













- Sustainable Energy Reviews, 15(1): 871-875. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2010.09.008>
- [3] Di Maria, F., Micale, C. (2014). A holistic life cycle analysis of waste management scenarios at increasing source segregation intensity: The case of an Italian urban area. Waste Manag., 34(11): 2382-2392. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2014.06.007>
- [4] ISO 14040. (2006). Environmental management: Life cycle assessment. Principles and guidelines. International organization for standardization, Geneva.
- [5] ISO 14044. (2006). Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment – Requirements and Guidelines. International organization for standardization, Geneva.
- [6] EN 15978. (2011). Sustainability of construction works – Assessment of environmental performance of buildings – Calculation method. British Standard Institute, London.
- [7] Banar, M., Cokaygil, Z., Ozkan, A. (2009). Life cycle assessment of solid waste management options for Eskisehir, Turkey. Waste Manag., 29(1): 54-62. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2007.12.006>
- [8] Özeler, D., Yetiş, Ü., Demirer, G.N. (2006). Life cycle assesment of municipal solid waste management methods: Ankara case study. Environ. Int., 32(3): 405-411. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2005.10.002>
- [9] Erses Yay, A.S. (2015). Application of life cycle assessment (LCA) for municipal solid waste management: A case study of Sakarya. J. Clean. Prod., 94(1): 284-293. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.01.089>
- [10] Ozcan, H.K., Guvenc, S.Y., Guvenc, L., Demir, G. (2016). Municipal solid waste characterization according to different income levels: A case study. Sustain., 8(10): 1044. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8101044>
- [11] Yıldız, Ş., Yaman, C., Demir, G., Ozcan, Kurtulus, H., Çoban, A., Ökten, H.E., Sezer, K., Gören, S. (2014). Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in Istanbul, Turkey, Environmental Progress & Sustainable Energy, 32(3): 734-739. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ep.11640>
- [12] Orhon, D., Ateş, E., Sözen, S., Çokgör, E.U. (1997). Characterization and COD fractionation of domestic wastewaters. Environ. Pollut., 95(2): 191-204. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0269-7491\(96\)00111-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0269-7491(96)00111-X)
- [13] Aziz, S.Q., Ali, S.M. (2017). Characterization of municipal and dairy wastewaters with 30 quality parameters and potential wastewater treatment by biological trickling filters. Int. J. Green Energy, 14(13): 1156-1162. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15435075.2017.1370594>
- [14] Sari, S., Ozdemir, G., Yangin-Gomec, C., Zengin, G.E., Topuz, E., Aydin, E., Pehlivanoglu-Mantas, E., Okutman Tas, D. (2014). Seasonal variation of diclofenac concentration and its relation with wastewater characteristics at two municipal wastewater treatment plants in Turkey. J. Hazard. Mater., 272: 155-164. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2014.03.015>
- [15] Istanbul Water and Sewerage Administration Database, <https://www.iski.istanbul/web/tr-TR/kurumsal/iski-hakkında/aritma-tesisleri6/atiksu-aritma-tesisleri2>, accessed on Jan. 10, 2018
- [16] Pandey, D.N., Gupta, A.K., Anderson, D.M. (2003). Rainwater harvesting as an adaptation to climate change. Curr. Sci., 85(1): 46-59.
- [17] Simmons, G., Hope, V., Lewis, G., Whitmore, J., Gao, W. (2001). Contamination of potable roof-collected rainwater in Auckland, New Zealand. Water Res., 35(6): 1518-1524. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0043-1354\(00\)00420-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0043-1354(00)00420-6)
- [18] Heyworth, J.S., Glonek, G., Maynard, E.J., Baghurst, P.A., Finlay-Jones, J. (2006). Consumption of untreated tank rainwater and gastroenteritis among young children in South Australia. Int. J. Epidemiol., 35(4): 1051-1058. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyl105>
- [19] Hollander, R., Bullermann, M., Gross, C., Hartung, H., Konig, K., Lucke, F.K. (1996) Microbiological and hygienic aspects of the use of rainwater as process water for toilet flushing, garden irrigation and laundering. Das Gesundheitswes., 58(288): 93.
- [20] Zakar, S. (2009). Overview of Demolition Waste in the UK. Construction resources & waste platform.
- [21] Andrea, G. (2009). Life cycle of buildings, demolition and recycling potential: A case study in Turin, Italy. Building and Environment, 44(2): 319-330. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2008.03.007>
- [22] Ding, T., Xiao, J. (2014). Estimation of building-related construction and demolition waste in Shanghai. Waste Manag., 34(11): 2327-2334. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2014.07.029>
- [23] Brière, R.; Feraille, A., Tardivel, Y., Baverel, O. (2014). Environmental approach of the end-of-life of buildings. In AvniR Conference.
- [24] Sözer, H., Sözen, H. (2018). Investigation of the capacity and saving potential of building wastes with life cycle assessment (LCA) methodology. 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Waste Management and the Environment, Seville.
- [25] Istanbul Municipality Database, <https://www.ibb.istanbul/>, accessed on May 5, 2016.
- [26] BIM-Autodesk Inc., 2018. Revit | BIM Software | Autodesk.” [Online]. <https://www.autodesk.com/products/revit/overview>, accessed on Sept. 1, 2018.
- [27] DesignBuilder Software Ltd. DesignBuilder (v5.3.0.008), <https://www.designbuilder.co.uk/>, accessed Sep. 3, 2018
- [28] Pre Sustainability, SimaPro 8.5.0.0. <https://simapro.com/>, accessed on Aug. 8, 2018
- [29] 7th Framework EU Project. (2018). Residential renovation towards nearly zero energy cities (R2Cities). Project no: 314473.