{\min\{Ex_{NEW,y}; Ex_{NEW,design}\}}{\max\{Ex_{BL,y}; Ex_{BL,design}\} + \min\{Ex_{NEW,y}; Ex_{NEW,design}\}}$$

$Ex_{BL,y}$ = Actual quantity of heat extracted from baseline geothermal wells in year y (GJ)

$Ex_{BL,design}$ = Design capacity for sustainable heat extraction from baseline geothermal wells (GJ)

$Ex_{NEW,y}$ = Actual quantity of heat extracted from new geothermal wells (geothermal wells that would not have been developed in the baseline) (GJ)

$Ex_{NEW,design}$ = Design capacity for sustainable heat extraction from new geothermal wells (geothermal wells that would not have been developed in the baseline) (GJ)

$$Ex_{BL,y} = 200\text{lt/sec } 52^\circ\text{C} (52^\circ\text{C} - 40^\circ\text{C})$$

$$Ex_{BL,design} = 453\text{lt/sec } 52^\circ\text{C} (52^\circ\text{C} - 40^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\begin{aligned}Ex_{BL,y} &= 200 \times 3600 \times 12/863 \\ &= 10046,5 \text{ kw/h} = 10.046\text{mw} \\ &= 10.046 \text{ mw} \times 24 \times 30 \times 12 = 86.801,86 \text{ mw/yr}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Ex_{BL,design} &= 453 \text{ lt/sec} \times 3600 \times 12/860 \times 1000 \\ &= 22.7553488 \times 24 \times 30 \times 12 \\ &= 196.606,2 \text{ mw/yr}\end{aligned}$$

Based on Well EDJ11:



$$Ex_{NEW,y} = 30 \text{ lt/sn } 63^\circ\text{C} \quad (63^\circ\text{C}- 40^\circ\text{C})$$

$$Ex_{NEW,design} = 40 \text{ lt/sn } 63^\circ\text{C} \quad (63^\circ\text{C}- 40^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ex_{NEW,y} &= 30 \text{ lt/sec} \times 3600 \times 23/860 \times 1000 \\ &= 2,888337209 \times 24 \times 30 \times 12 \\ &= 24955,53 \text{ mw/yr} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ex_{NEW,design} &= 40 \times 3600 \times 23/ 860 \times 1000 \\ &= 3,85116279 \times 24 \times 30 \times 12 \\ &= 33274,05 \text{ mw/yr} \end{aligned}$$

$$DF_y = \frac{\min\{Ex_{NEW,y}; Ex_{NEW,design}\}}{\max\{Ex_{BL,y}; Ex_{BL,design}\} + \min\{Ex_{NEW,y}; Ex_{NEW,design}\}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} DF_y &= 24.955,53/196606,2+24955,8 \\ &= 0,1126 = 11,26\% \end{aligned}$$

Equation 5:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{BL:PJ,y} &= \frac{Ex_{NEW,y}}{Ex_{BL,y} + Ex_{NEW,y}} \\ &= 24.955,53/86.801,86+24.955,53 \\ &= 24.955,53/111.757,39 \\ &= 0,2233 = 22,33\% \end{aligned}$$

Equation 6:

$$HS_{i,y}^{BL} = w_i \times \sum_i HS_{i,y}^{BL} \text{ or } HS_{i,y}^{BL} = w_i \times (HS_y - Loss_y^{PJ} + Loss_y^{BL})^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} HS_{i,y}^{BL} &= 0,30 \times (86801,8 - 723 + 39.000) \\ &= 37.523,64 \text{ mw} \\ &= 0,7 (86801,8-723+39000) \\ &= 87.555,16 \end{aligned}$$

Project Emission**OPTION A**

$$WC_{iy} = 47,35\%$$



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$w_{C,i,y} = 0,4735$ (Analysis Values given by ELI Management)

$$\text{COEF}_{i,y} = w_{C,i,y} * \frac{44}{12} = 0,4735 * (44/12) = 1,7362$$

$$PE_{FC,j,y} = \sum_i FC_{i,j,y} \times \text{COEF}_{i,y}$$

$$PE_{FC,j,y} = \frac{(5200 * 5000 * 1,7362) / 100}{0} = 45141,2 \text{ ton/yr CO}_2$$

SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period

C.1 Duration of the project activity:

C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:

>> 21/09/2005-01/01/2016

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

>> It depends on the analysis results of the geothermal sources.

C.2 Choice of the crediting period and related information:

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period

C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period

>>

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

>> seven (7) years

yurtiçi ve yurtdışı inşaatlerine girmek,

3. Her türlü inşaat taahhüt işleri, konut, işyeri, ticarethane inşaatlarını yapmak, satmak, kendi hesabına arazi ve arsalar almak bunlar üzerinde veya haklarına ait arsa ve araziler üzerinde kat karşılığı binalar yapmak.

4. Her türlü konut, fabrika, atölye ve benzeri binalara çatı izolasyonu, dış cephe izolasyonu yapmak. Isı yalıtımı, giydirmeli dış cephe kaplama işleri yapmak.

5. Yurt içinde ve yurt dışında her türlü resmî ve özel inşaatın elektrik tesisatını yapmak, yaptırmak, altyapısını hazırlamak, ölçüm işlerini yapmak, yaptırmak, taahhütleri yapmak, bu işler için gerekli organizasyonları kurmak,

6. Her türlü mühendislik hizmetleri yapmak, proje ve uygulamalarını yapmak.

7. Eğitim ve öğretim hizmetleri konusunda Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Kanunlarının izin verdiği her seviyede anaokulu, ilköğretim okulu, lise, yüksek okul ve üniversite açmak, özel dersaneler açmak, işletmek, her türlü eğitim hizmetleri vermek.

8. Şirket yurt içinde sürücü belgesi vermek amacıyla sürücü kursları açabilir, işletebilir.

9. PVC, Mobilya ve dekorasyon malzemeleri, ahşap ve metalden bütü ve ev mobilyaları, her türlü mutfak dolapları ve mutfak dekorasyon işleri, yatak odaları, oturma odaları, yemek odası, genç odası, köhnük, masa ve sandalye ve her türlü mobilya imalatı, alımı, satımı, pazarlaması, ithalatı ve ihracatını yapmak.

10. Her türlü tesislerin mobilya dekorasyon işlerini yapmak, taahhütleri bütülmek.

11. Kara, hava ve deniz yolu ile yurtdışında uluslararası yapılmış sebat olan her türlü taşıma, yolcu ve yük taşımacılığı yapmak, kargo taşımacılığı ve acenelik yapmak, yapmak, bu işleri yapabilme için her türlü araç satın almak, satmak, kiralamak ve kiraya vermek, ihalatını yapmak, bu işleri yapmak için gerekli yetki belgelerini almak.

12. Her türlü araç kiralamak ve her türlü otopark hizmeti vermek.

13. Her türlü servis taşımacılığı yapmak bu amaçla filolar kurmak, ihalelere girmek, taahhütleri bütülmek, yetki belgeleri almak.

14. Her türlü ısıtma soğutma, her türlü elektrik ve elektronik ev aletleri, buzdolabı, bulaşık, çamaşır makineleri, triko ve nakış makineleri, teyp, radyo, televizyon, müzik seti, mutfak robotları, saç kurutma makinesi alım satım, tamiri, bakımı, bunlarla ilgili yedek parça aksesuarlarının ihalatı, ihracatı, toplama ve perakende alım satımı. Bu cihazların teknik servis bayiliklerini almak ve işletmek.

15. Yurt içinde ve yurt dışındaki tüm özel ve resmî kuruluşların, belediyelerin, toplu konut ve sitelerin, sanayi ve tarım fabrikalarının, plaza ve iş merkezlerinin iç mekan ve dış

16. Her türlü temizlik malde ve malzemeleri ile temizlik makinelerini almak, satmak,

17. Her türlü ev, işhanı, bina, iş merkezi, otel, toplu konut, resmî ve özel hastanelerin, her türlü açık alanların, haşere, sırtıngen ve kemirgen kontrolünü ve ilaçlamasını yapmak. Haşere ilaçlamasında kullanılan ilaçların, makine ve ekipmanların alımı, satımı, ihalatı ve ihracatını yapmak, 18. Her türlü resmî ve özel kurumlara temizlik, güvenlik v.b işçilik hizmeti vermek bu konuda taşeronluk hizmeti yapmak, Her türlü güvenlik hizmetleri vermek, güvenlik hizmeti vermek üzere eleman yetiştirmek, ilgili kurumlar dahilinde bu konuda eğitim ve sertifikalar vermek,

19. Her türlü güvenlik sistemleri ve yedek parça ve aksesuarlarını almak, imal etmek, ihalatını ve ihracatını yapmak.

20. Her çeşit sağlık hizmetleri vermek üzere özel hastaneler, poliklinikler, dispenseler, laboratuvarlar, sağlık merkezleri ve tesisleri, sağlık kabıneleri, doğumevleri, diş (ağız sağlığı) ve protez tedavi merkezleri kurmak ve bu merkezleri işletmek,

21. İnsan sağlığına hizmet edecek hastane bünyesinde olmak üzere tanı ve tedavi merkezleri, fizyoterapi, rehabilitasyon üniteleri açmak, check-up merkezleri kurmak ve işletmek. Her türlü sağlık tesisleri ve tıbbi cihazlar konularında yatırım yapmak ve bunları işletmek, ihalelere girmek, taahhütleri bütülmek,

22. Sigorta aracılık hizmetleri yapmak, bu konuda acentelikler almak, sözleşmeler düzenlemek,

23. Her türlü petrol, petrol türevleri, benzini, motorin, gaz yağı, fuel oil lpg, solvent, jet yakıtı gibi akaryakıt ile madeni yağlar, gresler, odun, kömür vb. alımını, satımını yapmak, yükleme, boşaltma, depolama, dağıtım, dolum tesislerini kurmak. Akaryakıt istasyonları açmak, işletmek, yakıtı dağıtım servis istasyonları kurmak. Her nevi tüp gaz alım satımı yapmak, süp gaz bayiliği almak ve vermek.

24. Her çeşit cep ve mobil telefonları, telefon santralleri, telsiz haberleşme cihazları ve bunların yedek parça ve aksesuarlarının alımı, satımı, ihalatını, ihracatını ve iç ticaretini, pazarlamasını, bayiliğini, distribütörlüğünü ve mülkselliğini yapmak.

25. Her marka bilgisayar ve bilgisayar donanımının ihalatı, ihracatı ve dahili ticaretini, tüm bilgisayar ve yan donanımları birimleri mikrofilm, faksim ile bunlar gibi tüm bilişim sistemleri, endüstriyel büro otomasyon, tüm yazılım ve donanım faaliyetleri servis büro hizmetleri vermek. İnternet üzerinden her türlü bilgi, ses ve görüntü hizmeti vermek, web sitesi hazırlamak, hazırlatmak ve internet servis sağlayıcılığı yapmak.

26. Enerji Piyasası Düzenleme Kurumundan gerekli lisans

enerjisi üretimi, üretimi elektrik enerjisinin ve veya kapasitenin müşterilere satışı yapmak.

27. Her türlü yağ sebze meyve ve her türlü tarım ürünlerinin üretimini ve üreticisinden veya satıcısından alımını, satımını pazarlamasını ihalat ve ihracatını yapmak, Bu maksatla narancıya paketlenme tesisleri, soğuk hava depoları, meyve suyu ve konserve fabrikası, un fabrikası her türlü tarım ürünleri işleme ve paketlenme fabrikaları kurmak ve işletmek, kurulmuş tesisleri ve arsaları satın almak veya kiralamak.

28. Her türlü zeytinçilik, zeytinin yarı mamul ve mamul zeytinyağı, nehati yağ imalatını yapmak, üreticisinden veya satıcısından alımını, satımını, pazarlamasını ihalat ve ihracatını yapmak. Bu maksatla zeytinyağı imalat ve ambalajlama tesisleri, soğuk hava depoları, kuruma ve işleme tesisleri ve arsaları satın almak veya kiralamak.

29. Her çeşit canlı hayvan alımı, satımı, pazarlamasını, ihalat ve ihracatını yapmak. Her türlü eti yenebilir, canlı hayvanların sul ve esaslar dahilinde kesimi yapmak, Besicilik ve hayvan yetiştiriciliği yapmak, Her türlü besihane, kuluhanca, kesimhane, derhanne, tabakhane, hayvami yağ eritme tesisi, buzhane ve soğukhava tesisleri, merbaha kurmak ve işletmek, bu amaçla kurulmuş tesisleri ve arsaları satın almak veya kiralamak.

30. Gerekli yerlerden izin almak şartı ile her türlü maden, mermer, taş, kireç, kil, kimyevi ocakları işletmeciliği yapmak.

31. Maden arama ruhsatnamesi almak, maden aramak, işletme hakkı talep etmek, işletme ruhsatnamesi devri kabul maden haklarını devir almak.

32. İlgili yerlerden izin almak şartı ile her türlü maden, mermer, taş, kireç, kil, kimyevi ocakları işletmeciliği yapmak.

33. İlgili mevzuata riayet etmek koşulu ile maden kapasitesi gören tüm ürünlerin aranması, çıkartılması, işlenmesi, alımı satımı, ihalatı ve ihracatını gerçekleştirmek.

34. İlgili mevzuata riayet etmek koşulu ile her türlü kısılebilir ve parlatılabilir taşlar, porosa taş, mermer, granit, dişar, traverten, oniks, bozalt gibi taşların aranması, çıkartılması, işlenmesi, alım satımı, ihalatı ve ihracatını gerçekleştirmek.

35. İlgili mevzuata riayet etmek koşulu ile her türlü yarı kıymetli ve kıymetli taşların aranması, çıkartılması, işlenmesi.

36. Şirket amacını gerçekleştirmek için her türlü gayrimenkul alabilir, satabilir, kiralar, kiraya verir, bunlar üzerinde ayrı ve şahsi her türlü hakları tesis edebilir, ipotek alabilir, ipotek verilir ve ipotekleri fık edebilir. Şirket gayrimenkulleri üzerinde irfak, irfak, sükna, gayrimenkul mülkiyeti, kat irfak, kat

irfak, her nevi inşaat ve tasarrufları gerçekleştirebilir. Şirketin amacı ile ilgili olarak marka ihraç etmek, satmak (know-how) ve diğer snai mülkiyet hakları iktisap etmek devir ve ferag etmek bunlar üzerinde lisans almasını yapmak. Şirket faaliyet konularına giren işleri yapan hakiki ve hıkmî şahıslarla ortak girişimlerde bulunabilir, mevcut ticari işletmelere giriş olabilir ve onların hissesini ve tahvilini ve diğer menkul kıymetleri aracılık yapmaması kaydıyla alabilir, satabilir.

Yukarıda gösterilen konuların başka işlerde şirket için faydalı ve lüzumlu görülecek başka işlere girişilmek istendiği takdirde ortaklar genel kurul karar aldıktan sonra şirket bu işleri de yapabilecektir.

Ana sözleşme değişikliğinde olan işbu kararın uygulanması için ticaret siciline tescil ve ilan enilicektir.

Ortak
Bezzan Çrak imza
16139160232
(10-A)/27.04.2025

UMUMİ MEYET TOPLANTILARI

Edremit Ticaret Sicili
Memurluğundan
Mersis No: 8324034952700012
Ticaret Sicili No: 4570 / 5081

Ticaret Ünvanı EDREMIT JEOTERMAL MERKEZİ ISITMA SİSTEMLERİ THERMAL TURİZM YATIRIM VE İŞLETME ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Yukarıda Ticaret Sicili
Naması ile Ünvanı yazılı olan
tarafından müddetimiz verilen
dilekçede, 27.11.2014 tarihli genel
kurul toplantı tutanağının Ticaret
Siciline tescil ve ilan talep
edildiğinden keyfiyeti Türk Ticaret
Kamunu Hükümlerine uygun olarak
23.01.2015 tarihinde tescil edildiği
ilan olunur.

Toplantı Tarihi: 27.01.2015

Toplantıya Katılan
Başkan: Numan Uzun
Üyeler: Adnan Uzun Edremit
Belediyesi Ltd.Şti Orhan Şükür
Meroğlu Uzun Enerji San. Ve Tic.
A.Ş., Berat Uzun, Abdulkadir
Uzun, Erdi Şaban Uzun

Edremit Jeotermal Merkezli
Isıtma Sistemleri Thermal Turizm
Yatırım Ve İşletme Anonim
Şirketi Olagan Genel Kurul
Toplantı Tutanağı

Edremit Jeotermal Merkezli
Isıtma Sistemleri Thermal Turizm
Yatırım ve İşletme Anonim
Şirketi'nin 2013 yılına ait olagan
genel kurul toplantısı 27.11.2014
tarihinde saat 14:00'da şirket
merkez adresi olan Camivasat
Mah.9 Eylül Cad.No: 9
Edremit Balıkesir adresinde,
Balıkesir Valiliği Ticaret il
Müdürlüğü'nün 25.11.2014 tarih

11.000 adet hisse
şirket payları 10.000 adet hisse
karşılığı ve toplam 1.000.000,00 -
TL toplam itibarı değerli
sermayesine tekkabül eden
660.000,00 -TL'lik sermaye
karşılığı 6.600 adet hissenin
Asaleten, 130.000,00 -TL'lik
sermayeye karşılığı 1.300 adet
hissenin teminen, 210.000,00 -
TL'lik sermaye karşılığı 2.100 adet
hissenin vekaleten temsil edildiği
ve bütün payların toplamında hazır
bulunduğu böylece TTK'nin
416.maddesine göre öngörülen
toplantı karar nisabının mevcut
olduğu ve herhangi bir itirazın
bulunmadığını anlaşılmıştır
üzerine toplantı yönetim kurulu
başkanı Numan Uzun tarafından
açılarak gündemin görüşülmesine
geçildi.

Gündem Maddeleri

1- Toplantının açılışı yönetim
kurulu başkanı Numan Uzun
tarafından yapıldı.

2- Toplantı Başkanlığına Numan
Uzun oy birliği ile seçildi.

Gündeme seçilen alınması
unvanlı Edremit Belediyesi inşaat
Temizlik Tanıtım Ulaşım Turizm
Zeytin Jeotermal Eğlence Gıda
Tarım Ürünleri İthalat ve İhracat
Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited
Şirketi'ni temsil eden boşalan
yönetim kurulu üyeliğine atanmış
Melmet Alpay'nı yönetim kurulu
üyeliğine tasvip edilmesinin
gündeme alınması ile ilgili verilen
yazılı önerge okundu ve oylamaya
sunuldu. Gündemin 3 ncü
maddesinden sonra 4 ncü maddede
olarak görüşülmesine oy birliği ile
karar verildi.

3- Genel Kurul toplantı
tutanaklarının imzalanması için
drvan başkanlığına yetki
verilmesine oybirliğiyle karar
verildi.

4- Gündeme seçilen alınması
unvanlı Edremit Belediyesi inşaat
Temizlik Tanıtım Ulaşım Turizm
Zeytin Jeotermal Eğlence Gıda
Tarım Ürünleri İthalat ve İhracat
Sanayi ve Ticaret Limited
Şirketi'ni temsil eden boşalan
yönetim kurulu üyeliğine atanmış
Melmet Alpay'nı yönetim kurulu
üyeliğine tasvip edilmesinin
gündeme alınması ile ilgili verilen
yazılı önerge okundu ve oylamaya
sunuldu ve TTK 363.Maddesi
gereğince Mehmet Alpay'nı
yönetim kurulu üyeliğinin tasvip
edilmesine oy birliği ile karar
verildi.

5- 2013 yılı Yönetim kurulu
faaliyet raporu Yönetim kurulu
Başkanı Numan Uzun tarafından
okundu, müzakere edildi.

6- 2013 Bilanço ve
kar/zarar(Gelir tablosu) hesapları
okundu ve müzakere
edildi.Yapılan oylama sonucunda,
bilanço ve Kar/zarar hesapları
oybirliğiyle onaylandı.

7- Yapılan oylama sonucunda
yönetim kurulu üyeleri kendi
ibrarında oy kullanmamış olup,
8.800 oy ile ibra edildiler.

8- Şirketimizin ana
sözleşmesinin amaçlar kısmında
belirtilen ve Yönetim
Kurulumuzun Aralık 2010 yılında
41 sayı numaralı ilke kararıyla

(Başarılı 637. Sayfada) pekiştirilen amaçları içinde bulunan "iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede uluslararası atılan adımlarla oluşan sertifikasyon süreçleri ve karbon piyasalarına paralel olarak şirketimiz; Makro ölçekte atılan bu adımlara, ulusal ve uluslararası seviyede ulaşabileceği en iyi ölçeklerde çevreci ve yenilikçi katkılar sağlamaya, Çevreci proje ve teknik çalışmalar sonucunda edinilen kazanım ve deneyimleri yerel, ulusal ve uluslararası bağlamda paylaşma açmayı, Çevreci ve yenilikçi alanda gerçekleştirilen teknik çalışmalar, sunulan hizmetler kapsamında "en iyi uygulama"ya ulaşabilmesi ve bu uygulamaların küresel seviyede yürütülmesine katkı sağlayacak standartizasyon çalışmalarını başlatılması ve tamamlanmasını, Planlanan çalışmalar sonucunda edinilen karbon kredilerinin karbon piyasalarında satışı yapmayı ve karbon geliri elde etmeyi hedeflemeye oy birliği ile karar verilmiştir

9- Yönetim Kurulu Üyelerine bu dönem huzur hakkı ödenmemesine oybirliği ile karar verilmiştir.

10- Dilek ve temennilere geçildi.Söz alan olmadığından toplantıya divan başkanlığınca son verildi.27.11.2014

Edremit/Balıkesir

Bakanlık Temsilcisi
Nuray Paköz imza
Toplantı Başkanı
Numan Uzun imza

(10/A)(27/62781)

TİCARETİ TERK EDENLER

Aydın Ticaret Sicil
Müdürlüğünden
İlan Sıra No: 1644
Mersis No: 1252132501200015
Ticaret Sicil No: 12069

Ticaret Ünvanı
KADIOĞLU TİCARET -
AYDIN KADIOĞLU

Adres: Ata Mah.Altı Sanayi

Aydın Kadıoğlu
vekaleten
Firma Sahibi
Kaşe Ve İmza
Mehmet Acar imza
(2/A)(27/63514)

Aydın Ticaret Sicil
Müdürlüğünden
İlan Sıra No: 1643
Mersis No: 3123705531000011
Ticaret Sicil No: 9568

Ticaret Ünvanı
AYDIN İXORA PARFUMS-
NERİMAN İPEK

Adres: Kurtuluş Mah.Adnan
Menderes Bulv.2015 Sk.No: 1/C
Aydın

Yukarıda bilgileri verilen gerçek kişi tacir ile ilgili olarak aşağıda belirtilen hususların Türk Ticaret Kanunu'na uygun olarak 19.01.2015 tarihinde tescil edildiği ilan olunur.

Tescil Edilen Hususları: Terkin

Terkin

Yukarıda bilgileri verilen Tacirin ticaret sicil kaydı memurluğumuza ibraz edilen evraklara istinaden ve Türk Ticaret Kanununa uygun olarak Talep Üzerine Terkin Edilmiştir.

İlan Edilecek Diğer Hususlar:
Mal Beyanı

19.01.2015 Tarihli Mal
Beyandır.

Aktif Yoktur
Pasif Yoktur
Firmanın 3.Şahıslara Karşı
Alacağı Ve Borcu Yoktur.
Firma Sahibi
Neriman İpek imza
Kaşe Ve İmza
(2/A)(27/63513)

Aydın Ticaret Sicil
Müdürlüğünden
İlan Sıra No: 1645
Mersis No: 1738052590000011
Ticaret Sicil No: 16460-
Merkez

Aktif Yoktur
Pasif Yoktur
Firmanın 3.Kişilere karşı alacağı
ve borcu yoktur.
Firma Sahibi
Kaşe Ve İmza
(2/A)(27/63517)

Konya Ticaret Sicil
Müdürlüğünden
İlan Sıra No: [İlanSıraNo]
Mersis No: 2379826861200015
T.C. Kimlik No: *****
Ticaret Sicil No: 34060

Ticaret Ünvanı
AHMET UYANIK - PASİFİK
DOĞALGAZ VE ISITMA

Adres: Nişantaşı Mahallesi
Makami Sokak Elif Sit. A Blok No:
9/A Selçuklu Konya

Yukarıda bilgileri verilen gerçek kişi tacir ile ilgili olarak aşağıda belirtilen hususların Türk Ticaret Kanunu'na uygun olarak 24.01.2015 tarihinde tescil edildiği ilan olunur.

Tescil Edilen Hususlar: Terkin
Terkin

Yukarıda bilgileri verilen Tacirin Ticaret sicil kaydı memurluğumuza ibraz edilen evraklara istinaden ve Türk Ticaret Kanununa uygun olarak Talep Üzerine Terkin Edilmiştir.

İlan Edilecek Diğer Hususlar:
Terkin
Mal Beyannamesi

Aktif: 0
Pasif: 0
Firmanın ticaretten mütevellit
hiç bir alacak ve borcunun
bulunmadığını beyan ederim.

İmza
(2/A)(27/64091)

DÜZELTMELER

ANKARA

Sicil No: 85480

Ticaret Ünvanı:
YAPI VE KREDİ BANKASI

İlanmış olup, doğrusu "Korkut Reis
Mahallesi Cihan Sokak No:13/A
Çankaya/ Ankara" olarak
düzeltmiştir, ilan olunur.

(8/A)(28/66784)

BOR

Sicil No: 2294

Ticaret Ünvanı:
BOR AĞAÇLANDIRMA
TARIM TİCARET VE SANAYİ
LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ

Türkiye Ticaret Sicili Gazete-
si'nin 19.12.2012 tarih 8218 sayılı
nüshasının 1053. sayfasında
(644161) dip numarası ile yayımlanan
ilanında Ayfer Adıgüzel'in
T.C. kimlik numarası
"21968016316" şeklinde sehven
yayımlanmış olup, doğrusu
"21967016316" olarak
düzeltmiştir, ilan olunur.

(8/A)(28/66785)

Sicil No: 2390

Ticaret Ünvanı:
BOR REFİJİRİGATION
SOĞUK HAVA DEPOSU
İŞLETMECİLİĞİ PAKET
STOKLAMA LOJİSTİK
MEYVE VE SEBZE İTHALAT
VE İHRACAAT SANAYİ VE
TİCARET LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ

(Yeni Ticaret Ünvanı:
BOR SOĞUK HAVA DEPOSU
İŞLETMECİLİĞİ DERİ VE
MAKİNA İMALAT LOJİSTİK
SANAYİ VE TİCARET
LİMİTED ŞİRKETİ)

Türkiye Ticaret Sicili Gazete-
si'nin 07.06.2010 tarih 7579 sayılı
nüshasının 989. sayfasında
(288350) dip numarası ile yayımlanan
ilanında tescil tarihi
"25.05.2009" şeklinde sehven
yayımlanmış olup, doğrusu
"25.05.2010" olarak düzeltilmiştir,
ilan olunur.

(5/A)(28/66794)

Bursa Ticaret Sicili

kurucular arasında bir limited
şirket kurulmuş bulunmaktadır.

Stra No: 1
Kurucunun Adı ve Soyadı:
Gürcan Drama
Yerleşim Yeri: 29 Ekim Mah.
Doğan Avcıoğlu Cad.19H/22
Nilüfer/Bursa
Uyruğu: T.C.
Kimlik No: T.C Kimlik
Numarası: *****

Şirketin Ünvanı:
Madde 2-

Şirketin ünvanı Drama Motor
Yenileme Sanayi ve Ticaret
Limited Şirketi dir.

Amaç ve Konu:
Madde 3-

Şirketin amaç ve konusu başlıca
şunlardır

1. Her türlü içten yanmalı
motorların bakımı, tamir edilmesi,
yenilenmesi işlemlerinin
yapılması, bunlarla ilgili yedek
parça aksesuarlarının ithalatı,
ihracatı, toptan ve perakende alım
satımı. Bu motorların bayiliklerini
almak ve işletmek.

2. Her türlü inşaat ve inşaat
taahhüdü ile uğraşmak. Arsa ve
arazi satın almak. Bunların parsel
ifrazını yapıp satmak. Bu arsa ve
arazi üzerine her türlü inşaat yapıp
satmak. Kat karşılığı arsa alıp kat
mülkiyeti yapıtıp inşaat yapıp
satmak. Bunlarla ilgili proje ve
mühendislik hizmetleri vermek.
Konusu ile ilgili ihalelere
girmek, bu konularda müteahhlik
veya taseronluk yapmak.

3. Her türlü motorlu taşıt ticareti,
ithalat ve ihracatını yapmak.

4. Şirket otomotiv sanayi ile
ilgili olarak otobüs, minibüs,
midibüs, kamyon, kamyonet,
traktör, taksi, motorsiklet,
bisiklet, trayer ve bunlara benzer
motorlu ve motorsuz kara, hava,
deniz taşıtlarının, grayder, silindir
v.b. ağır iş ve sanayi makinelerinin,
yükleme, boşaltma iş
makinelerinin yurt içinde ve yurt
dışında imalatını ve ticaretini
yapmak, acente, bayilik ve
müessesliğini almak, ithalat,
ihracat, toptan ve perakende



TERMAL VE MİNERALLİ SU ANALİZ FORMU Tablo-I

Ölçüm No	1			2			3		
Ölçüm Alın Yeri	EL-I Sondajı			ED- 2 Sondajı			ED-3 Sondajı		
Laboratuvar No									
Analiz Tarihi	29.I. 2001								
Debi - Sıcaklık	75 lt/sn	60 °C		2 lt/sn	47 °C		18 lt/sn	59 °C	
Ölçü - Tad									
	mg/lt	mval/lt	%mval	mg/lt	mval/lt	%mval	mg/lt	mval/lt	%mval
K ⁺	8	0.20	1.67	4.2	0.11	0.81	8.5	0.22	1.71
Na ⁺	199	8.65	72.38	255	11.09	81.42	231	10.04	77.83
Ca ⁺⁺	18	0.9	7.53	47	2.34	17.18	34.5	1.72	13.33
Mg ⁺⁺	26.8	2.2	18.42	1	0.08	0.59	11.1	0.92	7.13
NH ₄ ⁺	< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1		
Fe (total)	0.44			0.03			0.3		
As (total)	0			0			0		
B (total)	1			0.05			1.6		
Mn (total)	< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1		
Li ⁺	0.4			0.3			0.98		
Al ⁺⁺⁺									
TOPLAM	253.64	11.95	100	307.58	13.62	100	287.98	12.9	100
HCO ₃ ⁻	79	1.29	13.96	46	0.75	6.15	71	1.16	9.09
CO ₃ ⁻⁻	< 10			< 10			< 10		
SO ₄ ⁻⁻	300	6.25	67.64	480	10	82.04	472.3	9.84	76.93
Cl ⁻	60.5	1.7	18.4	51	1.44	11.81	63.5	1.79	13.98
I ⁻									
F ⁻	5.2			4.7			5.3		
S ⁻⁻ (titras)									
Br ⁻	< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1		
NO ₂ ⁻	< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1		
NO ₃ ⁻	4.5			0.5			0.5		
PO ₄ ⁻⁻⁻ (total)	< 0.1			< 0.1			< 0.1		
TOPLAM	449.2	9.24	100	582.2	12.19	100	612.6	12.79	100
Diğer Elemanlar									
SiO ₂	38.4			35			36.4		
CO ₂	1.59			7.37			4.52		
TOPLAM	742.83			932.15			941.5		
pH (25°C)	7.9			7			7.4		
Op. Kond. (25°C)	1291	µmho/cm		µmho/cm			µmho/cm		
Op. Gravite (25°C)	gr/cm ³			gr/cm ³			gr/cm ³		
Buh. Kalınl. (180°C)	mg/lt			mg/lt			mg/lt		
Toplam Sertlik	8.7	dH°		dH°			dH°		
Geçici Sertlik	1.9	dH°		dH°			dH°		
Kalıcı Sertlik	6.8	dH°		dH°			dH°		