

**BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
EASTERN ZONE BENCH, KOLKATA
O.A. NO. 216 OF 2024.**

In the matter of:

Haripriya Patel.....Applicant

–Versus–

State of Odisha and Ors..... Respondents

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Kolkata

By the applicant through

Dt.

Adv. Anup Kumar Pattnaik,
O-546/2014; Ph no. 9438011661

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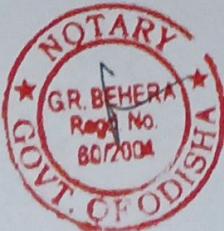
State of Odisha and Ors..... Respondents

REJOINDER-AFFIDAVIT FILED BY APPLICANT

I, Haripriya Patel, aged about 50 years, W/o. Manoj Kumar Patel, Presently residing at- 106, Lumbini Enclave, Niladri Vihar, Near Care Hospital, Chandrashekarapur, Bhubaneswar, Dist. - Khurda, PIN - 751021 do hereby solemnly affirm and state as follows:-

1. That, I am the applicant in the present case and therefore authorised to swear this rejoinder affidavit.
2. That, I have gone through the contents of the rejoinder affidavit filed by the respondent and after understanding the same I hereby tender my reply to the averments made in the counter affidavits filed by the respondents in a comprehensive manner for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

Haripriya Patel



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3. That, at the outset, it is humbly submitted that the present Original Application was filed on the basis of a newspaper report. The said news article was published in the Sambad, on 11.08.2024, under the heading "50 Nos of ash hill without permission," served merely as a preliminary trigger for a more thorough investigation. The allegations are summarised and reiterated herein for the kind consideration of this Hon'ble Court, as follows:

(a) It is alleged that approximately 50 illegal ash hills have been formed around Jharsuguda town, in various Gram Panchayats situated along its periphery, without any requisite permission or regulatory oversight.

(b) It is further alleged that morrum has been extracted through digging on Government lands, and the same sites have been subsequently used as ash dumping grounds, resulting in the creation of hills ranging between 50 to 100 feet in height.

(c) It is alleged that no approval has been obtained from the Odisha State Pollution Control Board (OSPCB) for the filling of low-lying lands in and around Jharsuguda with fly ash or any other material, in violation of environmental norms and regulatory procedures.

* 5/11/2024

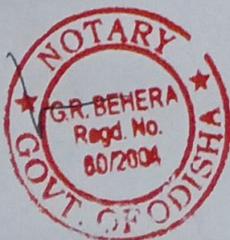


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(d) It is also alleged that at the site of the Lahandabud Hatipada TPSL factory, located along the Jharsuguda periphery, a morrum khadan (quarry) measuring approximately 5 acres has been converted into an ash dumping yard. It is also alleged that in order to avoid detection by the public, the ash was initially concealed beneath a layer of morrum, which has since been washed away due to rain, thereby exposing the ash deposit.

(e) It is further alleged that significant quantities of ash have been dumped along the side of the Biju Expressway, particularly near the R&B Panchapada area, raising serious concerns about air and water contamination, and potential hazard to commuters and nearby inhabitants.

4. That it is humbly submitted that the committee report which is annexed as Annexure - R2/1 in the affidavit filed by the respondent no. 2, lays down the observation that illegal excavation of morrum had indeed taken place at the alleged site of Hatipada, Lahandabud in the the district of Jharsuguda. The illegal excavation has been done over an area measuring approximately 4.5 acres, as verified through satellite imagery. The excavated land had resulted in



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the formation of a pit, and within approximately 3.5 acres of this area, fly ash had been dumped with an estimated average height of 3.5 metres, visually assessed from the ground level. It was further found that a significant portion of the ash-dumped area had been concealed beneath a superficial covering of morrum, whereas the remaining portion was openly exposed.

5. That, it is further submitted that no Consent to Establish or Consent to Operate had been obtained from the Odisha State Pollution Control Board either for the operation of a morrum quarry or for the reclamation of the said quarry site with fly ash, in clear contravention of the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as well as the directions issued by the Central Pollution Control Board regarding fly ash utilisation. The absence of mandatory statutory approvals clearly reflects non-compliance with environmental norms and constitutes a violation of regulatory mandates laid down by the competent authorities.
6. That, the abovementioned report finally concludes that although the dumped ash was found to be in a stabilised condition and no active dumping or excavation activities were witnessed at that time, the

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G. P. Behera



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committee could not conclusively determine the identity of the industry or entity responsible for the illegal morrum excavation and ash dumping, owing to the absence of any visible or documentary link at the site. Moreover, the local residents in the vicinity expressed their unwillingness to disclose any relevant information, thereby obstructing further identification of the violator.

7. That, it is further pertinent to bring to the attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal that the very same site at Hatipada, Lahandabud had previously been inspected by the Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Jharsuguda on 13.08.2024, pursuant to a media report published in the daily newspaper "The Sambad" on 10.08.2024, which had highlighted the illegal lifting of morrum and unauthorised dumping of fly ash in the said area. The findings of the said inspection were submitted to the Head Office at Bhubaneswar. The said report categorically reiterated that despite the confirmed dumping of ash, the identity of the responsible industry could not be determined.
8. That in light of the abovementioned conclusion of the joint committee and further findings made by the Regional Office of the State Pollution Control Board, Odisha, Jharsuguda, it is humbly submitted that neither the joint committee nor the Regional Office of the State

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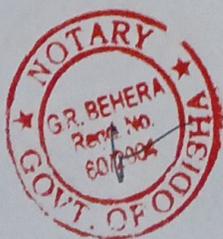


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Pollution Control Board are competent authority to make proper investigation in the present matter. In fact, since the joint committee has already made a finding about the various violations of the norms, it is only appropriate that a roving inquiry be launched and proper investigation be initiated.

9. That, in furtherance of the submissions made, it is humbly brought to the kind attention of this Hon'ble Tribunal that the Jharsuguda district, being a major industrial hub in Odisha, has witnessed rapid and large-scale industrialisation over the past decade, resulting in critical environmental degradation. An article published in the newspaper 'The Sambad' dated 05.03.2025, titled "CHANGE IN SOIL CLASSIFICATION IN JHARSUGUDA", reports the direct linkage between the expansion of thermal power generation and the exponential rise in fly ash pollution. It reports that thermal power plants in Jharsuguda generate approximately 6136 MW of electricity, producing about 1.25 million metric tons of fly ash per month. While a fraction of this ash is transported, the majority is being indiscriminately dumped within the district in contravention of environmental standards. The fly ash contains toxic heavy metals and radioactive substances, thereby degrading soil fertility, harming biodiversity, and posing significant health risks to the local population.

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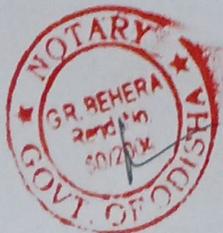


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Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-1.

10. That, it is humbly further submitted that the transportation of fly ash from Jharsuguda has not only caused environmental degradation within the State of Odisha but has also had adverse cross-border consequences. An article published in the Sambad dated 14.01.2024, titled "CHHATTISGARH GOVERNMENT'S LETTER REQUESTS TO SPCB TO FOLLOW ASH TRANSPORTATION SOP", highlights that the movement of fly ash to neighbouring Chhattisgarh is being carried out in blatant disregard of prescribed safety norms. Issues such as overloading of vehicles, spillage, and leakage of ash during transit have led to pollution of roads and public areas in Chhattisgarh. Furthermore, it is reported that trucks transporting ash are not covered with tarpaulin sheets and their wheels are not cleaned, resulting in dust pollution and deposition of ash along the roadways. Although guidelines for ash transportation are in force in both Odisha and Chhattisgarh, local authorities in Jharsuguda have failed to ensure compliance, thereby prompting the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board to raise the issue formally. The Odisha State Pollution Control

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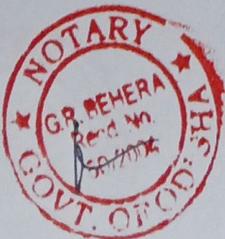


Board has also directed its local officers to take remedial measures.

Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-2.

11. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Sambad on 03-12-2024 namely "BY TAMPERING WITH THE GPS, THEY ARE MISLEADING THE AUTHORITIES, AND THE FLY ASH IS BEING DUMPED ON BIKES!" highlighted that In Sambalpur district, contractors responsible for transporting fly ash from various factories have been found engaging in illegal activities by tampering with GPS devices. Instead of transporting the fly ash to designated dumping sites, the vehicles are illegally dumping it in forest areas and rivers. Local residents have reported seeing this happening at night near the protected Lakshmidunguri forest and Khajurnala area. This illegal dumping has raised concerns about environmental pollution and the contamination of water sources, leading to skin diseases among locals. While the company made agreements for proper disposal, contractors and company officials have bypassed regulations. Authorities are investigating the issue and taking

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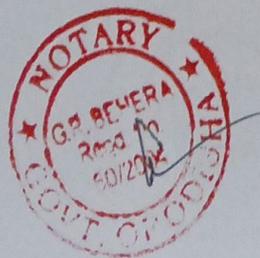
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necessary actions to prevent further harm to the environment.

Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure-3.**

12. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Prameya on 11-11-2024 namely "FLY ASH MANAGEMENT REVIEW MEETING AT RDC LEVEL: DEVELOP GUIDELINES WITHIN A MONTH : MINISTER OF REVENUE " highlighted that the thermal power plant is causing severe environmental pollution due to the discharge of fly ash, dust, and contaminated water, leading to rising temperatures. Immediate changes in waste management practices are necessary. The Regional Development Commissioner (RDC) will prepare guidelines with input from local representatives and experts within a month. CCTV will be installed on transport routes to monitor fly ash disposal, and a list of abandoned mines for waste disposal will be prepared. A review meeting chaired by Minister Suresh Pujari highlighted the need for better coordination between authorities to address the growing concern of fly ash disposal. The meeting also discussed providing financial incentives to youth groups and using abandoned mines for safe disposal.

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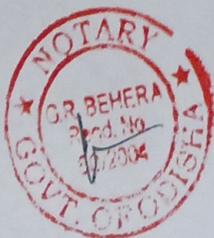


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Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-4.

13. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Samaj on 09-11-2024 namely "IN HIRAKUD, THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE IS CONTAMINATING THE WATER WITH TOXIC POLLUTANTS, INCLUDING HEAVY METALS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES" highlighted that the upper region of the Mahanadi River, with its numerous factories, is causing significant water pollution in the Hirakud Reservoir. During the rainy season, industrial waste and polluted water from these factories flow into the reservoir, contaminating it. This pollution, coupled with pesticide use in agriculture, has led to increased health risks, including cancer, in the affected areas. A high-level meeting was conducted to address this issue, involving government officials from several districts. The factories discharge coal dust and other pollutants into the river, worsening the situation. Despite monitoring efforts, many unofficial ponds continue to contribute to the problem. Reports have found high levels of toxic heavy metals like lead, chromium, arsenic, and cadmium in the water, posing serious health concerns.

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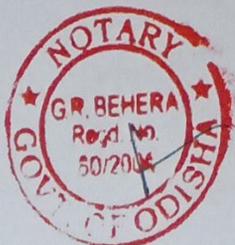


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Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-6.

15. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Samaj on 14-01-2024 namely "THE ASH MAFIA DOES NOT HEED THE AUTHORITIES OF THE COMPANIES AND THE GOVERNMENT " highlighted that the ash mafia in Sambalpur city and the surrounding areas has become a major cause of concern due to illegal ash mining and transportation. Despite regulations that require ash to be transported only from approved locations, the mafia, with support from the Pollution Control Department and company officials, is illegally dumping ash, causing severe air and water pollution. This has led to a significant deterioration in air quality, with the Air Quality Index (AQI) regularly exceeding 100. The ash mafia operates with impunity, and the local administration's inability to impose strict penalties has only emboldened them. There have been several incidents linked to the mafia, including the deaths of two BJP leaders in a highway collision caused by ash trucks, and a YouTuber being nearly run over for protesting illegal dumping. These events highlight the urgent need for administrative intervention to control the rising pollution and illegal activities.

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Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-7.

16. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Prameya on 06-12-2024 namely "ILLEGAL FLY ASH DUMPING BY VEDANTA IN JHARSUGUDA DIRECTION TO CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB) TO FORM A HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE" highlighted that the illegal dumping of fly ash by Vedanta Aluminum in various areas of Jharsuguda district, Odisha, has raised concerns. The Union Minister of Environment, Bhupender Yadav, has directed the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to form a high-level investigation committee. MP Pradeep Purohit raised the issue, highlighting the impact on the local population and the environment. He called for action against the companies involved and urged the removal of fly ash from the affected sites. The fly ash contains harmful pollutants, degrading soil and groundwater, and has impacted local landmarks like the Ramachandi temple. Purohit has requested the creation of green belts in the affected areas.

Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed



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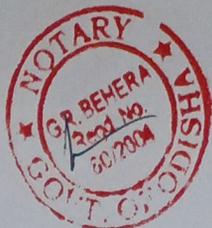
Annexure-8.

17. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Samaj on 04-09-2024 namely "ASH IS REMINED UNCOVERED WITH PROPER SOIL" highlighted that toxic waste from various factories in Hirakud is being illegally dumped on government land near Lakshmidunguri, causing environmental pollution. The transport mafia is involved in the illegal dumping, and the waste is being spread on roads and government property without proper authorization. This waste is harming agricultural land and nearby rivers, making the water toxic and killing fish. Despite complaints from locals, no strict action has been taken by the pollution control department, leading residents to call for stronger measures to stop the pollution.

Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as

Annexure-9.

18. That, it is humbly further submitted that an article published in the newspaper the Sambad on 08-12-2024 namely "HINDALCO'S FLY ASH MAY MIX INTO THE MAHANADI RIVER WATER" highlighted that Hindalco Industries Ltd. has been illegally dumping fly



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ash near Hiraakud, Khajurnala, Mahanadi, and Lakshmidunguri Reserved Forests. Contractors are carrying out the dumping at night, with the risk that the fly ash could mix into the Mahanadi river, especially during the rainy season. An investigation by the Pollution Control Board in January revealed that the company lacked the necessary consent to operate and was violating regulations by dumping the fly ash. Authorities have instructed the company to seal the GPS systems in the transport vehicles and to regularly report the vehicle details to the board. Further investigations confirmed that large amounts of fly ash were being dumped along these regions, even impacting the local forest areas. Local residents also reported tampering with the GPS systems in the vehicles used for transporting the fly ash.

Copy of the said article, along with its English translation, is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-10.

19. That in addition to initiating an investigation, the recommendations made by the enquiry committee are also welcome and a step in the right direction. It is also needless to say that the illegally dumped ash and morrum be disposed of in accordance with law keeping the safety of the environment in mind.

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S. P. Patel



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20. That it is therefore humbly submitted that the Ld. Tribunal be pleased to direct that:-

- i. A detailed inquiry and investigation be made in order to fix liability and accountability on the offender;
- ii. The illegally dumped ash and morrum be disposed of in accordance with law;
- iii. A strict monitoring mechanism be developed for the thermal power plant and for the transporters to avoid illegal excavation and dumping of ash in the district of Jharsuguda;
- iv. The installation of GPS may be made mandatory for all trucks transporting ash, in order to incorporate a geo-fencing mechanism.
- v. And/or pass any other order as the Ld. Tribunal may deem fit in light of justice, equity and good conscience.

21. That all other averments which are not specifically admitted herein above, are deemed to have been denied.



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22. That the deponent reserves the right to file further affidavit, as and when directed by this Ld Tribunal.

23. That the facts stated above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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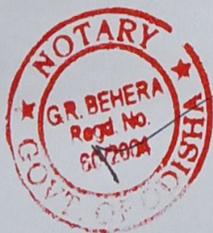
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Advocate

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DEPONENT

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GANGARAM BEHERA
BBSR, NOTARY
Ph:-9881128391

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The ABOVE Named Deponent Being
Duly Identified by Sri.....
Advocate, Bhubaneswar, Appears
Before Me on this At.....
& M/P/M Contents of this Affidavit are
True to the Best of his/her/This
Knowledge and Belief



ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରେ ବଦଳିଯିବ ମାଟିର ସଂଜ୍ଞା

ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା, ୩/୩ (ଇମିସ): ଦ୍ରୁତ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନ ସହିତ ଏକାଧିକ ସରକାରୀ ଓ ଘରୋଇ ତାପଜ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରାଜ୍ୟର ଶକ୍ତି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭାବେ ପରିଚିତ । ଯାହାକି ରାଜ୍ୟ ରାଜକୋଷ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକ ବୃହତ୍ ଅଂଶୀଦାର ପାଲଟିଛି । ତେବେ ଦ୍ରୁତ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନ ଓ ଏଥିରୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ଶିଳ୍ପବର୍ଜ୍ୟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାକୁ ଧୀରେ ଧୀରେ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ବଳୟ ଭିତରକୁ ଟାଣିନେଉଛି । ଏଭଳି ସ୍ଥିତି ଜାରି ରହିଲେ ଆଗାମୀ କିଛି ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ମାଟିର ସଂଜ୍ଞା ହିଁ ବଦଳିଯିବ ବୋଲି ପରିବେଶବିତ୍‌ମାନେ ଆଶଙ୍କା ପ୍ରକାଶ

ରାସ୍ତା ନିର୍ମାଣ, ଇଟା ଓ ସିମେଣ୍ଟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିରେ ଏହି ସବୁ ପାଉଁଶର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯିବା କଥା । କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ଷର ସବୁ ସମୟରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିମାଣର ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆସ୍ ବିନିଯୋଗ ହେବା ଭଳି ନିର୍ମାଣ କାମ ହେଉନଥିବାରୁ ଏହାକୁ ଲୋ ଲ୍ୟାଷ୍ଟ ଫିଲିଂ ନାଁରେ ମାଟି ଖୋଳି (ପାଉଁଶ) ପୋତି ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ନିତିଦିନ ମାଳମାଳ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ସାମନାକୁ ଆସୁଛି । ଆଜି ଆଖି ଆଗରେ ଦେଖା ଯାଉଥିବା ପଡ଼ିଆଟି ରାତି ପାହିଲା ବେଳକୁ

ଦ୍ରୁତ ଶିଳ୍ପାୟନର କୁପ୍ରଭାବ

କରିଛି ।
ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ତାପଜ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରୁ ୬୧୩୬ ମେଗାଓର୍ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ହେଉଛି । ଯାହା ରାଜ୍ୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଯୋଗାଣ କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏହି କେନ୍ଦ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ କୋଇଲା ଦହନରୁ ବିଜୁଳି ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ହେଉଥିବା ବେଳେ କୋଇଲା ପୋଡ଼ିରୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ପାଉଁଶ ବା ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆସ୍ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ରହିଯାଉଛି । ସରକାରୀ ତଥ୍ୟ ଅନୁସାରେ, ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ୭ଟି ତାପଜ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରୁ ମାସିକ ହାରାହାରି ୧୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ୫୦ ହଜାର ମେଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଟନ୍ ପାଉଁଶ ନିର୍ଗତ ହେଉଛି । କିଛି ପରିମାଣର ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆସ୍ ପରିବହନ ହୋଇ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ତଥା ପଡ଼ୋଶୀ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ସୀମାନ୍ତ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ରାୟଗଡ଼କୁ ଯାଉଥିବା ବେଳେ ଏହାର ସିଂହଭାଗ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରେ ହିଁ ପରିଚାଳନା କରାଯାଉଛି । ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡର ତଥ୍ୟ ଅନୁସାରେ, ନିର୍ଗତ ଶତ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆସ୍‌ର ଠିକ ପରିଚାଳନା କରାଯାଉଛି । ହେଲେ ପ୍ରକୃତ ସ୍ଥିତି କିନ୍ତୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ।



ଖୋଳି ସେଠାରୁ ମାଟିକାଢ଼ି ନିଆଯାଉଛି । ଦିନେ ଦୁଇ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେଠାରେ ପାଉଁଶ ପୋତି ପୂର୍ବ ସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ଅଣାଯିବା ପରେ କିଛି ପରିମାଣର ମାଟି ଉପରେ ଢାଙ୍କି ଦିଆଯାଉଛି । ଇଣ୍ଡନ୍‌ସାଧନାଳ ଜର୍ଣ୍ଣାଲ ଅଫ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟରିଂ ରିସର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଆଣ୍ଡ ଟେକ୍‌ନୋଲୋଜିରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଏକ ରିପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଅନୁଶୀଳନ କଲେ ଏହି ପାଉଁଶରେ ଯୁରାନିୟମ୍, ଥୋରିୟମ୍, ରେଡିୟମ୍ ଭଳି ଟେକ୍‌ସ୍‌ଟ୍ରିୟ ଧାତୁ ସହିତ ମାଙ୍ଗାନିଜ, ଶିଶା, ତମ୍ବା ଭଳି ଖଣିଜ ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିଥାଏ । ଟେକ୍‌ସ୍‌ଟ୍ରିୟ ଧାତୁ ରହିବା କାରଣରୁ ଏହା ମାରାତ୍ମକ ବିକିରଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ସହ ମାଟିରେ ଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କୁ ବଞ୍ଚିବାର ବି ସୁଯୋଗ ଦେଉନି । କେବଳ ସେତିକି ନୁହେଁ, ଏହି ରାସାୟନିକ ପଦାର୍ଥର ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା ଫଳରେ ମୃତ୍ତିକାର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଗୁଣାଧର୍ମ ମଧ୍ୟ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯାଉଛି ।

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Sambad 5-3-2025

TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE -1

ANNEXTURE-I

Change in Soil Classification in Jharsuguda

The rapid industrialization and the establishment of multiple government and domestic thermal power plants in Jharsuguda district have made it a prominent energy hub in the state. These power plants contribute significantly to the state's revenue. However, the byproducts of these plants, such as fly ash, are causing growing environmental pollution, which could potentially lead to a change in the district's soil quality in the coming years.

The district's thermal power plants generate 6136 MW of electricity, which is distributed across various locations in the state. The production of electricity involves burning coal, which results in fly ash that accumulates in the region. According to government reports, the district's thermal plants emit about 1.25 million metric tons of fly ash every month. While a portion of this fly ash is transported to nearby areas like Sambalpur and Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, most of it remains in Jharsuguda. Although the Pollution Control Board states that the fly ash is properly managed, the reality is different. Instead of using it in construction, it is often dumped in low-lying areas, causing further environmental harm.

Additionally, a report published in the *International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology* highlights that fly ash contains radioactive materials like uranium, thorium, and radium, as well as heavy metals such as manganese, lead, and copper. The presence of these materials makes the ash hazardous, as it can cause radiation contamination and harm various life forms. Moreover, the chemical reactions caused by these materials can degrade soil health and affect its fertility.

In conclusion, while thermal power plants play a key role in electricity production, the environmental consequences, especially the accumulation of fly ash and its toxic content, are raising concerns for the future health of the soil and the surrounding ecosystem in Jharsuguda.

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TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 2

Samaj 03-12-2024

ANNEXTURE-II

BY TAMPERING WITH THE GPS, THEY ARE MISLEADING THE AUTHORITIES, AND THE FLY ASH IS BEING DUMPED ON BIKES!

A serious issue has come to light regarding the transportation of fly ash from various factories in Sambalpur district. Contractors responsible for transporting the fly ash are allegedly engaging in fraudulent activities by tampering with GPS devices. Heavy vehicles, which are supposed to carry fly ash with GPS tracking, are reportedly being manipulated. Instead of going to the designated dumping sites, these vehicles are illegally dumping fly ash in forest areas and water bodies.

Local residents have reported seeing heavy vehicles dumping fly ash in areas close to forests and rivers during the night. These actions are not only violating environmental regulations but are also causing significant environmental harm. The authorities are aware of the situation and have started investigating. The Pollution Control Board has seized some of the GPS devices and is monitoring the activities of the vehicles involved.

The fly ash is reportedly being dumped in the vicinity of Khajurnala and the protected Lakshmidunguri forest area, near Hirakud. There are concerns about the contamination of water resources, and local residents who are using the water have reportedly started facing skin diseases.

Though the company has made agreements with various fly ash plants for disposal, it seems that the transportation contractors and company officials are bypassing the legal procedures. As a result, the authorities have been alerted and necessary actions are being recommended to prevent further environmental damage.

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TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 3

Prameya 11-11-2024

ANNEXTURE-III**FLY ASH MANAGEMENT REVIEW MEETING AT RDC LEVEL****DEVELOP GUIDELINES WITHIN A MONTH : MINISTER OF REVENUE**

Fly ash, dust, and polluted water coming out of the Thermal power plant are causing significant environmental pollution and also contributing to rising temperatures. The management of these harmful waste materials needs immediate changes. To address this, the Regional Development Commissioner (RDC) will prepare guidelines in consultation with local representatives and experts within the next month.

To stop illegal fly ash dumping, CCTV cameras will be installed on the routes used by trucks carrying waste from the plant to monitor the activities. A list of abandoned mines for disposing of fly ash will also be prepared. The decision was announced during a review meeting held on Sunday in Sambalpur, chaired by Revenue and Disaster Management Minister Suresh Pujari. The meeting was attended by local representatives from Jharsuguda, Sundargarh, and Anugul districts, along with the District Collector.

Minister Pujari informed the media that this is the first time such a meeting concerning environmental safety has been held in Odisha. The meeting included a thorough discussion about the guidelines for managing fly ash from different factories, as well as the impact of fly ash on local livelihoods. There was a clear acknowledgment that changes in management practices are necessary for the proper disposal of fly ash.

Pujari also mentioned that about 94% of Odisha's electricity comes from the Tapoj Power Project in Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Anugul, and Sambalpur. However, the disposal of fly ash from the plant is now becoming a growing concern.

The Regional Pollution Control Board's permission for fly ash dumping has not been adequately communicated to the district authorities or police, further complicating the problem. Therefore, it is crucial to have better coordination between the regional pollution control board and the administration. In the long term, collaboration with IIM and the Sambalpur University will help manage and control the fly ash problem.

Additionally, the government will provide financial incentives to youth groups through banks to encourage them to participate in managing the ash waste. The preparation of a list of abandoned mines for fly ash disposal will be finalized, and the authorities are conducting reports on how long and in what quantities the ash will be dumped.

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The transportation companies will be required to dump fly ash at designated locations, and tracking of these vehicles will be ensured with CCTV monitoring on all routes. Police will be responsible for managing these operations. Furthermore, the district authorities have been instructed to clear water bodies and reservoirs from fly ash waste.

Minister Pujari also mentioned that fly ash dumping was previously authorized in the Amabali mine in the Lakhanpur block of Jharsuguda district by the former government, but this permission was revoked due to its proximity to Hirakud Reservoir (only 500 meters away).

During the meeting, various local representatives, including Panchayati Raj Minister Rabinarayan Nayak, Sambalpur MLA Jaynarayan Mishra, Jharsuguda MLA Tankadhar Tripathy, and other prominent leaders were present. Senior officials such as IG Himanshu Lal, district collectors, police chiefs, and officials from the Environmental Control Board also attended the discussion.

ହୀରାକୁଦରେ ମିଶୁଛି ପାଇଁଶ ବିଷ

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, ୮।୧୧(ବୁଧବେଳା): ମହାନଦୀ ଉପରମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଥିବା ସଂଖ୍ୟାଧିକ ପାଇଁଶ ପାହାଡ଼ ଓ ପାଇଁଶ ପୋଖରୀ ହୀରାକୁଦ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାର ପାଇଁ ବଡ଼ ବିପଦର କାରଣ ପାଲଟିଛି । ବର୍ଷାଋତୁରେ ସେଠାରୁ ପାଇଁଶ ମିଶ୍ରିତ ପାଣି ବହି ଆସି ସିଧା ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରରେ ପଡ଼ୁଛି ଏବଂ ପାଣିକୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷିତ କରୁଛି । ଏହି କାରଖାନା ପାଇଁଶରେ ଏକାଧିକ ଆଣବିକ ବିକିରଣକାରୀ ଭାରାଧାରୁ ବହୁଳମାତ୍ରାରେ ରହୁଛି । ଏହା ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳରେ ମଣିଷ ଶରୀରକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ କଲେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ କର୍କଟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥାଏ । କୃଷିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବିଷାକ୍ତ କୀଟନାଶକର ବହୁଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର ସହ ପାଇଁଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷିତ ମହାନଦୀ ପାଣି ଏ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ କର୍କଟ ପ୍ରବଣତାର ଅନନ୍ତମ କାରଣ ହୋଇଥାଇପାରେ ବୋଲି ଆଶଙ୍କା କରାଯାଉଛି । ଏହି ଗୁରୁତର ସମସ୍ୟା ମହାନଦୀ ଉପର ଓ ତଳମୁଣ୍ଡର ୧୬ ଜିଲ୍ଲାକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ଆଜି ରାଜ୍ୟ



ଇବ୍ ଉପତ୍ୟକାରେ ଥିବା ଦେଶର ତୃତୀୟ ସର୍ବବୃହତ୍ କୋଇଲା ଭଣ୍ଡାର ଓ ହୀରାକୁଦ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରକୁ ଆଖି ଆଗରେ ରଖି ବନ୍ଧର ଉପରମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଛୋଟବଡ଼ ୫୦ଟି କାରଖାନା ଗଢ଼ି ଉଠିଛି । ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ ବିଭାଗର ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଅନୁସାରେ

ଜମିରେ ବିକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଭାବେ ପାଇଁଶ ପକାଯାଉଛି । ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରୁ ଅଧିକ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପାଇଁଶ ପକାଯିବା ଓ ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରେ ପାଇଁଶ ଗଦା କରାଯାଇ ଥିବାରୁ ତାହା ବର୍ଷାପାଣିରେ ବହି ଆସି ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରରେ ପଡ଼ୁଛି ।

ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ଼, ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଜଳସମ୍ପଦ ବିଭାଗ, ବୀର ସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାଏ ବୈଷୟିକ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, ଦ୍ୱାରା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ମହାନଦୀ ଜଳର ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଓ ଗବେଷଣା ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଅନୁସାରେ କାରଖାନା ପାଇଁଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ ମହାନଦୀ ପାଣିରେ ଭାରୀ ଧାତବ ସାସା, କ୍ରୋମିୟମ୍, ତମ୍ବା, ନିକେଲ୍, ଜିଙ୍କ, ମାଙ୍ଗାନିଜ୍, ଆର୍ସେନିକ୍, କାର୍ବୋନିୟମର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି ମିଳିଛି । ଏଥିରୁ କର୍କଟ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକାରୀ ସାସା

ପ୍ରତି ଗ୍ରାମ ପାଣିରେ ୫୨.୨୫ ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଗ୍ରାମ ସାସା ଓ ୨୬.୬ କ୍ରୋମିୟମ୍

ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ଼ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ କୋଇଲା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ ପାହ୍ୟାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ତକାୟାଲ ଏକ ବୈଠକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ।

ଆସନ୍ତା ୧୦ ତାରିଖ ସମ୍ବଲପୁରରେ ରାଜସ୍ୱ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରାଜସ୍ୱ କମିସନର, ପୁଲିସ୍ ଆଇଡି, ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, ଝା.ରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଓ ଅନୁଗୋଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଓ ଏସ୍ପି ଏବଂ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ଼ର ସଭ୍ୟ ସଚିବଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଉଚ୍ଚସ୍ତରୀୟ ବୈଠକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହେବ । ଏଥିରେ ମହାନଦୀ ଉପର ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଥିବା କଳକାରଖାନାରେ ପାଇଁଶ ସୁପରିଚାଳନା ଓ ହୀରାକୁଦ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରର ପାଇଁଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ଆଦି ଦୁଇ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଆଲୋଚନା ହେବ ବୋଲି ସରକାରୀ ସୂତ୍ରରୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼ିଛି ।

ଉପରମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଥିବା କାରଖାନା ଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ କୋଇଲା ଜଳି ବାର୍ଷିକ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦୦୦ ମେଟ୍ରିକ ଟନ୍ ପାଇଁଶ ବାହାରୁଛି, ଯାହାର ଅଧିକ ଅଂଶ ସମୟକ୍ରମେ ଧୋଇହୋଇ ମହାନଦୀ ଓ ହୀରାକୁଦ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରରେ ହିଁ ମିଶୁଛି । ବର୍ଷାଦିନେ ହୀରାକୁଦ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରରେ ପାଇଁଶ ଅପମିଶ୍ରଣ ହାର ଅଧିକ ରହୁଛି । ଭେଡ଼େନ ଓ ଇବ୍ ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଥିବା କାରଖାନାରୁ ବାହାରୁଥିବା ପାଇଁଶ ମିଶ୍ରିତ ମାଟି ବୋହି ଆଣି ହୀରାକୁଦ ଜଳଭଣ୍ଡାରରେ ଭାଲୁଛନ୍ତି । ୨୦୧୭, ୨୦୨୨ ଓ ୨୦୨୩ ମସିହାରେ ପାଇଁଶ ପୋଖରୀ ଲୁଗୁଡ଼ି ୩ ଥର ଏ ଧରଣର ବଡ଼ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ ଘଟାଇ ସାରିଛି । ସରକାରୀ ହିସାବରେ ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ୧୫ଟି ପାଇଁଶ ପୋଖରୀ ଓ ପାଇଁଶ ପାହାଡ଼ ରହିଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ବେସରକାରୀ ଭାବେ ଶତାଧିକ ଖାଲୁଆ

ଓ କ୍ରୋମିୟମ୍ ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ରହିଛି । ପ୍ରତି ୧ ଗ୍ରାମ ପାଣିରେ ୫୨.୨୫ ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଗ୍ରାମ ସାସା ଓ ୨୬.୬ ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଗ୍ରାମ କ୍ରୋମିୟମ୍ ରହିଛି । ହୀରାକୁଦ ପାଣିରେ ହୃଦ୍‌ରୋଗ, ଶ୍ୱାସରୋଗ ଓ ସ୍ନାୟବିକ ରୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରୁଥିବା ପାରଦ ଓ ଆର୍ସେନିକର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି ମଧ୍ୟ ଜଣାପଡ଼ିଛି । ଏ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସମ୍ବଲପୁରସ୍ଥିତ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟର ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଅଧିକାରୀ ସତ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ନନ୍ଦଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିବାରୁ ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀସ୍ଥିତ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ଼ ପ୍ରତିମାସ ହୀରାକୁଦ ପାଣି ନମୁନା ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରାଉଛି । ଏହି ପରୀକ୍ଷା ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଅନୁସାରେ କାରଖାନା ପାଇଁଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ ହୀରାକୁଦ ପାଣିରେ ମିଳିଥିବା ଭାରାଧାରୁ ମାତ୍ରା ସେଭଳି ଚିନ୍ତାଜନକ ନୁହେଁ ବୋଲି କହିଥିଲେ ।

TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 4

Samaj 09-11-2024

ANNEXURE-IV

IN HIRAKUD, THE INDUSTRIAL WASTE IS CONTAMINATING THE WATER WITH TOXIC POLLUTANTS, INCLUDING HEAVY METALS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES

The factories located in the upper region, along with the numerous ponds and small water bodies, have become a major cause of concern for the Hirakud water reservoir. During the rainy season, contaminated water from these factories is flowing directly into the reservoir, polluting the water. These factories are highly polluted with industrial waste, including heavy metals that are hazardous to human health. When this contaminated water enters the food chain, it can lead to diseases such as cancer.

The excessive use of pesticides in agriculture is also contributing to the pollution of the Mahanadi River, leading to an increase in the prevalence of cancer in the region. This severe problem has affected 16 districts in the upper and lower regions of the Mahanadi, prompting a high-level meeting at the State Pollution Control Board's office, attended by various authorities, including coal field officials.

On the 10th of this month, a high-level meeting will be held in Sambalpur under the chairmanship of the Revenue Minister, where the Revenue Commissioner of the northern region, the Police IG, District Collectors, and SPs of districts like Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Sundargarh, and Angul, along with the members of the State Pollution Control Board, will discuss the issues concerning the management of factories and pollution of the Hirakud reservoir.

There are about 50 factories in the upper regions of the Mahanadi, and according to the report by the Water Resources Department, around 3,000 metric tons of coal dust is discharged annually from these factories, a significant portion of which eventually flows into the Mahanadi and Hirakud reservoir. During the rainy season, the contamination of water in Hirakud is particularly high. The factory waste, along with soil from nearby areas, gets washed into the river and the reservoir.

In 2017, 2022, and 2023, there were three major incidents of pollution caused by the contamination of ponds and small water bodies in the region. The government acknowledges that there are 15 officially recognized ponds and water bodies, but many more exist in a non-official capacity. Pollution from factories, especially in areas beyond the approved limits, continues to enter the river, further exacerbating the pollution levels.

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According to the report from the Pollution Control Board and Water Resources Department, high levels of toxic heavy metals like lead, chromium, arsenic, and cadmium have been found in the Mahanadi River and Hirakud water. The presence of these metals is directly linked to the increased prevalence of diseases like heart problems, respiratory issues, and nerve diseases. In response, the regional officials of the Pollution Control Board in Sambalpur have been coordinating with the central Pollution Control Board, which tests the water samples from Hirakud monthly. According to their report, the levels of heavy metals in the water are still considered within permissible limits, though the situation remains a concern.

ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଓ ଆଦିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଜମିରେ ବର୍ଜ୍ୟପାଇଁ ଗଦା

ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପରିଷଦ ସଭ୍ୟଙ୍କ ବିରୋଧ ପରେ ତଦନ୍ତ



ପୁରୀରୁ, ୨୩।୧୧(ଭୀମ): ଖାଣିତ ତୃତ୍ୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତରୁ ଖୁବ୍ ଧୀରେ ପୁରୀରୁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦଳ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇ ଚଳିଛି। ଏବେ ସେଥିରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଖାନା ବର୍ଜ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଡ଼ି ହୋଇଛି। କେତେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଡ଼ି ହୋଇଛି। କେତେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଡ଼ି ହୋଇଛି। କେତେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଡ଼ି ହୋଇଛି।

ଅଭିଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି। ଉପରୋକ୍ତ, ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଦଳ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ବିନା ନିମ୍ନ ଗ୍ରାମର କିଛି ଆଦିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଜମିରେ ଅନୁମତି ନେଇ ଏକ ପରିସର ବର୍ଜ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ପକାଇଥିଲା। ଏହା ପରେ ଗ୍ରାହ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତା ଅତି ଉଚ୍ଚତର ମଞ୍ଚ ମୁକାବିଳା ଓ କଫାଳ ଜମିରେ ପାଇଁ ପକାଇବା ଆଗକୁ ବଢ଼ିଛି। ଏବେ ସେଠାରେ ପାଇଁ ଗଦା ହୋଇଗଲାଣି। ସେଠାରେ ଦଳ ବିଭାଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ପାଇଁ ଗଦା ବେଗୁ ନୟ ହେବା ଗତ ଦର୍ଶା ମମୟରେ ଅନେକ ବାକି ଜମି ଯିବୁଗ୍ର ହେବ। ଏହା ଛଡ଼ା ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା

ଘଣ୍ଟା ନଦୀ ପାଖରେ ପାଇଁ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ମିଶି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେବା ଆଶଙ୍କା ରହିଛି। ଏହି ଅଭିଯୋଗ ନେଇ ଖଣିତର ବିଭାଗ ପରିସର ଗଦା ଗୋବତା ପଞ୍ଚେଇ, ପଞ୍ଚାୟତମଣ୍ଡଳ ମତ୍ୟା ଓ ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ପ୍ରଶାସକଙ୍କୁ ପଞ୍ଚି ପ୍ରଦାନ ଦିନୋଧ କରିଥିଲେ। ମୂଳତା ପାଇଁ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଅଧିକାରୀ, ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ଗଦା ଗୋବତା, ଦେବଦାନ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ପଞ୍ଚି ଚଳୁ ରହିଛି। ଉଲ୍ଲେଖଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ଅଗ୍ର ମାତ୍ରରେ ଏ ମମୟରେ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ପକେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଚଳୁ ଚଳୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଥିଲେ ଏହା ପରେ ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ଗଦା ନିରାଧର ଅଗ୍ର

୨୯ରେ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଚଳୁ କରି ବିପୋର୍ତ୍ତ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ସେ ବିପୋର୍ତ୍ତର ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ନୂ ୯୦, ୨ ଏବେ ୩୦ ଚିମିତିକ ଜମି ଆଦିବାସୀଙ୍କ ଥିବା ଓ ତାହା ବିନା ପ୍ରାଣ ଖଣିତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ପାଇଁ ଗୋବତା ମମୟ ପଞ୍ଚି, ଚାଷ ଅନୁପ୍ରାପନା ହୋଇଯାଇଥିବା ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି। ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଜମିର ଗୁଣ୍ଡପାଇଁ ଗଦା କରି ଓ ତାହା ଜମି ଥିବାବେଳେ ଦର୍ଶା ଦିନେ ପାଇଁ ପଞ୍ଚି ଯିବି ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ମମୟ ଥିବା ବିପୋର୍ତ୍ତ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ବିଭାଗ କର୍ମଚାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ନିଆଁପାଇଁ ଗଦା କରି ଗଦା କରି ଗଦା କରି ହୋଇଛି।

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TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 5

Sambad 24-11-2024

ANNEXTURE-V

DUMPING OF FLY ASH IN FOREST AND TRIBAL LANDS

OPPOSITION FROM DISTRICT COUNCIL MEMBERS , AN INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN INITIATED

Sundargarh district is facing severe pollution due to dust from the transportation of mineral resources. Additionally, industrial waste, especially fly ash from various factories, is being illegally dumped on roads, ponds, drains, fields, and forest lands, making the district's environment hazardous to public health. Local people have been protesting against the illegal dumping of fly ash in different areas. Despite these protests, the district administration has been reportedly neglecting the issue.

In particular, in the Tangarpali block, some indigenous lands in the Niapali Panchayat area were used for dumping fly ash after obtaining permission from the concerned authorities. However, soon after, transporters began dumping ash on government and forest land as well. This illegal activity not only damages agricultural land but also risks the nearby Ichha River, where the fly ash may mix and contaminate the water.

On Saturday, district council member Gelabati Patela, along with other local representatives and Niapali villagers, visited the site and strongly opposed the ongoing activities. They reported the issue to the police, revenue officers, and forest department personnel, who have initiated an investigation. Earlier, in August, the Tangarpali Tahasildar had instructed for a probe into the matter.

On August 29, the Niapali revenue inspector conducted an inspection and reported that 90 plots in Niapali were being affected by the illegal disposal of fly ash from Hindustan Zinc mines. This activity was damaging adjacent agricultural and forest lands, and there was a potential risk of further destruction during the rainy season. Despite the report, no action has been taken so far, and there are demands to stop the fly ash dumping immediately.

ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଏସ୍ପିସିବି ଆରଓଙ୍କୁ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନରେ ଏସ୍ପିସି ପାଳନ କର

ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା, ୧୩୧ (ଇମିପ): ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାର ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ କେବଳ ଯେ ଆଖପାଖର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ପାଇଁ ବିପଦ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରୁଛି ତା' ନୁହେଁ, ପଡ଼ୋଶୀ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ପାଇଁ ବି ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ କାରଣ ପାଲଟିଛି। ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରୁ ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ ବେଳେ ହେଉଥିବା ଓଲଟେଲଟ, ଲିଟକେକ, ସ୍ପିଲେକ୍ ଯୋଗୁ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରେ ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଉଛି। ତେଣୁ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦୁଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ (ଏସ୍ପିସିବି)ର ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା ତଥା ଏହି ଘଟଣାରେ ହୋଇଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅବଗତ କରିବାକୁ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ପରିବେଶ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ବୋର୍ଡ ଚିଠି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ୨୨୩୪/୨୦୨୫ ଯୋଗେ ଅବଗତ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ଏ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଅବୋଲା ମୁନାଲ ନରାଡ଼ିଶୋଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିବାରେ, ଶିଳ୍ପାନୁଷ୍ଠାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଏଥି ପ୍ରତି ସଚେତନ ହେବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ରହିଛି। ଏ ନେଇ ବିଗତ ଦିନର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ମୁରକ୍ଷା ବୈଠକରେ ସମସ୍ତ କମ୍ପାନିଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ଖୁବ୍ ଶୀଘ୍ର ପରିବହନ ବିଭାଗ ଓ ପୁଲିସ୍ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସୁଗ୍ରହ ଚକ୍ର ପକ୍ଷରୁ କରାଯାଇ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ



କରାଯିବା ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି। ମୁତନାନ୍ତରାରେ, ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ରାଜ୍ୟ ରାୟଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଉର୍ଗା-ପଥଲଗାଏଁ ଜାତୀୟ ରାଜପଥ କାମ ପାଇଁ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରୁ ନିୟମିତ ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ କରାଯାଉଛି। ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା-ଜନକଚୋରା ରେଇ ଦୈନିକ ଶହେରୁ ଅଧିକ ହାଇଡ୍ରୋରେ ଏହି ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ଯାଉଥିବା ବେଳେ ପରିବହନ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ କୌଣସି ଏସ୍ପିସିବି ପାଳନ କରାଯାଉନାହିଁ। ୪୯ ନମ୍ବର ଜାତୀୟ ରାଜପଥ, ରାୟଗଡ଼ରୁ ପଥଲଗାଏଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ

ରାଜପଥରେ ଗତ ଡିସେମ୍ବର ୧୯ ତାରିଖ ଓ ଜାନୁଆରୀ ୨ ତାରିଖରେ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ପରିବେଶ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ବୋର୍ଡ, ଖଣି ବିଭାଗ ଓ ପରିବହନ ବିଭାଗ ମିଳିତ ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରି ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନରେ ନିୟମ ଅନୁପାଳନ ହେଉନଥିବା କାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲେ। ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରୁ ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ କରୁଥିବା ଗୁରୁଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବେଡ୍ ପ୍ଲୋର୍ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରିବହନ ପାଇଁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ। ଏହା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଟ୍ରକ, ହାଇଡ୍ରୋଗୁଡ଼ିକରୁ ଅର୍ଥ ତଳେ ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ଲିଟକେକ୍

ହୋଇ ରାସ୍ତା କଡ଼ରେ ପଡ଼ୁଥିବା ବେଳେ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଶୁଖିବା ପରେ ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ କରୁଛି। ଟ୍ରକର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦାରିତ ଉଚ୍ଚତାଠାରୁ ଉଚ୍ଚର ଅଧିକ ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ ହେଉଥିବାରୁ ତାହା ବି ରାସ୍ତାରେ ପଡ଼ି ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ କରୁଛି। ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ ବେଳେ ଟ୍ରକ୍, ହାଇଡ୍ରୋଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍ ଭାବେ ତାରପୋଲିନ୍ ଆବଦ୍ଧ କରୁନଥିବାରୁ ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ଉଡ଼ି ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ କରୁଥିବା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ପରିବେଶ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ବୋର୍ଡ ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିଛି। କେବଳ ସେତିକି ନୁହେଁ, ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ କରୁଥିବା ଗାଡ଼ିଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଚକ ପରିଷ୍କାର କରି ତାହା ପରିବହନ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ନିୟମ ରହିଥିବା ବେଳେ ସେଦିଗରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଆଯାଉନାହିଁ। ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ ପାଇଁ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଯେଉଁଲି ଏକ ଏସ୍ପିସିବି ରହିଛି ସେହିଲି ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କର ବି ଏକ ଏସ୍ପିସିବି ରହିଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରୁ ବାହାରୁଥିବା ପାର୍ଡ଼ଣ ପରିବହନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏସ୍ପିସିବି ଅନୁପାଳନ ନେଇ ସ୍ଵାଧୀୟ ପରିବହନ ବିଭାଗ ଓ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ବିଭାଗ ଆଖି ବନ୍ଦ କରି ଦେଉଥିବାରୁ ଶେଷରେ ପଡ଼ୋଶୀ ରାଜ୍ୟର ସରକାର ବି ଅଲ୍ଲୁଲି ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି।

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TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 6

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ANNEXTURE-VI

CHHATTISGARH GOVERNMENT'S LETTER REQUESTS TO SPCB (STATE POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD) TO FOLLOW ASH TRANSPORTATION SOP

The transportation of sand from Jharasuguda is not only causing problems in the nearby districts, but it has also become a cause of concern for the neighboring state of Chhattisgarh. The overload, leakage, and spills during transportation from Jharasuguda are creating issues in Chhattisgarh. Therefore, in order to address this issue, the Odisha Pollution Control Board (OPCB) has instructed the regional officer of Jharasuguda to take necessary measures, and the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board has informed about the activities in this regard via letter number 2234/2025.

When District Collector Aboli Sunil Narwade was asked about it, he mentioned that industries need to be made aware of this issue. During the recent road safety meeting, all companies were instructed that a joint inspection would soon be carried out by the Transport Department and the Police to ensure the implementation of appropriate measures.

According to reports, regular sand transportation is being done from Jharasuguda to the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh for the national highway project. However, there are no compliance measures regarding the proper handling of the sand during transportation on the highway from Jharasuguda to Kanakatora. On National Highway 49, between Raigarh and Pathalagaon, on December 19 and January 2, joint inspections by the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, Mining Department, and Transport Department revealed that the sand transportation did not comply with regulations.

Trucks transporting sand from Jharasuguda had their bed floors damaged, making them unsuitable for further transportation. This led to leakage of semi-liquid sand onto the roads, causing air pollution after drying. Additionally, trucks transporting sand from designated heights on trailers resulted in further pollution as sand fell onto the road. Trucks and highways were not properly covered with tarps during sand transportation, leading to windblown pollution, which has been reported by the Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board.

Moreover, trucks transporting sand were not following the proper cleaning procedure for their wheels before departing for transportation. There is a rule for cleaning wheels, but

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this too has not been adhered to. While Chhattisgarh has an Environmental Protection Standard (EPS) for sand transportation, Odisha also has similar regulations. However, the local transport and pollution control departments in Jharasuguda are not following the necessary protocols, which has led to concerns from the neighboring state's government, forcing them to take action."

This translation captures the key details of the issue surrounding the transportation of sand from Jharasuguda, its impact on neighboring Chhattisgarh, and the measures being taken to address the environmental and regulatory concerns.

କମ୍ପାନୀ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ ଓ ସରକାରଙ୍କୁ ମାନ୍ୟତା ହାତ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରମୂଳକ ମାପିଆ

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, ୧୩ (ନି. ପ୍ର.): ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ସହର ସମେତ ସମଗ୍ର ସହର ଉପଖଣ୍ଡର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ମାପିଆଙ୍କ ଦୌରାନ୍ତ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବିଚାର କାରଣ ପାଇଁ ହିଁ । ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଓ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଖାନାରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ପରିବହନ ଓ ତମ୍ପି ପାଇଁ କମ୍ପାନୀ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଠିକାଦାର ଓ ପରିବହନ କମ୍ପାନୀ ସହ ଚୁକ୍ତି କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ନିୟମାନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କୋର୍ଡ ଅନୁମତି ଦେଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ହିଁ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ପୋତାଯିବା କଥା । କିନ୍ତୁ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ମାପିଆମାନେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବିଚାର ଓ କମ୍ପାନୀ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଆଖିରେ ଧୁଳିଦେଇ ଯେଉଁଠି ଇଚ୍ଛା ସେଇଠି ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ପୋତି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ପକରେ ବାୟୁ ଓ ଜଳ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଗୁରୁତର ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରୁଛି । ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ମାପିଆମାନେ ଏଭଳି କାମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କରିପାରୁଥିବାରୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମନୋବଳ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ରେଙ୍ଗାଲି-ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ରାସ୍ତା ବ୍ୟତୀତ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ସହରର ଚାରିପଟେ ବାୟୁ ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା, ମୃତ୍ତିକା ଓ ଜଳର ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ଖୁବ୍ ଜଳ ଥିଲା । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏବେ

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ସହରଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ଏବେ ମାପିଆଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ହିଁ ସେ ବାୟୁ ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ସୁରକ୍ଷାଙ୍କ (ଏକ୍ସଆଇ) ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ୧୦୦ ଉପରେ

ଶିକ୍ଷାକ୍ରମରେ କ୍ରମାଗତ ଭାବେ ଏକ୍ସଆଇର ମାପିଆ ଏଭଳି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ କରାଯାଇଥିବାରୁ ସେଥିରେ ସୁଧାରକରି ବାୟୁ ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ସୁରକ୍ଷାଙ୍କ ହ୍ରାସ କରିବାକୁ ଦାବି କରୁଥିବା । କିନ୍ତୁ



ରହୁଛି । ଆଜି (କାନୁଆରୀ ୧୩ ଚାରିଖ) ସମ୍ବଲପୁରର ଏକ୍ସଆଇ ୧୧୯ ରେକର୍ଡ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଅନୁରୂପ ଭାବେ ପିଏମ ୧୦ର ମାତ୍ରା ପ୍ରତି ଘନମିଟରରେ ୯.୬ ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଗ୍ରାମ ରହିଛି । ଏହା ବାୟୁ ଗୁଣବତ୍ତାର ଖରାପ ସ୍ଥିତି । ଦୀର୍ଘଦିନ ହେଲାଣି ଏଭଳି ସ୍ଥିତି ଲାଗି ରହିଛି । ପୂର୍ବରୁ କାପଙ୍ଗା, ଠେଲକୋଲୋଇ ଭଳି

ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ସହରଠାରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ମାତ୍ରା ବଢ଼ିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଏଠାରେ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ମାପିଆଙ୍କ ଦୌରାନ୍ତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ବଦଳାଯାଇଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଧିକ ଦାୟା ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଉଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବିଚାର ଲୋକଦେଖାଣିଆ ଭାବେ ବେଆଇନ ତମ୍ପିଆର୍ତ୍ତର ନିରୀକ୍ଷଣ କରି କମ୍ପାନୀ ଉପରେ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଦଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଁ ସୁପାରିଶ କରନ୍ତି,

ତେବେ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଉକ୍ତ ଦୋଷିମାନା ଦେବା ନ ଦେଇ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ମାପିଆ ସବୁ ଦୋଷ କରୁଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏଥିରୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତିଯାନ୍ତି । ଏହା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମନୋବଳ ଆହୁରି ବଦଳାଉଛି । ଗତ ୪ ଚାରିଖ ଗାରିରେ ଏକ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ଦୋଷରେ ହାଲୁକା ଧରାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଥିବା ଦୁଇଜଣ ବିଜେପି ନେତାଙ୍କ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଘଟିଥିଲା । ଗାୟା ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ନେଇ ସୁଖ ବିବାହରେ ହାଲୁକା ଚାକକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଶାଥର ଧରା ଦେଇ ଦୁଇଜଣଙ୍କୁ ହତ୍ୟା କରିବା ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ମାପିଆଙ୍କ ଦୁଃସାହସ ଓ ମନୋବଳର ପରିଚୟ ମିଳୁଛି । ସେହିପରି ହାରାକୁଦରେ ବେଆଇନ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱତମ୍ପିଙ୍କୁ ବିରୋଧ କରୁଥିବା ଜଣେ ହିନ୍ଦୁଙ୍କୁ ବଣେ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ପରିବହନକାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହତ୍ୟା ହତ୍ୟା କରିଥିଲା । ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ମାମଲାରେ ହାରାକୁଦରେ ହିଁ ଦୁଇଜଣଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗଣ୍ଡଗୋଳ ଘଟଣାକୁ ପ୍ରଥମବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ କାଣିଶୁଣି ଧରା ଦେଇଥିଲା । ପ୍ରଥମବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବହୁଦିନ ଧରି ଧରା ମିଳିଥିଲା । ଯାହା ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ ପରିବହନ ଟ୍ରକରେ ଲାଗିଛି ବୋଲି କମ୍ପାନୀ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଆଖିରେ ଧୁଳି ଛାଟିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ । ତେଣୁ ଏହି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବା କରୁଣା ବୋଲି ମତପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଛି ।

ANNEXTURE-VII

The ash mafia does not heed the authorities of the companies and the government.

The terror of ash mafia in various regions of Sambalpur city and the entire Sadar subdivision has caused a change in people's concerns. In Sambalpur and Jharsuguda districts, different factories have agreements with contractors and transport companies for the transportation and dumping of ash. According to regulations, ash is supposed to be transported only at locations approved by the Pollution Control Board. However, sand mafias, with the complicity of the Pollution Control Department and company officials, are illegally dumping ash wherever they want, causing significant air and water pollution, which is severely affecting the public.

The ash mafia, who have been able to operate without fear of resistance, are gaining more confidence. In the past, the air and water quality around Sambalpur city, except for the Rengali-Jharsuguda road, was quite good. However, now the air quality in the whole region, including the city, is deteriorating due to the significant increase in airborne ash. The Air Quality Index (AQI) is frequently above 100, with a recorded AQI of 119 on January 13. The PM 10 concentration per cubic meter is 96 micrograms, which indicates poor air quality. This situation has persisted for a long time. Previously, areas like Lapanga and Thekola saw a gradual increase in AQI, but measures were taken to improve it. However, pollution levels around Sambalpur have been rising.

The ash mafia is largely responsible for this increasing pollution. Despite the Pollution Control Department conducting inspections and recommending financial penalties on companies, the mafia continues to evade punishment, which only boosts their confidence. On the night of February 4, two BJP leaders were killed in a highway collision caused by ash-laden trucks. The incident, arising from a road dispute, highlights the dangerous audacity of the ash mafia. Similarly, in Hiraikud, a YouTuber who was protesting illegal ash dumping was nearly run over by a ash transport vehicle. In another incident, a collision occurred between two individuals in Hiraikud, with one person deliberately hitting the other's vehicle.

ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାରେ ବେଦାନ୍ତର ବେଆଇନ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ଡମ୍ପିଂ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ

ଉଚ୍ଚସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟି ଗଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସିପିସିବିକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୫।୧୨(ବୁଧବାର): ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବେଦାନ୍ତ ଆଲୁମିନିୟମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବେଆଇନ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ଡମ୍ପିଂକୁ ନେଇ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସରକାର ଉଦ୍‌ବେଗ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଓ ପରିବେଶ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କୃପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯାଦବ ଉଚ୍ଚସ୍ତରୀୟ ଚଦତ୍ତକାରୀ କମିଟି ଗଢ଼ିବାକୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ପ୍ରଦୃଷଣ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡ (ସିପିସିବି) କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଚଦତ୍ତ ପରେ ତଥ୍ୟଭିତ୍ତିକ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଦାଖଲ କରିବାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ।

ଚଳିତବର୍ଷ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୧୨ରେ ଏହି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାପ ପୁରୋହିତ ଉଠାଇଥିଲେ । ପୁରୋହିତ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଯାଦବଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି ଲେଖି ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ବେଆଇନ ଡମ୍ପିଂ ଏବଂ ଏହାଫେରୁ ଜନସ୍ୱସ୍ତି ଉପରେ ପଡୁଥିବା କୁପ୍ରଭାବ ବାବଦରେ ଦର୍ଶାଇଥିଲେ । ଏଥିସହିତ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ କମିଟି ଓ ପରିବହନକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥାକୁ ଏକାକି ନ କରିବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ପୁରୋହିତ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଥିଲେ । ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପୁରୋହିତ ଆହୁରି ଦର୍ଶାଇଥିଲେ ଯେ ବେଆଇନ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ଡମ୍ପିଂକୁ ନେଇ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ଓ ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ପ୍ରଦୃଷଣ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଅବଗତ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

କିନ୍ତୁ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଏ ନେଇ ଉଚ୍ଚସ୍ତରୀୟ କମିଟି ଗଢ଼ି ତୁରନ୍ତ ବେଆଇନ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ଡମ୍ପିଂକୁ ରୋକିବାକୁ ସେ କହିଥିଲେ । ଏଥିସହ କମିଟି ବିରୋଧରେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

ତଥ୍ୟଭିତ୍ତିକ ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଦାଖଲ ପାଇଁ କହିଲେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ କୃପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଯାଦବ

ନେବାକୁ ସେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ମଧ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ । ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିଥିଲେ ଯେ ବେଦାନ୍ତ ଆଲୁମିନିୟମର ପାଖର ପ୍ୟାଖରୁ ବାହାରୁଥିବା ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଜମି ରହିଛି । ଏ ନେଇ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ବାରମ୍ବାର ରିପୋର୍ଟ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଥିଲା । ପାଖର ପ୍ୟାଖରୁ କୋଇଲା ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ହେଉଥିବାରୁ ବିପୁଳ ମାତ୍ରାର ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡ ବାହାରୁଛି । ଏହାକୁ ଠିକ୍ ଭାବେ ପରିଚାଳନା ନ କରି ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ କମିଟି ଏଣେତେଣେ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେଉଛି । ଏଥିରେ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରଦୃଷଣକାରୀ କାରକ ସହିତ ନିକେଲ, କାଡ଼ମିୟମ, ଆର୍ସିନିକ୍, ଆର୍ସିନିକ୍, ଆର୍ସିନିକ୍, ଆର୍ସିନିକ୍,

ଆର୍ସିନିକ୍, କ୍ରେମିୟମ, ଲିଡ, ମର୍କ୍ୟୁରି ଆଦି ବି ରହିଛି । ସମତଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଏହାମାଡ଼ିଥିବାଫେରୁ ମୃତ୍ତିକାର ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଉଛି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା କୃତକ ଜଳର ମାନ ଉପରେ ବି ଖରାପ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡୁଛି । ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡର ପରିଚାଳନା ପାଇଁ ବେଦାନ୍ତ କେତେକ ପରିବହନକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥାକୁ ନିୟୋଜିତ କରିଥିବାରୁ ସେମାନେ ମନଇଚ୍ଛା ଖୋଲା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଏହାକୁ ଫିଙ୍ଗିଦେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଜଗତୀୟ ରାଜପଥ ୪୯ରେ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଛକ-ଜନକଗଣେ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ କଡ଼ରେ ଏହାକୁ ଫିଙ୍ଗିଯାଉଛି । ଏମିତି କି ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ାର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଜୀବନରେଖା ସାଜିଥିବା ଇବ୍ ଓ ଭେଡେନ ନଦୀରେ ବି ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡକୁ ଫିଙ୍ଗିଯାଉଛି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଇବ୍ ନଦୀ ତଟରେ ଥିବା ବ୍ରଜରାଜନଗରସ୍ଥିତ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ରାମଚଣ୍ଡୀ ମନ୍ଦିରର ଶୋଭା ନଷ୍ଟ ହେଉଛି । ଏହା ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାଳୁଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉପରେ କୁପ୍ରଭାବ ବି ପକାଉଛି । ଏହାକୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ରଖି ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ କମିଟିକୁ ଫ୍ଲାଏ ଆଣ୍ଡକୁ ଉଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ହଟାଇବା ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ବୋଲି ଚିଠିରେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପୁରୋହିତ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଥିଲେ । ଏହଛଡ଼ା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଗ୍ରାନ୍ ବେଲଟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ସୁପ୍ରିମକୋର୍ଟଙ୍କ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶିକା ଅନୁସାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ନେବାକୁ ସେ କହିଥିଲେ ।

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TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE-8

Prameya 6-12-2024

ANNEXTURE-VIII

ILLEGAL FLY ASH DUMPING BY VEDANTA IN JHARSUGUDA

DIRECTION TO CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD (CPCB) TO FORM A HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

In various places in the Jharsuguda district of Odisha, the illegal fly ash dumping by Vedanta Aluminium has raised concern. In this regard, the Union Minister of Environment, Bhupender Yadav, has directed the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to set up a high-level investigation committee. The committee is expected to submit a report after investigating the matter.

On October 12 of the current year, this issue was raised by Member of Parliament Pradeep Purohit. In a letter to the Union Minister Yadav, Purohit highlighted the illegal fly ash dumping and its negative impact on the local population. He also urged the relevant companies and transportation agencies to stop such practices.

Purohit further noted that the Jharsuguda District Collector and Regional Pollution Control Officer had been made aware of the illegal dumping, but no action had been taken so far. He emphasized the need to form a high-level committee to stop the illegal fly ash dumping and also called for the necessary actions to be taken against the involved companies.

Purohit mentioned that the fly ash coming from the Vedanta Aluminium power plant is being dumped in various areas of Jharsuguda district. Several reports have highlighted this issue in the media. The plant, which uses coal for electricity production, is emitting large quantities of fly ash. The concerned company is neglecting proper management, and the fly ash is being irresponsibly disposed of.

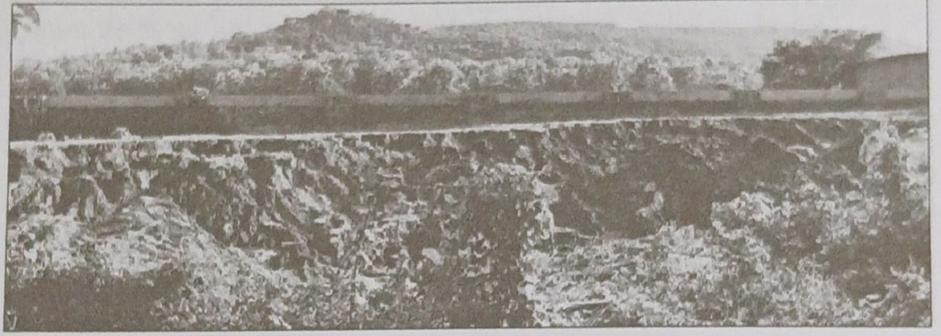
The fly ash contains several pollutants like nickel, cadmium, antimony, arsenic, chromium, lead, and mercury, which are harmful to the environment. This dumping is degrading the soil quality and adversely affecting groundwater. To manage the fly ash, Vedanta has engaged transportation companies, who are irresponsibly dumping the ash at various locations. For example, the fly ash has been found on the national highway 49, near Gandhi Chhak-Kanaka.

The fly ash is also being dumped into the Ib and Vedeen rivers, which significantly affects the local environment. One such site, the Ramachandi temple at Brajarajnagar, is being impacted by the fly ash, affecting the temple's aesthetics and the health of devotees.

In light of these issues, Purohit requested that the companies responsible be directed to remove the fly ash from the affected areas. He also suggested that green belts be created around the impacted locations, following the guidance of the Supreme Court, to mitigate the environmental damage.

ପାଇଁଶ ଉପରେ ଘୋଡ଼ାଯାଉନି ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ମାଟି

ହୀରାକୁଦ, ୩୯ (ନି.ପ୍ର) : ହୀରାକୁଦର ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଖାନାରୁ ବାହାରୁଥିବା ପାଇଁଶକୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପୁରୀର ସହ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ସରକାରୀ ଜମିରେ ତମ୍ପି କରାଯାଇ ଥିବାରୁ ପରିବେଶ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଯେକୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପାଇଁଶ ପକାଇଲେ ତା' ଉପରେ ୫୦୦ ଏମ.ଏମ. ମାଟି ପକାଯାଇ ରୋଲ୍ଡ୍ ଚଳାଇବା କଥା । କିନ୍ତୁ ହୀରାକୁଦ ସହରର ଚାରିପଟେ ଥିବା ୮୦ ଭାଗ ସରକାରୀ ଜମିରେ ବିନା ଅନୁମତିରେ ପରିବହନ ମାପିଆମାନେ ବିଷାକ୍ତ ପାଇଁଶ ପକାଇଛନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଖାନାରୁ ବାହାରୁଥିବା ପାଇଁଶକୁ କଡ଼ କଡ଼ ଗାଡ଼ିରେ ବୋଝେଇକରି ପରିବହନ ଠିକାଦାର ମାନେ



ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରାକତରେ ଛିଡ଼ା କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ବିକମ୍ପିର ଗାଡ଼ିରେ ସେସବୁକୁ ସରକାରୀ ଜମି, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀପୁରୀ ପାହଡ଼ ତଳେ ତମ୍ପି କରାଯାଉଛି । ତା' ଉପରେ ୫୦୦ ଏମ.ଏମ. ମାଟି ନ ଘୋଡ଼ାଇ ଅଧିକ ଲାଭ ଆଶାରେ ପରିବହନ ଠିକାଦାରମାନେ ମାତ୍ର ୧୦ ଏମ.ଏମ.

ମାଟି ପକାଇ ଚାଲି ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ଏହି ବିଷାକ୍ତ ପାଇଁଶ ବର୍ଷାପାଣିରେ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଚାଷଜମିକୁ ମାଡ଼ି ଯାଉଛି, ଏପରିକି ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶି ଜଳକୁ ବିଷାକ୍ତ କରିଦେଉଛି । ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ଏହା ମିଶୁଛି, ଉକ୍ତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ମାଛମାନେ ମରି ଭାସୁଥିବା ଅନେକ

ନଜୀର ରହିଛି । ଏହାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଦୂଷଣ ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ କଡ଼ା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇ ନ ଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକେ ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଏ ଦିଗରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ପରିବେଶବିତ୍ ଏବଂ ହୀରାକୁଦ ସହରବାସୀ ଦାବି କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।

TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 9

Samaj 4-9-24

ANNEXTURE-IX

ASH IS REMINED UNCOVERED WITH PROPER SOIL

Hirakud (3/9) The waste material from various factories in Hirakud is being dumped on government land near Lakshmidunguri, causing environmental pollution. When waste accumulates to 500 kg at any location, rollers are used to compact the soil. However, waste is being illegally dumped on about 80% of government land around Hirakud without permission by transport mafia. Every day, waste from various factories is loaded onto large trucks, and contractors are dumping it on roads. Late at night, this waste is being dumped on government land and under the Lakshmidunguri hill. Over 500 kg of waste is being dumped without proper soil compaction. Contractors, hoping for some benefit, are dumping only 90 kg of compacted soil. As a result, this toxic waste is polluting nearby agricultural lands and rivers, making the water toxic. In places where this waste is mixed, there have been numerous cases of fish dying and floating. Local people have complained that no strict actions have been taken by the pollution control department to stop this. Local residents and Hirakud city dwellers are demanding strong measures to address this issue."

ସମ୍ବାଦ

ମହାନଦୀ ପାଣିରେ ହିଷ୍ଟାଲ୍‌କୋ ପାଉଁଶ ମିଶିବା ଆଶଙ୍କା



- ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡର ଯାଞ୍ଚରୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼ିଲା
- ଦେଆଇନଭାବେ ରାତିରେ ଗଦା କରୁଛନ୍ତି
- ସିଟିଓ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରିଛି

ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରିବା ପରେ ଜଣାପଡ଼ିଲା ଯେ ବିପୁଳ ପରିମାଣର ପାଉଁଶ ମେଗରୁ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ମହାନଦୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପକାଯାଇ ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଇସ୍ପାତରୁ ମହାପାତ୍ର ନିର୍ଗତ ହେଉଥିବା ପାଉଁଶର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ କଷ୍ଟଗୁଣାଯାଇ, ଗାଡ଼ି ମମୟରେ ପାଉଁଶ ଗଦା କରାଯାଇଛି। ଶକ୍ତିନଗର ନିକଟରେ ଏଭାଧିକ ପାଉଁଶ ପରିବହନ ଗାଡ଼ି ଖୋସାଯାଇଛି। ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ପାଉଁଶ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ କର୍ତ୍ତାକୁ ମିଳିଥିଲା ଯେ କଣେ ପାଉଁଶ ପରିବହନକାରୀ ମେଘାରେ ପାଉଁଶ ପରିବହନ କରୁଥିବା ଗାଡ଼ିର ମିଲିଟି କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ମିଟିଓ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରୁଥିବା କାରଣରୁ ଶିଳ୍ପାଳୟାନୁପପାୟକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା ଦେବାକୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି। ପାଉଁଶ ପରିବହନ ସମୟରେ ଜଣାଯାଇଥିବା ବିପିଏମ୍‌ରୁ ମିଳି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବାକୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି।

ନିକଟରେ ବନମେଷୁ ଟୁ ଅପରେଟ୍ (ମିଟିଓ) ନିଆଇ ପୁାଏଆର୍ ଗଦା କରାଯାଇଛି। ତେଣୁ ମିଟିଓ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରିଥିବା ଅଭିଯୋଗରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଏଥିରେ କୁହାଯାଇଛି। ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ପୁାଏଆର୍ ପରିବହନ କରୁଥିବା ଗାଡ଼ିଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଜାରିଥିବା ବିପିଏମ୍‌ରୁ ମିଳି କରିବା ମଧ୍ୟ ପୁାଏଆର୍ ପରିବହନ କରୁଥିବା ଗାଡ଼ିର ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣ ନମ୍ବର ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ

ଝିବରଣା ନିୟମିତ ଭାବେ ବୋର୍ଡକୁ ଦେଖାଇବା କୁହାଯାଇଛି। ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ବୋର୍ଡର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ହିଷ୍ଟାଲ୍‌କୋର ମିପିମି ସୁନିର୍ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରିଥିଲେ। ଯେଥିରୁ ମେମାନେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଥିଲେ ଯେ ଚାନ୍ଦର ସୁନିର୍ ୨, ୩, ୪ ଏବଂ ୫ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛି। ମେଗରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୫୫.୧୦ ମେଗାୱାଟ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ

ହେଉଛି। ହିଷ୍ଟାଲ୍‌କୋର ପାଖର ପୁାଏଆର୍ ବିନକୁ ୨୯୫୦.୩ ମେଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଟନ୍ ପାଉଁଶ ଦହାଉଛି। ବିରୁ ଗାଡ଼ି ମାଲିକମାନେ ବିପିଏମ୍‌ରେ ବାମ୍ବି କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ମେଦି ବିପିଏମ୍‌କୁ ଦୂର ଦୈଆ ସାନରେ ମହୁଡ଼ିପୁାଏ ପାଉଁଶ ପକାଇବା ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ନିଆଯାଇଛି। ଖଜୁରାନାଳର ସିୟନନଗର ଜୁନ, ମଦରାଟିପଡ଼ା ଓ ଶକ୍ତିନଗର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ

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TRANSLATED VERSION OF ANNEXURE - 10 Sambad 08-12-2024
ANNEXURE-X

HINDALCO'S FLY ASH MAY MIX INTO THE MAHANADI RIVER WATER

Fly ash from Hindalco Industries Ltd is being illegally dumped in the areas near Hirakud, Khajurnala, Mahanadi, and Lakshmidunguri Reserved Forests. The company's contractors are dumping the fly ash at night. There is a high risk of the fly ash mixing into the Mahanadi river through Khajurnala during the rainy season, as reported to the Pollution Control Board's Sambalpur regional office and the Bhubaneswar central office.

After a report on the illegal dumping of fly ash, an investigation was conducted on 17th January by the regional Pollution Control Office in Sambalpur. It was found that the company did not have the necessary Consent to Operate (CTO), and fly ash was being dumped in violation of regulations. The authorities are issuing directives to stop this illegal activity, including sealing the GPS systems in the vehicles transporting fly ash. The vehicles carrying fly ash must also submit regular reports with their registration numbers to the board.

The Pollution Control Board officials first investigated Hindalco's power plants, Units 2, 3, 4, and 5, where it was found that approximately 3550 megawatts of electricity is being produced daily, and the power plants are emitting 2950.3 metric tons of fly ash. However, the truck owners have been tampering with the GPS systems, using two-wheeled vehicles for transportation.

Further investigations in the regions of Khajurnala's Siyan Nagar, Madbhatipada, and Shaktinagar revealed that large amounts of fly ash were being dumped all the way to the Mahanadi River, including in the Lakshmidunguri Reserved Forest area. Local residents reported that fly ash is being dumped during the night, with multiple fly ash transport vehicles parked near Shaktinagar. Some local residents also revealed that fly ash transport vehicles are being serviced at the site. As a result of these violations, appropriate directives are being given to the company to seal the GPS systems in the vehicles and stop the illegal fly ash transportation.