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01. විධායක සාරාංශය

ශ්‍රී ලංකාව තුළ ප්‍රාණාණ පොස්පේට් නිධි 02ක් පිහිටා ඇති අතර ආර්ථික වගයෙන් වැඩි වැදගත්කමක් ඇති පොස්පේට් නිධිය වන එප්පාවල පොස්පේට් නිධිය, අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ කලාව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම් කොට්ඨාසයේ එප්පාවල ප්‍රදේශයේ පිහිටා ඇත. වර්ග කිලෝමීටර 06 ක පමණ ප්‍රදේශයක පැතිර ඇති මෙම නිධිය මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් මිලියන 60 ක පමණ ධාරිතාවයකින් යුත්ත බව භූලාභාගෙන ඇත. මෙය 1971 වර්ෂයේදී ඩු විද්‍යා සමික්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් සෞයාගෙන ඇති අතර 1971-1974 කාලය තුළ එය ආශ්‍රිතව මිණුම් කටයුතු සිතියම් ගත කිරීම, මිනි විදුම් සිදුකිරීම, නියැදි රස් කිරීම ආදිය සිදුකර ඇත. 1974 වර්ෂයේදී දිස්ත්‍රික් සංවර්ධන කමුන්සලය විසින් සූල් පරිමාණ කැණීම් අරඹා ඇති අතර 1978 වර්ෂයේදී එම කටයුත්ත රාජ්‍ය පතල් භා බණ්ඩ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාව වෙත පවරා ඇත. 1992 වර්ෂයේදී සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම පිහිටුවීමෙන් පසු එහි කැණීම් කටයුතු එකී සමාගම විසින් කරගෙන යනු ලැබේ. කෙසේ වුවත් මෙම නිධිය සෞයාගෙන වර්ෂ 46 ක් ඉක්ම ගොස් ඇත්ත් එය රටේ සංවර්ධනය සඳහා ප්‍රශ්නය් ලෙස යොද ගැනීමට නොහැකි වී ඇති බව නිරික්ෂණය විය.

ආනයනික ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේටවල (Triple Super Phosphate) ආදේශකයක් ලෙස යොදාගත හැකි කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Single Super Phosphate) නිපදවීම සඳහා මෙම නිධිය ප්‍රයෝගනයට ගත හැකි බව විවිධ බුද්ධිමත්ත් පරියේෂණ වලින් අනාවරණය කරගෙන ඇති අතර සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම, කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශය භා අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය විසින් විවිධ අවස්ථාවලදී කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Single Super Phosphate) නිපදවීමට තීරණ ගෙන ඇතත් එකී තීරණ අද දක්වාම ත්‍රියාත්මක කර තැබේ.

ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (Triple Super Phosphate) වලට ආදේශකයක් ලෙස එප්පාවල කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Eppawala Single Super Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය ආරම්භ කළහොත් ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (Triple Super Phosphate) ආනයනය සඳහා වැයවත විදේශ විනිමය ඉපැයිමටද හැකිවේ. එසේම එප්පාවල පොස්පේටවල කැඩිමියම් සහ ආසනික් ඉතාමත් ස්වල්ප ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇති නිසා දැනාට ව්‍යුහනයක්ව පවතින වකුගත් රෝගය මෙන්ම පිළිකා භා හංදයාබාධද අවම කරගත හැකි අතර වන බවද අනාවරණය වී ඇත. තවද කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Single Super Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය භා නිෂ්පාදන විවිධාංගිකරණයට යොමු වීම තුළින් සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම පිහිටුවීමේ අරමුණු ඉටුකර ගැනීමට කටයුතු කළ සුතු බවත් නිරික්ෂණය විය.

02. වාර්තාවේ පසුබීම හා ස්වාහාවය

ආර්ථික වැදගත්කමකින් යුත්ත ස්වභාවික සම්පතක් වන එප්පාවල පොස්පේට් නිධිය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ සංවර්ධන ක්‍රියාවලියට සම්බන්ධ කර ගැනීම පිළිබඳව රජය, සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම, දේශපාලන පක්ෂ, විවිධ බුද්ධිමත්තන්, පරිසරවේදීන්, ප්‍රදේශවාසීන් හා මාධ්‍ය වෙදින්ගේ අවධානයට ලක්වේ ඇත. තවද විද්‍යා හා තාක්ෂණ අමාත්‍යාංශය යටතේ ඇති ජාතික විද්‍යා පදනම විසින් එප්පාවල පොස්පේට් නිධියේ පිහිටිම, එයින් නිපදවිය හැකි පොහොර සහ එම නිධිය ප්‍රයෝගනයට ගෙන දේහිය කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පොහොර නිපදවා ගැනීම සහ එම පොහොරවල සාරවත්හාවය පිළිබඳව දිගින් දිගටම විවිධ අත්හදා බැලීම් සිදුකර වාර්තා සකස්කර තිබුණි. එසේ වූවද 1971 වර්ෂයේදී හැඳුනාගත් මෙම පොස්පේට් නිධිය 2018 වර්ෂය අවසාන වන විටද රටේ සංවර්ධනයට යොදා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීමට ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද පාර්ශවයන්ට නොහැකි වේ ඇත. එබැවින් පාරිසරික හා සමාජයේ ගැටළු අවම වන පරිදි පොස්පේට් නිධිය ආර්ථික වශයෙන් එලදායී ලෙස යොදාගැනීමට පාර්ශවයන්ගේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම මෙම විශේෂ වාර්තාවෙන් අපේක්ෂා කෙරේ.

03. වාර්තාව පිළියෙළ කිරීමේදී අනුගමනය කරන ලද ක්‍රමවේදය

මෙම වාර්තාව පිළියෙළ කිරීමේදී පහත දැක්වෙන ක්‍රමවේදයන් අනුගමනය කරන ලදී.

3.1 ලේඛන පරික්ෂා කිරීමෙන් තොරතුරු රස්කිරීම

- 3.1.1 සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ (LPL) සාංගමික ව්‍යවස්ථාවලිය.
- 3.1.2 සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ (LPL) සංස්ථාපන සහතිකය.
- 3.1.3 1988 අංක 68 දරන පොහොර විධිමත් කිරීමේ පනත.
- 3.1.4 Preliminary project proposal for the manufacture of SSP Fertilizer using local phosphate Rock - Lanka phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.5 Sri Lanka standard Specification for rock phosphate
- 3.1.6 කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයෙන් නිකුත්කරන ලද “කෘෂි තාක්ෂණ” සහරාව
- 3.1.7 Project proposal for manufacture of SSP - Lanka phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.8 Market survey for Eppawala SSP Fertilizer - Lanka phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.9 Manufacture of coconut Fertilizer - Lanka phosphate Ltd.

3.1.10 Research findings on ESSP Fertilizer - Lanka phosphate Ltd & Agriculture Department.

3.1.11 2008 වර්ෂයේදී සි/ස ලංකා පොස්ට්‍රේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම (LPL) විසින් මධ්‍යම පරිසර අධිකාරිය (CEA) වෙත ඉදිරිපත්කර ඇති පාරිසරික තත්ත්ව බලපෑම පිළිබඳ ඇගයීම වාර්තාව.

3.1.12 ජාතික විද්‍යා පදනම (NSF) මගින් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කර ඇති පර්යේෂණ වාර්තා.

3.1.13 මහ බැංකු වාර්තා.

3.1.14 මේ සම්බන්ධයෙන් නිකුත් ඇති විගණන විමුදුම

3.2 අනෙකුත් පරික්ෂා කිරීම

3.2.1 අන්තර්ජාලය පිරික්සීමෙන් තොරතුරු ලබාගැනීම.

3.2.2 සබරගමුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ හිටපු උප කුලපති මහාචාර්ය වන්දනා.පී.උඩ්වත්ත මහතාගෙන් සහ රජරට විශ්ව විද්‍යාලයේ වෛද්‍ය පියයේ මහාචාර්ය වන්න ජයසුමන මහතාගෙන් විශේෂඥ සහය ලබා ගැනීම.

3.2.3 සි/ස ලංකා පොස්ට්‍රේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ (LPL) සහාපති සහ සාමාන්‍යාධිකාරී ඇතුළු ඉහළ කළමනාකාරීත්වය සමඟ සාකච්ඡා කිරීම.

3.2.4 පොස්ට්‍රේට් නිධිය හා පොස්ට්‍රේට් සමාගමේ නිෂ්පාදන ස්ථානයන් නිරික්ෂණය කිරීම.

04. විගණන විෂය පථය

ආකාරයෙන් ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්ට්‍රේට්වලට (Triple Supper Phosphate) ආදේශකයක් වගයෙන් කේවල සුපර් පොස්ට්‍රේට් (Single Supper Phosphate) නිපදවීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවයත්, දිගුකාලීන වගාවන් සඳහා පොහොර අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා නිපදවීම සඳහා එප්පාවල පොස්ට්‍රේට් නිධිය ප්‍රශස්ථ ආකාරයෙන් හාවිතා කිරීම, එම පොහොර ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කෘෂිකාර්මික කටයුතු සඳහා හාවිතා කිරීමේ හැකියාවක්, එහි අවශ්‍යතාවය හා වැදගත්කම පරික්ෂා කිරීම සිදු කරන ලදී.

05. විගණන විෂය පථයේ සීමාවන්

5.1 සි/ස ලංකා පොස්ට්‍රේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ (LPL) එප්පාවල ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලයට ගිනි හානි සිදුවීම හේතුවෙන් ඇතුම් වැදගත් ලේඛන විනාශවීම හේතුවෙන් එම ලේඛන විගණනය සඳහා උපයෝගී කරගත නොහැකි විම.

5.2 විගණනයේ සංඝ නිරික්ෂණයන්ට අමතරව වෙනත් බාහිර වෘත්තීමය ගැවෙෂණ වාර්තාවන්ද අදාළ කර ගැනීම හේතුවෙන් එවන් බාහිර වාර්තාවල නිරික්ෂණ මත පදනම්ව කටයුතු කිරීමට සිදු විම.

06. ක්‍රියාවලිය

6.1 එජ්පාවල පොස්පේට නිධිය පිළිබඳ හැදින්වීම

6.1.1 එජ්පාවල පොස්පේට නිධිය පිහිටීම හා සෞයා ගැනීම

6.1.1.1 ඩු විද්‍යා හා සමික්ෂණ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව විසින් 1971 වර්ෂයේදී පාඨාණ පොස්පේට නිධි 02 ක් එජ්පාවල හා කවිසිගමුව ප්‍රදේශ වලින් සෞයා ගෙන තිබුණි. ඉන් ආර්ථික වට්නාකමකින් යුත් විශාලතම නිධිය අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ තලාව ප්‍රාදේශීය ලේකම කොට්ඨාසයේ එජ්පාවල ප්‍රදේශයේ පිහිටා ඇත. මෙම පොස්පේට තැන්පතුව (නිධිය) වර්ග කිලෝමීටර 06 ක පමණ ඩුම් හුම් හාගයක පැනිර ඇති බවත් එය ඉතා සුපරික්ෂාකාරීව අධ්‍යායනයේදී උතුරු නිධිය හා දකුණු නිධිය වශයෙන් කොටස් දෙකකට (02) හඳුනාගත හැකි බවත්, උතුරු හා දකුණු නිධිවල පිළිවෙළින් මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් මිලියන 40 ක සහ මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් මිලියන 20 ක පමණ වන සංවිත ප්‍රමාණයකින් යුතුක්ත බවට විවිධ පරික්ෂණ වාර්තා අනාවරණය කරයි. (අමුණුම 01)

6.1.1.2 තවද මිහි විදමන් දත්තයන්ට (bore – hole sampling data) අනුව සංවිතයෙන් සියයට 35 ක පමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් ඩුම් මට්ටමින් එනම් අඩු 400 ක සම්විව රේඛාවට ඉහළින් පිහිටා ඇති අතර ඒ අනුව උතුරු නිධියේ මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් මිලියන 14 ක් සහ දකුණු නිධියේ මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් මිලියන 07 ක් පමණ ඩුම් මට්ටමට ඉහළින් පිහිටා තිබේ.

6.1.1.3 පොස්පේට අමුදව්‍යයක් ලෙස දිගුකාලීන හා කොට්ඨාලීන හෝග සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය, සත්ත්ව ආහාර නිෂ්පාදනය, ජල මඟ්‍යකාරක ද්‍රව්‍ය නිපදවීම, විවිධ රසායන ද්‍රව්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනය, කෘතිම අස්ථී නිෂ්පාදනය, පිහින් හාණ්ඩ නිෂ්පාදනය, මිශ්‍ය නිෂ්පාදනය, තීන්ත වර්ග නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා යොදා ගත හැකිව හඳුනාගෙන ඇත.

6.2 එජ්පාවල පොස්පේට නිධියේ සුවිශේෂිතාවය

6.2.1 එජ්පාවල පොස්පේට නිධිය ඇපටිට (Apatite) යන බණිජ නාමයෙන් හඳුන්වනු ලබන අතර, මෙහි සාමාන්‍ය පොස්පරස් සියයට 33 සිට සියයට 40 දක්වා ප්‍රමාණයක් අන්තර්ගත වේ. මෙම පොස්පේට නිධිය අනෙක් රටවල පිහිටි මෙවැනි නිධිවලට වඩා සුවිශේෂී වනුයේ සාමාන්‍යයෙන් පොස්පේටවල අඩංගු කැඩිමියම් (Cd) හා ආසනික් (As) මෙම නිධියේ නොසැලකිය යුතු මට්ටමක පවතින බව හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණි. එනම් බංගලාදේශයේ පිහිටා ඇති අන්තර් ජාතික පොහොර සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාව (International Fertilizer Development Corporation) මහින් හඳුනාගෙන ඇති ආකාරයට මෙහි කැඩිමියම් සංයුතිය 0.0005% ක් වේ (අමුණුම 02).

6.2.2 තවද වකුගූප්‍ර රෝගයට ප්‍රබල ලෙස බලපාන බවට හඳුනාගෙන ඇති කැඩිමියම් හා ආසනික් ආනයනික රසායනික පොහොරවලවල විශාල වශයෙන් අඩංගු වූවත් එජ්පාවල පොස්පේට වල

එම රසායනිකය ඉතාමත් අල්ප වගයෙන් ඇතුළත් බව සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් සමාගම (LPL) විසින් කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයට යොමුකර ඇති කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Single Super Phosphate) නිපදවීමේ ව්‍යාපෘති වාර්තාව මහින් සනාථ කර ඇත. එසේම එම වාර්තාවෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන ආකාරයට මෙම නිධිය ලෝකයේ තිබෙන හොඳම පොස්පේට නිධි 10 ටද ඇතුළත් වේ. (ඇමුණුම 02)

රුපසටහන 01 - පොස්පේට නිධියෙහි පිහිටීම



6.3 සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම පිළිබඳ හැඳින්වීම

6.3.1 සමාගම පිහිටුවීම

1982 අංක 17 දරන සමාගම් පනත මහින් 1992 ජූලි 10 දින සී/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම පිහිටුවන ලදී.

6.3.2 සමාගමේ දැක්ම

එප්පාවල පොස්පේට නිධිය ප්‍රශස්ක ලෙස භාවිතා කරගනිමින් පෝෂ්‍යදායී පොස්පරස් මහින් අපගේ මාත්‍යාංශය සාරවත් කිරීම.

6.3.3 සමාගමේ මෙහෙවර

පරිසර ඩිතකාමී සහ නාව ක්‍රමවේදයන් තුළ පොස්පරස් වලින් ස්වයංපෝෂිත වෙමින් ජාතික පොස්පේට අවශ්‍යතාව සැපිරීම.

6.3.4 සමාගම පිහිටුවීමේ අරමුණු

- ❖ 1957 අංක 49 දරන රාජ්‍ය කාර්මික සංස්ථා පනත යටතේ, ගැසට නිවේදනයක් මගින් ප්‍රකාශයට පත්කර, පිහිටුවන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවේ කොටසක් වන එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ කාර්යයන් පවරා ගැනීම, ඉවු කිරීම සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටසට අයත් සහ මගින් පරිභරනය කරන වෘත්ත සහ නිශ්චල දේපල සම්බන්ධයෙන් අයතිය ලබාගැනීම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටසේ එබැඳු දේපල සම්බන්ධයෙන් වූ බලතල, වරප්‍රසාද සහ හිමිකම් ඇතුළ සියලු අයතිවාසිකම් ලබාගැනීම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටසට අයත් සියලු වශයෙන් පවරා ගැනීම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටස සම්බන්ධයෙන් එයට අයත් සියලු පොත්, ගිණුම් සහ ලියකියවිලි හාර ගැනීම සහ පවත්වා ගෙන යාම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටසට අයත් නිලධාරීන්ට සහ සේවකයන්ට රැකියා ප්‍රදානය කිරීම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටසට අයත් කාර්යයන් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා එළඹි සියලු කොන්ත්‍රාත් සහ ගිවිසුම්වලට ප්‍රවේශවීම.
- ❖ ඉහත සඳහන් කරන ලද රාජ්‍ය කැනීම සහ බණිජ සංවර්ධන සංස්ථාවට අයත් එප්පාවල ගොස්පේට් ව්‍යාපෘතිය වශයෙන් නම් කර ඇති කොටස මගින් හෝ එම කොටසට එරෙහිව ගන්නා ලද සියලු ක්‍රියාමාර්ග සහ පනවන ලද නඩු කටයුතු සම්බන්ධ වාර්තා ලබාගැනීම.
- ❖ ගොස්පේට් හෝ ඒ ආග්‍රිත අනෙකුත් බණිජ වර්ග කැණීම, වෙන්කිරීම, පිරිසිදු කිරීම, පිරියම කිරීම, සැකසීම සහ පිළියෙළ කිරීමේ කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.
- ❖ ගොස්පේට් හෝ ඒ ආග්‍රිත ඕනෑම සංයෝගයක හෝ එහි ව්‍යුත්පන්නයක හෝ අතුරුලුයක් ආගුයෙන් ලබා ගන්නා ලද, වාණිජමය හෝ කර්මාන්තමය වටිනාකමක් සහිත ඕනෑම නිපැයුමක් නිර්මාණය කිරීම, නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම, පිරික්සුම, මිලදී ගැනීම, ගබඩා කිරීම, වෙළඳාම කිරීම, අලෙවි කිරීම, ආනයනය කිරීම හෝ අපනයනය කිරීම.

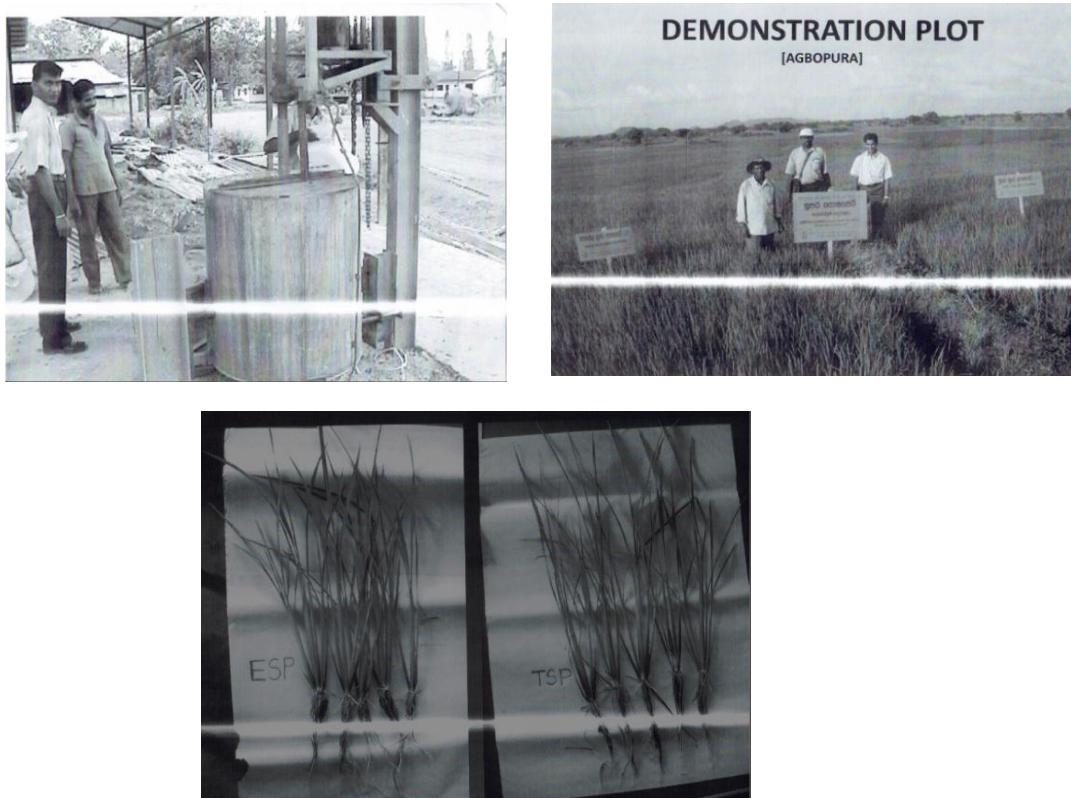
- ❖ ගොස්පේට් හෝ ඒ ආග්‍රීත අනෙකුත් බණිජ වර්ග කැණීම, වෙන්කිරීම, පිරිසිදු කිරීම, පිරියම කිරීම, සැකසීම සහ පිළියෙල කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් වශයෙන් ලැබිය හැකි ඕනෑම අතුරුඳුවයක් පිරිසිදු කිරීම, පිරියම කිරීම, සැකසීම, පිළියෙල කිරීම සහ නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමේ කර්මාන්තය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

6.3.5 එංජිනේරුවල පොස්පේට් නිධිය සංවර්ධනය සඳහා යොදා ගැනීමට සමාගමට ගත හැකි පියවර

6.3.5.1 එංජිනේරුවල පොස්පේට් නිධිය සංවර්ධනය සඳහා යොදා ගැනීමට සමාගමට ගත හැකි පියවරයන් පහත දැක්වේ.

- i. දිගුකාලීන හෝ සඳහා පොස්පරස් අවශ්‍යතාවය සපුරාලිය හැකි පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කර දේශීය අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරා ගැනීම.
- ii. කෙටිකාලීන හෝ සඳහා පොස්පරස් අවශ්‍යතාවය සපුරාලිය හැකි පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කර දේශීය අවශ්‍යතාවයන් සපුරා ගැනීම.
- iii. දිගු කාලීන හා කෙටි කාලීන බෝග සඳහා පොස්පරස් අවශ්‍යතාවය සපුරාලිය හැකි පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කර අපනානුයනා කිරීම.
- iv. පොස්පේට් භාවිතා කළ නිෂ්පාදනය කළ හැකි විවිධ නිෂ්පාදනයන් සිදු කිරීම

6.3.5.2 සි/ ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ වැඩිහිටි තුළ ඇති උපකරණ හාවිතයෙන් ආනයනීක සල්පිශ්‍රීරක් අම්ලය සහ එංජිනේරුවල රොක් පොස්පේට (ERP) අවශ්‍ය රසායනීක ක්‍රියාවලියට හාර්ථනය කිරීම මගින් එංජිනේරුවල කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Eppawala Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය කළ හැකි බව 2006 වර්ෂයේදී එවකට පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගමෙහි සහාපතිවරයා වශයෙන් කටයුතු කළ මහාචාර්ය වන්දන පී. උඩවත්ත මහතාගේ මැදිහත්වීමෙන් ලංකා පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින්ම අත්හදා බැලීම සිදුකර පෙන්වා දී ඇත. (අඛ්‍යාංශ 03)



6.3.6 පොස්පේට් නිධිය සංවර්ධනය සඳහා යොදා ගැනීමට සමාගම සතු සම්පත්

- i. ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම සතුව ප්‍රමාණවත් මානව සම්පත් පැවතීම. (අග්‍රිතුම 04)
- ii. එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (ERP) නිධියේ අයිතිය රාජ්‍ය ආයතන සතුවීම. (අග්‍රිතුම 05)
- iii. ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම රජය සතුව පැවතීම හේතුවෙන් එජ්පාවල කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Eppawala Single Supper Phosphate) ප්‍රවර්ධනය සඳහා කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශය හා වෙනත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතනවල සහයෝගය ලබා ගැනීමේ හැකියාව.

ඒ අනුව ඉහත සඳහන් පරිදි මානව හා හොතික ගක්‍රතාවයන් මෙම සමාගම සතුව පැවතීම නිසා පහසුවෙන් එජ්පාවල කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Eppawala Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමට සිදුකල හැකි බව පරායෝගවලින් තහවුරු කර ඇත. (අග්‍රිතුම 06)

6.3.7 ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ වත්මන් ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වය

6.3.7.1 කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය මත පදනම් වූ ආර්ථිකයක් පවතින ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ප්‍රධාන අපනායන බෝගයන් වන තේ, රබර්, කුල බඩු වර්ග මෙන්ම පොල් යනාදී දිගුකාලීන හෝග සඳහා අවශ්‍ය වන පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පෞද්ගලික ආයතන 12 ක් වෙත අමුදුව්‍ය සපයන අතර එකී ආයතන විසින් 1992 වර්ෂයේ සිට මේ දක්වා එකී පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කරමින් පවතී. එමෙන්ම 2014 වර්ෂයේදී සි/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින් වාරියපොල ස්ථාපිත කරන ලද පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයේද දිගු කාලීන බෝග සඳහා යොදා ගන්නා පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය ආරම්භ කර ඇත. 1976 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2019 වර්ෂය දක්වා සමස්ථ පොස්පේට් නිධියෙන් මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් මිලියන 1.4 ක පමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම හා අනෙකුත් රාජ්‍ය ආයතන විසින් උපයෝගනය කර ඇති බවට හඳුනාගැනීමට භැකි විය..(අදුමුණුම 07)

6.3.7.2 ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින් 2013 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2018 වර්ෂය දක්වා අවුරුදු පහක කාලය තුළදී පමණක් පොස්පේට් මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 276,431 ක් පෞද්ගලික සමාගම 12 ක් වෙත අලෙවි කර තිබුණි.

වග අංක 01 - පොස්පේට් සමාගමේ විකුණුම 2013 -2018

ආයතනය	අලෙවි කළ ප්‍රමාණය (මෙට්‍රික් ටොන්)						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	එකතුව
එ බවරස් සහ	18,850	18,450	19,650	13,450	15,250	14,665	100,315
සමාගම							
සී අයි සී සමාගම-	10,500	11,500	12,500	8,500	9,050	9,470	61,520
කොළඹ							
සී අයි සී සමාගම -	2,100	2,350	3,200	950	1,032	19,895	29,527
කුරුණෑගල							
ජෛලිස් සමාගම	4,900	4,500	4,050	2,500	4,360	5,860	26,170
එලයිඩ් සහ සමාගම	1,975	1,650	1,800	1,200	1,335	1,605	9,565
සී ඒස් සී සමාගම	3,225	3,050	2,950	1,500	1,825	65	12,615
ඇග්ස්ටාර් සමාගම	3,500	3,900	5,400	2,650	3,511	4,401	23,362
කොළඹ කොමර්ෂල්	375	325	350	285	234	-	
සමාගම							1,569
ලන්කොම් සමාගම	325	495	520	120	390	50	1,900
ඩිලෝර් සමාගම	-	-	-	-	1,280	2,500	3,780

එමුන්ස් සහ සමාගම	-	-	-	-	-	330	330
ඡේසියා සහ සමාගම	1,300	730	820	850	819	1,258.8	5,778
එකතුව	47,050	46,950	51,240	32,005	39,086	60,100	276,431

ල් අනුව 2013 -2018 කාලපරිච්ඡය කුලදී සමාගම විසින් අලෙවි කරන ලද මූල් පොස්පේට් ප්‍රමාණය ඩු මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 276,431 න් සියයට 36 ක ප්‍රමාණයක් ඒ බවර්ස් සහ සමාගම වෙත අලෙවි කර තිබුණි. නමුත් 2018 වර්ෂයේදී එම සමාගම මිලදී ගත් මේ.ටො 14,665 ක ප්‍රමාණය හා සසදන විට සි.අයි.සි.සමාගම - කුරුණෑගල විසින් මේ.ටො 19,895 ක ප්‍රමාණයක් මිලදී ගෙන තිබුණි.

6.3.7.3. 2014 වර්ෂයේදී ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින් වාරියපොල ප්‍රදේශයේ පොල් පොහොර නිශ්පාදනාගාරයක් ස්ථාපිත කර ඇති අතර එම නිශ්පාදනාගාරයෙහි පසුගිය වර්ෂ හතරේහි ලාභය පහත දැක්වේ.

වග අංක 02 පොල් පොහොර නිශ්පාදනාගාරයෙහි ලාභය/අලාභය 2015/16 – 2018/19

වර්ෂය	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
පිරිවැටුම	45,880,398	23,634,560	36,883,192	23,834,967
(-) ව්‍යාපෘති	(46,139,320)	(28,002,807)	(43,779,678)	(35,536,695)
වියදම				
ලාභය	(258,922)	(4,368,247)	(6,896,486)	(11,701,728)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

උක්ත වගව අංක 02 හි තොරතුරු අනුව පොල් පොහොර නිශ්පාදනාගාරයෙහි ඉද්ධ අලාභය 2015/2016 හා සලකා බලන විට 2018/2019 වර්ෂයේදී සියයට 4,519 කින් පමණ ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති බව නිරික්ෂණය වේ.

6.3.7.4. ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ ප්‍රධාන ආදායම උත්පාදන ක්‍රමය වන දේශීය සමාගම වෙත අමුදුවා වශයෙන් එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (ERP), අධි ශේෂීයේ එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (HERP) හා අනෙකුත් නිශ්පාදන අලෙවියෙන් පසුගිය වර්ෂ පහතුල උපයා ගෙන ඇති ආදායම හා ඒ සඳහා දරා ඇති වියදම පිළිවෙළින් වගව අංක 03 හි 04 හි දැක්වේ.

වග අංක 03 - පොස්පේට් සමාගමේ අලෙවි ආදායම 2014/15 – 2018/19

ආදායම	2014/2015 (රු)	2015/2016 (රු)	2016/2017 (රු)	2017/2018 (රු)	2018/2019 (රු)	එකතුව (රු)
එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් අලෙවිය	429,697,844	424,243,777	263,439,661	360,912,445	397,972,670	1,876,266,397
අධිස්‍යීක් එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට්	99,817,395	92,069,620	78,840,900	97,490,490	111,524,775	479,743,180
අලෙවිය						
පොල් පොහාර	520,655	46,424,398	23,813,360	29,676,203	20,837,197	121,271,813
අලෙවිය						
ශ්‍රීරියා,එම්.එම්.පී සහ අනෙකුත් පොහාර	395,100	(3,000)	-	5,472,100	640,000	6,504,200
අලෙවිය (සමාගමේ නිෂ්පාදන තොවේ)						
එකතුව	530,430,994	562,734,795	366,093,921	493,551,238	530,974,642	2,483,785,590

සමාගම විසින් පොහාර අලෙවියෙන් 2014/15 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2018 / 19 වර්ෂය දක්වා වර්ෂ 05 ක කාලය තුළදී උපයන ලද ආදායම රු.මිලියන 2,483 ක් වී තිබුණු අතර ඒ තුළ වැඩිම අලෙවි ආදායමක් එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් තුළින් උපයා තිබුණි.එය සමස්ත අලෙවි ආදායමෙන් සියයට 75ක් පමණ වේ.

වග අංක 04. පොස්පේට් සමාගමෙහි වියදම් විශ්ලේෂණය හා ලාභය - 2014/15 – 2018/19

වියදම	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
විකුණුම් පිරිවැය	250,027,971	319,223,189	248,209,748	296,818,870	341,893,724
බෙදාහැරීමේ වියදම					
වියදම්/විකිනීමේ හා	12,366,891	3,396,237	2,699,064	3,560,858	3,940,926
බෙදාහැරීමේ වියදම					
පරිපාලන වියදම් /කර්මාන්ත හාලා හා	192,170,979	217,005,254	193,907,231	204,872,991	189,960,227
පරිපාලන වියදම					
මූල්‍ය වියදම	-	-	2,153,976	1,482,609	476,976
එකතුව	454,565,841	539,624,680	446,970,019	506,735,055	536,271,853

බදු පෙර ලාභය	117,858,487	60,893,567	(32,007,850)	38,679,281	28,663,251
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මූලාශ්‍රය :- වාර්ෂික වාර්තා 2014/2015 – 2018/2019 ලංකා පොස්ථේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම

6.3.7.5 ආයතනය පොස්ථේට් මො.වොන් 1ක් අලෙවිය සඳහා දරන ලද පිරිවැය හා විකුණුම් මිල වගුව අංක 05 සඳහන් වේ.

වගු අංක 05 ඒකක පිරිවැය හා මූලු පිරිවැය - 2014/15 -2018/19

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
මො.වොන් 1 කට සංප්‍රේ	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
මො.වොන් 1 කට සංප්‍රේ (රු)	4,326.25	4,692.91	6,207.19	5,867.17	6,292.49
මො.වොන් 1 කට නිෂ්පාදන නොවන පිරිවැය (රු)	3,291.01	4,107.21	5,814.13	4,150.54	4,228.51
මො.වොන් 1 කට මූලු පිරිවැය (රු)	7,617.26	8,800.12	12,021.31	10,017.71	1,0521
නිෂ්පාදනය නොවන පිරිවැය % ලෙස	43.2%	46.7%	48.4%	41.4%	40.2%
මූලු පිරිවැය පිරිවැය % ලෙස					
එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්ථේට් (ERP)විකුණුම් මිල මො.වො.1කට (රු)	8,778	9,000	9,500	9,500	10,000
අධි ග්‍රේණියේ එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්ථේට්(HERP) විකුණුම් මිල මො.වො.1කට (රු)	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	12,500
මො.වො.1කට (රු)					

6.3.7.6 ආයතනයේ පසුගිය වර්ෂ පහක කාලය සඳහා සේවක පිරිවැය වගුව අංක 06 හි දැක්වේ.

රු.1,162,027,831 ක් වී තිබුණි.

වගු අංක 06 කාර්යය මණ්ඩල පිරිවැය 2014/15 – 2018/19

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
මූලු සේවක පිරිවැය	192,570,757	236,020,214	224,677,764	230,782,595	277,976,501
මූලු පිරිවැය	454,565,841	539,624,680	446,970,019	506,735,055	536,271,853
මූලු සේවක පිරිවැය මූලු පිරිවැය ප්‍රතිශතයක්	42.4%	43.7%	50.3%	45.5%	51.8%

ලෙස

සේවක සංඛ්‍යාව	326	286	347	331	335
එක් සේවකයෙකු	590,707.84	825,245.5	647,486.35	697,228.38	829,780.60
වෙනුවෙන් ආයතනය					
දරන සාමාන්‍ය පිරිවැය					

6.4 එප්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් භාවිතයෙන් කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Super Phosphate) පොහොර නිපදවීමේ වැදගත්කම

6.4.1 2014 සිට 2018 දක්වා වූ වර්ෂවල මහ බැංකු වාර්තාවන්ට අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාව පසුගිය වර්ෂ 05 ක කාල පරිවර්ත්තය තුළදී සාමාන්‍ය යෙන් එක් වර්ෂයක් සඳහා හෙක්වෙයාර 1,033,000 ක පමණ වී වගා කර තිබුණු අතර, පොහොර ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ දත්ත අනුව ඒ සඳහා සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ආනයනික ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් පොහොර මෙට්‍රික් වොන් 35,991 ක් භාවිතා කර තිබුණි.

වගු අංක 07- වී වගා කරන ලද හෙක්වෙයාර ප්‍රමාණය -2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	එකතුව
වී වගා කරන ලද	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
හෙක්වෙයාර ප්‍රමාණය (000'')	964	1,254	1,114	792	1,041	5,165

(මහ බැංකු වාර්තාව අනුව)

6.4.2 කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාණය මගින් ඉදිරිපත් කරන ලද අංක 26/2018 දරන හා 2018 මාර්තු 23 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංඳේශයෙහි (අමුණුම 08) 2018 වර්ෂය සඳහා පොස්පේට් අඩංගු ප්‍රධාන සංප්‍ර පොහොර වර්ගය වන ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් (TSP) ජාතික අවශ්‍යතාව මො.වො.96,000 ක් බව දක්වා ඇත.

ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Triple Supper Phosphate) ආනයනය කිරීමට දරන ලද වියදම ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මූල ආනයන වියදමේ ප්‍රතිගතයක් ලෙස ගත්විට 2014 වර්ෂයේදී සියයට 0.025 ක්ද, 2015 වර්ෂයේදී 0.028 ක් ද, 2016 වර්ෂයේදී 0.049 ක්ද, 2017 වර්ෂයේදී 0.04 ක්ද, 2018 වර්ෂයේදී 0.129 ක් ද වශයෙන් තුමයෙන් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇත.

වග අංක 08 - ආනයනික ත්‍රිත්ව සූපරපොස්පේට පිළිබඳ විස්තර

			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
සම්පූර්ණ ආනයන වියදම	-		2,535,163.10	2,572,466.50	2,794,393.00	3,198,580.31	3,613,703.06
රු.මිලියන							
පොහොර ආනයන වියදම	-		35,591.00	39,573.10	19,904.20	15,672.89	42,520.46
රු.මිලියන							
ත්‍රිත්ව සූපර පොස්පේට ආනයන			637.84	710.84	1,377.07	1,306.58	4,664.90
වියදම - රු.මිලියන							
ආනයනික ත්‍රිත්ව සූපර පොස්පේට			13,919.65	15,036.45	32,902.66	30,314.00	87,782.45
ප්‍රමාණය - මෙට්‍රික් ටොන්							
සම්පූර්ණ ආනයන වියදමෙන්			0.025	0.028	0.049	0.04	0.1291
ත්‍රිත්ව සූපර පොස්පේට ආනයන							
වියදම ප්‍රතිශතයක් ලෙස							

6.4.3 ආනයනික පොහොර භාවිතයේ අභිතකර ප්‍රතිච්චාක

6.4.3.1 ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට පොහොර ආනයනයේදී සහ රටුවු පොහොර භාවිතයේදී පොහොරවල තත්ත්වය පාලනය කිරීමටත් ඒවා යොදා භෝගවල සුරක්ෂිතතාවය තහවුරු කිරීමටත් 1988 අංක 68 දරන පොහොර නියාමන පනත මහින් විධිවිධාන පනවා ඇති අතර එමහින් පොස්පේට කිලෝග්රෑම 01 ක කැඩිමියම් මිලිග්රෑම 05 කට ඉහළ අගයක් ගනු ලැබූ පොහොර මෙරටට ආනයනය කිරීම තහනම් කර ඇත. (අමුණුම 9) එසේ වුවද පර්යේෂණ වාර්තා මහින් පෙන්වා දී ඇති පරිදි ඉතා ඉහළ කැඩිමියම් හා ආසනික් ප්‍රතිශතයන්ගෙන් යුත්ත පොස්පේට නිධි පවතින විනය, බෙලරුස්, ජෝර්ඩ්නය, උස්බේකිස්පානය, මැලේසියාව යනාදී රටවල් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ත්‍රිත්ව සූපර පොස්පේට (Triple Supper Phosphate) ආනයනය කරන රටවල් අතරින් ප්‍රමුඛ ස්ථානයක් ගෙන ඇති බව පොහොර ලේකම් කාර්යාලයේ දත්ත අනුව හඳුනා ගන්නා ලදී. (අමුණුම 10)

6.4.3.2 තවද කැඩිමියම් මිනිස් ගරිරයට අභිතකර විෂ රසායන දුව්‍යයක් වන අතර වක්‍රගබුවල දීර්ස කාලීනව කැඩිමියම් කැන්පත්වීම වක්‍රගබු අනුය වීමට ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන් බලපාන බවත් රේට අමතරව අක්මාවේ හා මොලයේ පිළිකා, රක්තභිනතාවය, අධිරුධිර පිඩිනය යනාදී රෝගාබාධ ගණනාවකට කැඩිමියම් ගරිර ගතවීම මූලයක් වන බවත් මහාවාර්ය සී.ඩී.ඩිසානායක හා මහාවාර්ය රෝගානු වන්දුන්ත් යන අය විසින් 2009 වර්ෂයේදී සිදුකළ පර්යේෂණයකට අනුව (අමුණුම 11) අනාවරණය වී ඇත. එම පර්යේෂණයට අදාළ වාර්තාව සබරගමුව විශ්ව විද්‍යාලය ප්‍රකාශයට

වගු අංක 09 - පොහොර වල අඩංගු ලෝහ ප්‍රමාණය

Collected Location	Fertilizer type	Al	Cr	Ni	Cd	Pb	U
Anuradhapura	Urea	37	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	203	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	20.1
	TSP	9.949	52.9	35.2	3.6	50.7	107
Medawachchiya	Urea	32	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	262	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.7	6.5
	TSP	9.405	43.6	27.1	4.0	79.2	75.9
Medirigiriya	Urea	25	210.3	1.4	0.4	3.7	28.3
	NPK	135	23.7	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	8.563	59.5	22.3	46.1	41.1	5.8
Girandurukotte	Urea	54	19.6	1.4	0.4	6.0	25.3
	NPK	143	22.8	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	9.016	65.9	24.2	39.8	58.2	64.1
Girandurukotte	Urea	27	Nd	1.6	Nd	4.0	Nd
	NPK	77	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.6	119
	TSP	5.177	19.2	10.6	2.3	67.2	364
Kandy	Urea	52	21.0	1.4	0.4	3.9	24.4
	NPK	140	22.1	1.4	0.6	3.8	6.1
	TSP	10.113	62.1	27.3	4.3	80.2	166

6.4.3.3. චෛද්‍ය ප්‍රසන්න කුරේ මහතා විසින් ජාතික පුවත්පතකට ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇති අන්තර්ජාලයෙන් උප්‍රවා ගත් තොරතුරු අනුව ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මූලු භූමි ප්‍රමාණයෙන් 1/6 ක වපසරියක් මහවැලි පේෂ්ජක ප්‍රදේශයන් වන අතර මෙය මධ්‍යම කළුකරයේ සිට පහලට විහිදෙන්නෙකි.තේ ,අර්ථාපල් හා වෙනත් එළවුල් බෝග වගාවන්ට රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය අධික ලෙස යෙදීම නිසා හා වන විනාශයට

සමගාමීව සිදු වන පස සේදා පාලුව සමඟ රසායනික වස විස අවසානයේදී මහවැලි ජලය හා මූසු වේ. එමෙන්ම කැඩිමියම් බහුල රසායනික යෙදුවුම් අතරින් ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට (TSP) සුවිශේෂ වේ. (අමුණුම 12)

- 6.4.4 ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට (Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය ආරම්භ කළහොත් කරමාන්තය පුළුල්වීමත් සමඟ තව සංඝ රැකියා උත්පාදනය විමෙන් ඔවුන්ගේ ජ්‍යෙන් තත්ත්වය ඉහළ යන අතර ආසන්න ප්‍රදේශවල වතු රැකියා ප්‍රමාණයක්ද ඇති වන බව පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින් කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයට ඉදිරිපත් කළ කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට නිපදවීමේ ව්‍යාපෘති වාර්තාව මගින් අනාවරණය කර තිබුණි. (අමුණුම 13)
- 6.4.5 එහේම එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේටවල කැඩිමියම් හා ආසනික් අඩු ප්‍රමාණයක් පවතින බැවින් එමගින් නිපදවනු ලබන කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට (Single Supper Phosphate) හාවිතා කිරීමෙන් වර්තමානයේ ව්‍යාපනයක්ව පවතින වකුගත් රෝගය මෙන්ම පිළිකා, හඳුයාබාධ, දියවැඩියාව වැනි රෝගවලින් සමාජයට ඇති වී තිබෙන අනිතකර බලපෑම අවම වන බව මහාවාරය වන්න ජයසුමන ඇතුළු හත් දෙනෙකුගෙන් යුතු කණ්ඩායමක් විසින් පර්යේෂණ පවත්වා නිකුත් කර ඇති Phosphate Fertilizer is a main source of arsenic in areas affected with chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka යන පර්යේෂණ වාර්තාව මහින් හා 2017 ජූලි 11 වන දින කෘෂිකර්ම හා පදු සම්පත් අමාත්‍යාංශය විසින් මාසිකව නිකුත් කරන ලද විදුසර විද්‍යා සහරාව මගින් පැහැදිලි කර ඇත. ඒ අනුව වර්තමානයේදී සමාජය මුහුණ දී සිටින ඉහත සඳහන් බෝතොවන රෝගවලට ප්‍රධාන වගයෙන් හේතු වී ඇති කැඩිමියම් හා ආසනික් අවම වගයෙන් ඇති පොහොර හාවිතය නිසා එකී රෝගාබාධ අවමවීම සිදුවන බව හඳුනාගෙන ඇත (අමුණුම 14)
- 6.5 කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට (Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා වන ව්‍යාපෘතිය

මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා කරමාන්ත සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යවරයා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2006 අගෝස්තු 29 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සංගේශය (අමුණුම 15) සඳහා අමඟ/06/1596/266/025 හා 2006 සැප්තැම්බර 13 දිනැති අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල තීරණය (අමුණුම 16) ලබා දී තිබුණි. එම තීරණය අනුව යෝජනාවල මූල්‍යමය සවිමත්හාවය තහවුරුකිරීම සඳහා ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම පිළිස හා ඒවා ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට පෙරාතුව රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යාප්තිය ප්‍රතිසංස්කරණ කොමිෂන් සභාව ව්‍යාපෘතියේ සවිස්තර සමාලෝචනයක් කිරීමට තීරණය කර තිබුණි. ඉන් අනාතුරුව කරමාන්ත සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ 2006 නොවැම්බර 08 දිනැති සටහන හා මුදල් ක්‍රමසම්පාදන අමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිරීක්ෂණ අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලය සලකා බලන ලදුව ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය (අමුණුම 17) ලබාදෙන ලදී. තවද මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම තුළින් පොහොර ආනයනය සඳහා වැයවන වාර්ෂික සාමාන්‍ය වියදම රුපියල් මිලියන 900 ක් ඉතිරි කරගත හැකි බවත්, කරමාන්තය ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා මුළු අරමුදල් අවශ්‍යතාවය රුපියල් මිලියන 681 ක් වන බවත්

එඩින් සියයට 50 ක් දේශීය බැංකු විසින් සම්පාදනය කරන බවත් ඉතිරි සියයට 50 සඳහා ලංකා පොස්පේට් සමාගම දායකත්වය දරන බවත් දක්වා තිබුණි.

6.6 කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Supper Phosphate) පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය සල්භයුරික් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් සහිතව නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම

6.6.1 නිෂ්පාදනාගාරය ඉදිකිරීමේ ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාව

සල්භයුරික් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් සහිතව කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Supper Phosphate) මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 60,000 ක් වාර්ෂිකව නිෂ්පාදනය කළේකි බාරිතාවයකින් යුත් පොස්පේට් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් සඳහා මූලික ආයෝජනය රුපියල් මිලියන 733 ක් බවත්, එහි පිළිගෙවුම කාලය අවුරුදු 06 සි මාස 06 ක් බවත් 2006 වර්ෂයේදී සි/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගම විසින් පිළියෙල කර අමාත්‍යාංශය වෙත ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණු(preliminary project proposal for manufacturing of SSP fertilizer using local phosphate rock) ව්‍යාපෘති වාර්තාවේ දක්වා තිබුණි. මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 100,000 ක බාරිතාවයකින් යුත් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් ආරම්භ කිරීම සඳහා 2006 වර්ෂයේදී මිල ගණන් අනුව ආයෝජනය කළයුතුව තිබුණු මුදල රුපියල් මිලියන 1,222 ක් වූ අතර 2006 වර්ෂයේදී ඉදිරිපත් වූ ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාව ක්‍රියාත්මක නොකර අත්හැර දමා තිබුණි. ඒ අනුව 2017 වර්ෂය වන විටත් එම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආරම්භ කර නොතිබේ හේතුවෙන් 2017 වර්ෂයේදී නැවතත් ව්‍යාපෘති වාර්තාවක්(project proposal for manufacturing of SSP) ඉදිරිපත් කර තිබුණි. කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Supper Phosphate) මෙට්‍රික් ටොන් 100,000 ක් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 9,000 ක් ආයෝජනය කළයුතු බව එකී ව්‍යාපෘති වාර්තාවේ දැක්වා ඇතුළු (අැමුණුම 18).

6.6.2 සල්භයුරික් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් ස්ථාපිත කිරීමේ වැදගත්කම

එඩින් පොස්පේට් භාවිතයෙන් කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Super Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා සල්භයුරික් අම්ලය අවශ්‍ය වන අතර එය ආනයනය කිරීම මගින් හේ මෙරට නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමෙන් සපයා ගතහැක. ආනයනය කිරීමේදී විදේශ විනිමය ගැටළ මතුවන අතර මෙරට නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම ලාභඳායිද වේ. එසේම සල්භයුරික් අම්ලය මෙරට නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමෙන් පහත කර්මාන්තවල/නිෂ්පාදන වල අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා සල්භයුරික් අම්ලය ආනයනය කිරීමට වාර්ෂිකව වැයකරන රුපියල් මිලියන සියයකට අධික මුදලක්ද (ශ්‍රී ලංකා රේගු දෙපාර්තමේන්තු දත්ත අනුව) ඉතිරිකර ගත හැකිවේ. (අැමුණුම 19)

- Batteries
- Detergent
- Fertilizers
- Iron and steel pickling

- Lubricating oils
- Oil additives
- Agriculture chemicals



6.7 පොස්පේට් අමුද්‍රව්‍යක් ලෙස යොදා ගැනීම

අමුද්‍රව්‍ය ලෙස එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (ERP) හෝ අධිග්‍රෑණී එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (HERP) අපනායනය කිරීම “බුලුකුලම සහ තවත් අය එදිරිව කරමාන්ත සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශයේ ලේකම් හා තවත් අය” යන නඩු තීන්දුව අනුව විත්තිකරුවන්ට සහ වහු උත්තරකරුවන්ට පොස්පේට් නිධිය සම්බන්ධ කිසිදු ගිවිසුමකට එළැමෙමට නොහැකි වී ඇතිඅතර එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (ERP) හෝ අධි ග්‍රෑණී එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (HERP) අමුද්‍රව්‍යක් ලෙස අපනායනය කිරීම ද වැළකී ඇත. (අමුණුම 20)

6.8. 2019 ජූලි 12 දින පැවැත්වූ කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයේ පොහොර උපදේශන කමිටුව (Fertilizer Advisory Committee) මණින් ගෙන ඇති තීරණයන්ට අනුව ගොවීන්ට ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් (TSP) වෙනුවට කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (SSP) හාවතා කිරීමට දෙරුයමන් කිරීමට හා එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් හාවතයෙන් කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් නිපදවීම සඳහා දෙරුයමන් කිරීම සඳහා තීරණයක් ගෙන තීබුණි. (අමුණුම 21)

07. නිරීක්ෂණ

7.1 කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සම්පාදනය නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Triple Supper Phosphate) ආනායනය සඳහා වාර්ෂිකව වැශවන විදේශ විනිමය ප්‍රමාණය ක්‍රමයෙන් ඉහළ ගොස් ඇති බව නිරීක්ෂණය වූ අතර එජ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් හාවතා කර කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Supper Phosphate) මෙරට නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට හැකියාව තිබියදී 2018 වර්ෂයේදී කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single

Supper Phosphate) මෙට්‍රික් වොන් 3508.5 ක ප්‍රමාණයක් ආනයනය කිරීමට ඇමරිකා එක්සත් ජනපද බොලර් 1,276,500 ක වියදමක් දරා තිබුණු බව නිරික්ෂණය විය.

- 7.2 පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කර අපනයනය කිරීම සි/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට් රාජ්‍ය සමාගමේ මූලික අරමුණක් වුවද එකී සමාගම ආරම්භ කර වර්ෂ 25 කට අධික කාලයක් ගතවේ ඇතත් 6.2.7.2 ජේදයෙහි පරිදි පොස්පේට් අමුදව්‍යක් ලෙස සමාගම කිහිපයකට අලෙවි කිරීමත්, පොල් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමත් හැර කෙටි කාලීන බෝග වගාව සඳහා අවශ්‍ය පොස්පේට් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය හෝ අනෙකුත් නිෂ්පාදන විවිධාංශිකරණයට සමාගම යොමු වී නොතිබුණි.
- 7.3 පසුගිය වර්ෂ පහ තුළ සමාගමෙහි මූල පිරිවැයෙහි සියයට 46.2 ක පමණ සාමාන්‍ය සේවක පිරිවැයක් අන්තර්ගත වන අතර එක් සේවකයකු නැඩත්තු කිරීම වෙනුවෙන් සාමාන්‍යයෙන් රු.718,089 ක පමණ වාර්ෂික පිරිවැයක් සමාගම දරන අතර එම පිරිවැයට සාපේක්ෂව සමාගමෙන් ආර්ථිකයට වන දායකත්වය ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවන බව උක්ත 7.2 ජේදයෙහි දැක්වෙන කරුණු අනුවද නිරික්ෂණය විය .තවද උතුරු පහ දකුණු නිය වල පවතින මො.වොන් 60 ක පමණ ධාරිතාවයෙන් සියයට 0.02 ක ධාරිතාවයක් පමණක්, මෙම පොස්පේට් නියියෙහි අයිතිය හිමි වූ අනෙකුත් ආයතනත්, 1992 න් පසු සමාගමත් උපයෝගනය කර තිබුණි.
- 7.4 එෂ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (ERP) හා අධි ගේරුන් එෂ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (HERP) මෙට්‍රික් වොන් එකක මූල නිෂ්පාදන පිරිවැයෙන් සියයට 40කට වඩා වැඩි ප්‍රමාණයක නිෂ්පාදන නොවන පිරිවැය අන්තර්ගත වී තිබුණු අතර සමාගමේ ලාභයද 2014/15 වර්ෂයට සාපේක්ෂව 2018/19 වර්ෂයේදී සියයට 76 ක පමණ පහළ යාමක් නිරික්ෂණය විය.
- 7.5 තවද 2016/17 වර්ෂයේ සිට 2018/19 වර්ෂය දක්වා වර්ෂ තුන තුළ එෂ්පාවල රෝක් පොස්පේට් (ERP) මො.වො. 1 ක විකුණුම් මිල මූල නිෂ්පාදන පිරිවැයට වඩා අඩු අගයක් ගෙන ඇති බව නිරික්ෂණය විය.
- 7.6 6.4 ජේදයේ දැක්වෙන පරිදි ලංකාවට ආනයනික පොහොර සඳහා දරනු ලබන වියදම ඉතිරි කර ගැනීමේ අරමුණින් කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘතියක් ආරම්භ කිරීමට 2006 නොවැම්බර 18 දින අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලැබේ තිබුණුද මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආරම්භ කිරීමට 2019 ඔක්තෝබර් 31 දින වන විටද සමාගම කටයුතු කරනාතිබුණි..
- 7.7 සල්පියුරික් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් සහිත කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘති යෝගනාව 2006 වර්ෂයේ ත්‍රියාන්තමක නොකර අන්හැර දැමීම හේතුවෙන් 2017 වර්ෂය වන විට එම ධාරිතාවයෙන් සුතු නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා රුපියල් මිලියන 7,778 ක් වැඩිපුර ඇස්තමේන්තු කිරීමට සිදුවී තිබුණි. තවද 2006 වර්ෂයේදී එම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආරම්භ නොකිරීම හේතුවෙන් අවුරුදු 11 ක කාල පරිවේශ්දය තුළ ඉහළ ආනයනික වියදමක් දරමින් ව්‍යුත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Triple Supper Phosphate) ආනයනය කිරීමට ද සිදුවී තිබුණි.

- 7.8 කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය සල්හිපුරික් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් මෙරට ස්ථාපිත කිරීමෙන් Batteries, Detergent, Fertilizers, Iron and steel pickling, Lubricating oils, Agriculture chemicals යන කර්මාන්තවල අවශ්‍යතාවයට සල්හිපුරික් ආනයනය සඳහා වැයවන විදේශ විනිමය සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ඉතිරිකර ගැනීමේ හැකියාව පවතින බව නිරික්ෂණය වූ අතර 2017 වර්ෂයේදී ඉහත කර්මාන්තවල අවශ්‍යතාවය සඳහා සල්හිපුරික් ආනයනය සඳහා වැය කර තිබූ වියදම රු.100,701,249 ක් වී තිබුණි.
- 7.9 එංජිවල පොස්පේට වල පවතින කැඩිමියම් සංයුතිය සියලුට 0.0005 ක් වූ අතර ආනයනය කරන ලද ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (Triple Supper Phosphate) වල අඩංගු කැඩිමියම් ප්‍රමාණය නිර්ණය කිරීමක් කර නොතිබුණු බවත් නියමිත කැඩිමියම් ප්‍රමාණය ඉක්ම වූ ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (Triple Supper Phosphate) දිවයිනේ ස්ථාන කිහිපයකින්ම පොයා ගැනීමට හැකිවී ඇති බව ,ඉහත 6.3.2.1 ජේදයේ සඳහන් පර්යේෂණ වාර්තාවෙන් දක්වා තිබුණි. නමුත් ප්‍රමාණවත් සම්පත් තිබියදීන් එංජිවල පොස්පේට භාවිතා කර කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට නිපදවීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගෙන නොමැති බව නිරික්ෂණය විය.
- 7.10 තවද මෙම ආනයනික පොහොර භාවිතා කිරීම රෝග කිහිපයක් සඳහා හේතුවන බව හඳුනාගෙන තිබුණුද එලෙස පොහොර ආනයනය සීමා කිරීමට එක් පියවරක් ලෙස අඩු කැඩිමියම් සහිත පොස්පේට භාවිතා කර පොහොර නිපදවීමට කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- 7.11 උක්ත 6.7 ජේදයේ පරිදි ගොවීන්ට ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (TSP) වෙනුවට කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (SSP) භාවිතා කිරීමට දෙරායමත් කිරීමට භා එංජිවල රෝක් පොස්පේට භාවිතයෙන් කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට නිපදවීම සඳහා දෙරායමත් කිරීම යන තීරණයක් ගෙන තිබුණුද 2019 නොවැම්බර 25 දින වන විටද එම තීරණයට අනුව කටයුතු කර නොතිබුණි.
- 7.12 2014 වර්ෂයේදී සමාගම විසින් වාරියපොල ප්‍රදේශයේ පිහිටුවා ඇති පොල් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනාගාරය 2015 වර්ෂයේ සිට අලාභ ලබන ආයතනයක් බවට පත් වී තිබුණි.

08. නිරදේශ

- 8.1 පසුගිය වර්ෂ පහ තුළදී පමණක් වර්ෂයකට සියලුට 46 ක පමණ සාමාන්‍ය සේවක පිරිවැයක් දරමින් 1992 වර්ෂයේ සංස්ථාපනය කර පවත්වාගෙන යනු ලබන සි/ස ලංකා පොස්පේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගම පිහිටුවීමේ අරමුණු ආර්ථිකයට එලදායී ලෙස ලාභාකර ගැනීම සඳහා වගකිව යුතු පාර්ශවයන් විසින් කඩිනාමින් පියවර ගතයුතු වීම.

(යොමුව : 7.3)

- 8.2 විධිමත් ගකුෂතා අධ්‍යනයකින් පසු සල්භියුරික් යන්ත්‍රාගාරයක් හා කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Super Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් ස්ථාපිත කර ජනතාවට පිඩාකාරී නොවන අයුරින් හා පරිසරයට හානි නොවන අයුරින් මහා පරිමාණයෙන් කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (Single Super Phosphate) නිපදවා දේශීය අවශ්‍යතාවය සම්පූර්ණ කිරීමටත්, අතිරේක නිෂ්පාදනය අපනායනය කිරීමටත් අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම.

(ഡോമ്‌റ്റ് : 7.6, 7.7, 7.8)

- 8.3 වර්තමානයෙහි දැඩි අරුබුදයක්ව පවතින වකුගඩු රෝග, පිළිකා වැනි බේර් නොවන රෝග පැතිරීමට දායක වෙතැයි සැලකෙන ආනයනික ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (Triple Super Phosphate) පොහොර හාවිතය සීමා කිරීම සුදුසු බවත්, අඩු කැඩිමියම හා ආසනික් ප්‍රතිගතයක් සහිත එප්පාවල පොස්පේට නිධිය හාවිතයට ගැනීමෙන් මෙම තත්ත්වය අවම කරගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම

(ගොමුව : 7.10)

- 8.4 කේවල සුපර පොස්පේට (Single Supper Phosphate) නිෂ්පාදනයට අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු සම්පාදනය කිරීම තුළින් ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (Triple Supper Phosphate) ආනයනය සඳහා වාර්ෂිකව වැයවන විදේශ විනිමය ප්‍රමාණය අවම කර ගැනීමට පියවර ගැනීම

(ගෝමුව : 7.1)

- 8.5 සි/ස ලංකා පොස්තේට රාජ්‍ය සමාගමට හීම් සම්පත් භාවිතා කර නිෂ්පාදන විවිධාංගිකරණයට යොමුවීම තුළින් පොස්තේට නිධිය ප්‍රශස්ථා ලෙස උපයෝගනය කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම

(ගොමුව : 7.2)

- 8.6 සමාගම විසින් වාරියපොල පෙද්ගයේ පිහිටුවා ඇති පොල් පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනාගාරය ලාභ ලබන ආයතනයක් බවට පත්කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීමත්, සමාගමේ ලාභයද ඉහළ න්වා ගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය පියවර ගැනීම

(ଦେଖାନ୍ତି : 7.12)

- 8.7** පෙනද්ගලික සමාගම සඳහා පොස්තේට අලෙවි කිරීමේ දී පිරිවැය පාලනය මගින් හෝ වෙනයම කිමයකට පිරිවැය ඉක්මවූ විකුණුම මිලක් නියමකිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම

(ଦେଖାମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧି : 7.5)

8.8 අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල අනුමැතිය ලැබේ තිබූණු කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් නිෂ්පාදන ව්‍යාපෘතිය හා සල්ලිසුරික් නිෂ්පාදනාගාරයක් සහිත කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක නොකිරීමට හේතු වූ කරුණු පරික්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා විධිමත් පරික්ෂණයක් පැවැත්වීම

(යොමුව : 7.6)

8.9 ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් (TSP) වෙනුවට කේවල සුපර් පොස්පේට් (SSP) හාවතා කිරීමේ වැදගත්කම පිළිබඳව ගොවීන් දැනුවත් කිරීම

(යොමුව : 7.11)


චිත්කාරු සිංහ
චිත්කාරු
විගණකාධිපති
2020 ජනවාරි 20 දින

இலங்கையின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியல்களின் உச்ச கொள்ளலைவப் பயன்படுத்துதலை மதிப்பீடு செய்வதற்கான விசேட கணக்காய்வு அறிக்கை

01. நிறைவேற்றுப் பொழிப்பு

இலங்கையில் 02 பாறைப் பொஸ்பேட் குவியல்கள் அமைந்துள்ளதுடன் பொருளாதார ரீதியாக மிகவும் முக்கியத்துவமாக உள்ள பொஸ்பேட் குவியலான எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியல் அனுராதபுரம் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள தலாவ பிரதேச செயலாளர் பிரிவிலுள்ள தலாவ பிரதேசத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது. 06 சதுர கிலோ மீற்றர் அளவான பிரதேசத்தில் பரவியுள்ள இக்குவியல் 60 மில்லியன் மெற்றிக் தொன்கள் கொள்ளலைவக் கொண்டது என இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் இது 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது புவிச்சரிதவியல் திணைக்களத்தினால் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் 1971 - 1974 காலத்தில் அதற்கு அருகாமையில் அளவிட்டு நடவடிக்கைகள் படம் வரைதல், நிலத்தில் துளையிடுதல் மேற்கொள்ளல், குவியலை ஒன்று சேர்த்தல் முதலியன இடம்பெற்றுள்ளன. 1974 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்திச் சபையினால் சிறிய அளவிலான அகழ்தல்கள் தொடக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் 1978 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது அந்நடவடிக்கையானது அரசாங்க சுரங்கங்கள் மற்றும் கனியப்பொருள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திற்கு ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. 1992 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்டதன் பின்னர் அதன் அகழ்வு நடவடிக்கையானது அக்கம்பனியால் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. எவ்வாறாயினும், இக்குவியல் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டு 46 ஆண்டுகள் கடந்திருந்தும் அதனை நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு சிறப்பாக ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கு முடியாதிருந்தது என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மும்மடங்கு சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட்களுக்கு (Triple Super Phosphate) பிரதியீடாகப் பயன்படுத்தக்கூடிய தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட்களை (Single Super phosphate) தயாரிப்பதற்காக இக்குவியலை பயன்பாட்டிற்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என பல்வேறு அறிஞர்களின் ஆராய்ச்சிகளிலிருந்து வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி, விவசாய அமைச்சு மற்றும் அமைச்சரவையினால் பல்வேறு சந்தர்ப்பங்களின் போது தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் தயாரிப்பதற்குத் தீர்மானம் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் அத்தீர்மானம் இன்று வரை அமுல்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.

மும்மடங்கு சூபர் பொஸ்பேட்களுக்கு (Triple Super Phosphate) பிரதியீடாக எப்பாவல தனித்த சூப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Eppawala Single Super phosphate) களின் உற்பத்தி ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் மும்மடங்கு சூப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Triple Super Phosphate) இனை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக செலவு செய்யப்படுகின்ற வெளிநாட்டு நாணயம் சேமிக்கப்படுவதுடன் மிகையான உற்பத்திகளை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதன் மூலம் வெளிநாட்டு நாணயமாற்றை உழைக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும். அவ்வாறே எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட்களில் கெட்மியம் மற்றும் ஆசனிக் மிகவும் சிறிய அளவில் உள்ளதன் காரணமாக தற்பொழுது தீவிரமாகக் காணப்படுகின்ற சிறுநீரக வியாதியைப் போல புற்றுநோய் மற்றும் இருதய நோயை குறைக்க கூடியதாக இருக்கும் என்பதுவும் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. மேலும், தனித்த சூபர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி மற்றும் உற்பத்தியை பல்லினப்படுத்துதலில் ஈடுபடுவதன் மூலம் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட ஸங்கா பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியை தோற்றுவித்ததன் குறிக்கோளை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டமென்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

02. அறிக்கையின் பின்னணியும் தன்மையும்

பொருளாதார முக்கியத்துவம் கொண்ட இயற்கை வளமான எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலை இலங்கையின் அபிவிருத்தி செயற்பாடுகளுக்கு ஈடுபடுத்துவது தொடர்பாக அரசாங்கம் வரையறுத்த ஸங்கா பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி, அரசியல் கட்சிகள், பல்வேறு அறிஞர்கள், சுற்றாடலாளர்கள், பிரதேசத்திலுள்ளவர்கள், மற்றும் ஊடகவியலாளர்களின் கவனத்திற்கு உட்பட்டிருந்தது. மேலும், விஞ்ஞான மற்றும் தொழில்நுட்ப அமைச்சின் கீழுள்ள தேசிய விஞ்ஞான மன்றத்தினால் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலின் அமைவிடம், அதிலிருந்து உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய பச்சை மற்றும் அப்பச்சையை பயன்பாட்டிற்கு எடுத்து உள்ளாட்டு விவசாயத்திற்கு தேவையான பச்சையை உற்பத்தி செய்தல் மற்றும் அப்பச்சைகளின் விணைத்திறன் தொடர்பாக அடிக்கடி பல்வேறு பரிசோதனைகள் மேற்கேண்டு அறிக்கை தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. எவ்வாறாயினும், 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது இனங்காணப்பட்ட இந்த பொஸ்பேட் குவியலை 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டு இறுதிவரையும் நாட்டின் அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கு தேவையான முயற்சிகள் எடுப்பதற்கு மேற்கூறப்பட்ட தரப்பினர்களுக்கு முடியாதிருந்தது. எனவே சுற்றாடல் மற்றும் சமூக சிக்கல்களைக் குறைக்கும் வகையில் பொஸ்பேட்குவியலை பொருளாதார ரீதியாக விணைத்திறனாகப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு தரப்பினர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்துதல் இந்த விசேட அறிக்கையின் எதிர்பார்ப்பாகும்.

03. அறிக்கையினைத் தயாரிக்கும் போது பின்பற்றப்பட்ட நடைமுறைகள்

இந்த அறிக்கையைத் தயாரிக்கும் போது பின்வரும் நடைமுறைகள் பின்பற்றப்பட்டிருந்தன.

3.1 ஆவணங்களைப் பரீட்சித்து தகவல்களைச் சேகரித்தல்

3.1.1 வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட லங்கா பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் (LPL) அமைப்பு புறவிதி

3.1.2 வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட லங்கா பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் (LPL) உருவாக்கல் சான்றிதழ்

3.1.3 1988 இன் 68 ஆம் இலக்க பசுளைகளை முறைமைப்படுத்துதல் அதிகாரச்சட்டம்.

3.1.4 Preliminary project proposal for the manufacture of SSP Fertilizer using local Phosphate Rock - Lanka Phosphate Ltd.

3.1.5 Sri Lanka Standard Specificatin for rock Phoshpate

3.1.6 விவசாய அமைச்சினால் வழங்கப்பட்ட “விவசாய தொழில்நுட்பம்” சஞ்சிகை

3.1.7 Project Proposal for manufacture of SSP - Lanka Phosphate Ltd.

3.1.8 Market Survey for Eppawala SSP Fertilizer Lanka Phosphate Ltd.

3.1.9 Manufacture of coconut Fertilizer - Lanka Phosphate Ltd.

3.1.10 Research Findings on ESSP Fertilizer - Lanka Phosphate Ltd. & Agriculture Department

3.1.11 2008 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது லங்கா பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியினால் (LPL) மத்திய சுற்றாடல் அதிகாரசபைக்கு (CEA) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சுற்றாடல் நிலைமைத் தாக்கம் தொடர்பான மதிப்பீட்டு அறிக்கை

3.1.12 தேசிய விஞ்ஞான மன்றத்தின் (NSF) மூலம் பிரசித்தப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள ஆராய்ச்சி அறிக்கை

3.1.13 மத்திய வங்கி அறிக்கை

3.1.14 இது சம்பந்தமாக வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள கணக்காய்வு ஜய வினாக்கள்

3.2 ஏணை பரீட்சித்தல்கள்

3.2.1 இணையத்தளத்தை பரீட்சித்து தகவல்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளல்

3.2.2 சபரகமுவ பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் முன்னாள் உபவேந்தர் சந்தன பீ.உ.வத்த அவர்களிடமிருந்து மற்றும் ரஜூரட பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் மருத்துவ பீத்தின் பேராசிரியர் சன்ன ஜயசுமன் அவர்களிடமிருந்து விசேஷத்துவமான உதவியைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல்.

3.2.3 வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட லங்கா பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனியின் (LPL) தலைவர் மற்றும் பொது முகாமையாளரை உள்ளடக்கிய மேல்மட்ட முகாமைத்துவத்துடன் கலந்துரையாடல்.

3.2.4 பொஸ்பேட் குவியல் மற்றும் பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனியின் உற்பத்தி நிலையங்களை அவதானித்தல்.

04. கணக்காய்வின் நோக்கெல்லை

இறக்குமதி செய்த மும்மடங்கு சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட்களுக்கு (Triple Super Phosphate) பிரதியீடாக தனித்த (Super Phosphate) தயாரிக்கும் தேவைப்பாடுகள் நீண்டகாலம் பயிர்களுக்கான பசனைத் தேவைகளுக்காக தயாரிப்பதற்காக எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலை சிறப்பான முறையில் பயன்படுத்துதல், அப்பசனைகளை இலங்கையின் விவசாய நடவடிக்கைகளுக்காகப் பயன்படுத்தும் இயலுமை, அதன் தேவைப்பாடு மற்றும் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப் பரீட்சித்தல் இடம்பெற்றிருந்தது.

05. கணக்காய்வு நோக்கெல்லையின் மட்டுப்பாடுகள்

5.1 வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் (LPL) எப்பாவல பிரதான அலுவலகத்திற்கு தீயினால் பாதிப்பு ஏற்பட்டதன் காரணமாக சில முக்கியமான ஆவணங்கள் அழிவடைந்ததனால் அந்த ஆவணங்களை கணக்காய்விற்குப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள முடியாதிருந்தமை.

5.2 கணக்காய்வின் நேரடி அவதானிப்புக்களுக்கு மேலதிகமாக ஏனைய வெளிவாரியான தொழில்சார் ஆராய்ச்சி அறிக்கைகளையும் தொடர்புபடுத்திக் கொண்டதன் காரணமாக அவ்வாறான வெளிவாரி அறிக்கைகளின் அவதானிப்புக்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டியிருந்தமை.

06. நடைமுறை

6.1 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியல் தொடர்பான அறிமுகம்

6.1.1 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலின் அமைவிடமும் கண்டுபிடித்தலும்

6.1.1.1 புவிச்சரிதவியல் திணைக்களத்தினால் 1971 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களின் 02 குவியல்கள் எப்பாவல மற்றும் கவிசிகமுவ பிரதேசங்களில் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அவற்றில் பொருளாதார பெறுமதி கொண்ட மிகப்பெரிய குவியல் அனுராதபுர மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள தலாவ பிரதேச செயலகப் பிரிவிலுள்ள எப்பாவல பிரதேசத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது. இந்த பொஸ்பேட் குவியல் 06 சதுர கிலோ மீற்றர் அளவிலான நிலப்பகுதியில் பரவியுள்ளது எனவும் மிகவும் கவனமான ஆய்வின் போது வடக்கு குவியல் மற்றும் தெற்கு குவியலாக இரண்டு (02)பகுதிகளாக இனங்காண முடியுமெனவும் வடக்கு மற்றும் தெற்கு குவியல்கள் முறையே 40 மில்லியன் மெற்றிக் தொங்கள் மற்றும் 20 மில்லியன் மெற்றிக் தொங்கள் அளவிலான திரட்டுக்களையுடையது என பல்வேறு பரிசோதனை அறிக்கைகள் வெளிப்படுத்தியிருந்தது. (பின்னினைப்பு 01)

6.1.1.2 மேலும் துளையிடல் - துவாரம் மாதிரி தரவுகளின் (bore - hole sampling data) பிரகாரம் குவியலின் 35 சதவீதம் அளவானவை நில மட்டத்திலிருந்து அதாவது 400 அடி உயர கோட்டுக்கு” (Contour line) மேல் அமைந்துள்ளது. அதற்கிணங்க வடக்கு குவியலில் 14 மில்லியன் மெற்றிக் தொன்னும் தெற்கு குவியலின் 07 மில்லியன் மெற்றிக் தொன் அளவானவையும் நில மட்டத்திற்கு மேல் அமைந்துள்ளது.

6.1.1.3 பொஸ்பேட் மூலப்பொருளாக நீண்டகால மற்றும் குறுங்கால பயிர்களுக்குத் தேவையான பசனை உற்பத்தி, கால்நடை உணவு உற்பத்தி மென்பானப் பொருள் உற்பத்தி, பல்வேறு இரசாயனப் பொருள் உற்பத்தி, செயற்கையான எலும்பு உற்பத்தி, மட்பாண்டப் பொருள் உற்பத்தி, மருந்து உற்பத்தி, வர்ணப் பூச்ச வகைகள் உற்பத்தி என்பவற்றிற்குப் பயன்படுத்தலாம் என இனங்காணப்பட்டிருந்தது.

6.2 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலின் சிறப்பம்சங்கள்

- 6.2.1 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலானது அபடைட் (Apatite) என்ற கணியப் பொருளின் பெயரில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் இதில் சாதாரண பொஸ்பரஸ் 33 சதவீதத்திலிருந்து 40 சதவீதம் வரையான அளவில் உள்ளடங்கியிருந்தது. இந்த பொஸ்பேட் குவியலானது ஏனைய நாடுகளில் அமைந்துள்ள இவ்வாறான குவியல்களை விட சிறப்பானதாக இருப்பதானது பொதுவாக பொஸ்பேட்களில் அடங்கியுள்ள கெட்மியம் (Cd) மற்றும் ஆசனிக் (As) இக்குவியல்களில் கருத்தில் கொள்ளப்படாத அளவு காணப்படுகின்றது என்பது இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ளமையாகும். எனவே பங்களாதேசத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள சர்வதேச பசளை அபிவிருத்தி கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் (International Fertilizer Development Corporation) மூலம் இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ள முறையில் இதில் கெட்மியம் உள்ளடக்கம் 0.0005% ஆகும். (பின்னினைப்பு - 02)
- 6.2.2 மேலும், சிறுநீரக நோய்க்கு பிரபல்யமாக தாக்கமளிப்பதாக இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ள கெட்மியம் மற்றும் ஆசனிக் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட இரசாயனப் பசளைகளில் அதிக அளவில் அடங்கியுள்ள போதிலும், எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட்களில் அந்த இரசாயனம் மிகவும் குறைந்த அளவில் அடங்கியுள்ளது என வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனியால் (LPL) விவசாய அமைச்சிற்கு அனுப்பிவைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) தயாரிக்கும் செயற்திட்ட அறிக்கையின் மூலம் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அவ்வாறே அந்த அறிக்கையில் விளக்கமளிக்கப்பட்ட முறைமையில் இக்குவியலானது உலகத்தில் இருக்கின்ற சிறந்த 10 பொஸ்பேட் குவியல்களுக்குள் அடங்குகின்றன. (பின்னினைப்பு 02)

உருவப்படம் 01 - பொஸ்பேட் குவியலின் அமைவிடம்



6.3 வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி

6.3.1 கம்பனியை உருவாக்குதல்

1982 இன் 17 ஆம் இலக்க கம்பனிகள் அதிகாரச்சட்டத்தின் மூலம் 1992 யூலை 10 ஆந் திகதி வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி உருவாக்கப்பட்டது.

6.3.2 கம்பனியின் தூர்நோக்கு

எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலை சிறப்பாக பயன்படுத்தி ஊட்டச்சத்துள்ள பொஸ்பரஸ் மூலம் நமது தாய்நாட்டை வளமடையச் செய்தல்.

6.3.3 கம்பனியின் செயற்பணி

சுற்றாடலுக்கு சாதகமான மற்றும் புதிய நடைமுறையினுடாக பொஸ்பரஸ்களின் சுய தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்து தேசிய பொஸ்பேட் தேவைப்பாட்டை நிறைவேற்றுதல்.

6.3.4 கம்பனியைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும் குறிக்கோள்

- 1957 இன் 49 ஆம் இலக்க அரசாங்க கைத்தொழில் கூட்டுத்தாபன அதிகாரச்சட்டத்தின் கீழ் வர்த்தமானி அறிவித்தலின் மூலம் வெளியிடப்பட்டு உருவாக்கப்பட்ட அரசாங்க சுரங்கங்கள் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்தி கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் ஒரு பகுதியான எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டத்தின் செயற்பாடுகளைப் பொறுப்பேற்றல், செயற்படுத்துதல் மற்றும் நிறைவேற்றுதல்.
- மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அரசாங்க சுரங்கம் தோண்டுதல் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாக பெயரிடப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதியினதும் அதன் மூலம் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்ற அசையும் மற்றும் அசையாத ஆதனங்கள் சம்பந்தமான உரிமையைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல்.
- மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அரசாங்க சுரங்கம் தோண்டுதல் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாகப் பெயரிடப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதியின் ஆதனங்களின் உள்ளே அல்லது வெளியிலிருந்து உருவாகின்ற அதிகாரங்கள் சலுகைகள், மற்றும் உரிமையாண்மைகளை உள்ளடக்கிய அனைத்து உரிமைகளையும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல்.

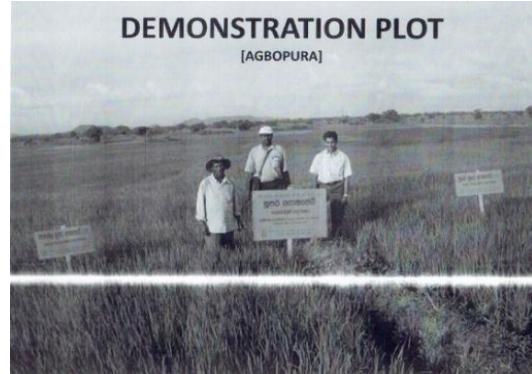
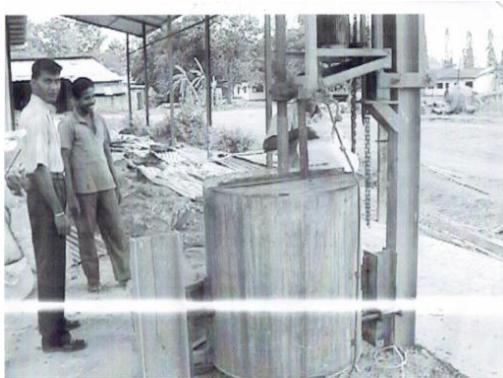
- மேற்கூறிய சுரங்கம் தோண்டுதல்கள் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாகப் பெயரிடப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதியின் அனைத்து பொறுப்புக்களையும் செலுத்தி தீர்த்தல்.
- மேற்கூறிய சுரங்கம் தோண்டுதல் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாகப் பெயரிடப்பட்ட பகுதி தொடர்பான அனைத்து புத்தகங்கள், கணக்குகள் மற்றும் ஆவணங்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல் மற்றும் பராமரித்தல்.
- மேற்கூறிய அரசாங்க சுரங்கம் தோண்டுதல் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாகப் பெயரிடப்பட்ட பகுதியின் உத்தியோகத்தர்கள் ஊழியர்களுக்கு வேலைவாய்ப்புக்களை வழங்குதல்.
- மேற்கூறிய அரசாங்க சுரங்கம் தோண்டுதல் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாகப் பெயரிடப்பட்ட பகுதியின் வணிக நோக்கத்திற்காக கைச்சாத்திடப்பட்ட அனைத்து ஒப்பந்தங்களையும் உடன்படிக்கைகளையும் தொடர்ந்து மேற்கொள்ளுதல்.
- மேற்கூறிய அரசாங்க சுரங்க தோண்டுதல் மற்றும் கனிய வளங்கள் அபிவிருத்திக் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்தின் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் செயற்திட்டமாகப் பெயரிடப்பட்ட பகுதியினால் அல்லது அதற்கு எதிராகத் தொடுக்கப்பட்ட அனைத்து நடவடிக்கைகள் மற்றும் விதிக்கப்பட்ட வழங்கு நடவடிக்கைகள் சம்பந்தமான அறிக்கைகளைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளல்.
- பொஸ்பேட் அல்லது அது சார்ந்த கனிய வளங்களை அகழ்தல், தரம்பிரித்தல், வடிகட்டல், முறைமைப்படுத்தல், செயன்முறைப்படுத்தல், மற்றும் தயாரித்தல் முயற்சிகளை மேற்கொள்ளல்.
- பொஸ்பேட் அல்லது அது சார்ந்த எதாவது கலப்பின் அல்லது அதிலிருந்தான மூலத்தின் ஏனைய தொடர்புபட்ட கனியப் பொருட்களின் அல்லது ஏதாவது உப பொருட்களின் வணிக அல்லது கைத்தொழில் பெறுமதிகளின் ஏதாவது உற்பத்திப் பொருட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்தல், தயாரித்தல், முன் விவரணம் செய்தல், கொள்வனவு செய்தல், களஞ்சியப்படுத்தல், சந்தைப்படுத்தல், விற்பனை செய்தல், இறக்குமதி செய்தல் அல்லது ஏற்றுமதி செய்தல்.
- பொஸ்பேட் அல்லது ஏனைய தொடர்புபட்ட கனியப் பொருட்களை அகழ்ந்தெடுத்தல், பிரித்தெடுத்தல், சுத்திகரித்தல், முறைமைப்படுத்துதல், செயன்முறைப்படுத்துதல், தயாரித்தல் மற்றும் உற்பத்தி செய்தல் முயற்சிகளை மேற்கொள்ளல்.

6.3.5 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கு கம்பனியினால் எடுக்கக்கூடிய நடவடிக்கைகள்

6.3.5.1 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலின் அபிவிருத்திக்காக ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கு கம்பனியினால் எடுக்கக்கூடிய நடவடிக்கைகள் கீழே தரப்படுகின்றன.

- (i) நீண்டகாலப் பயிற்சிகளுக்காக பொஸ்பரஸ் தேவைப்பாட்டை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய பச்சைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து உள்ளாட்டு தேவைப்பாடுகளை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்ளல்.
- (ii) குறுங்கால பயிர்களுக்கான பொஸ்பரஸ் தேவைப்பாட்டை அடைந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய பச்சைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து உள்ளாட்டு தேவைப்பாடுகளை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்ளல்.
- (iii) நீண்டகால மற்றும் குறுங்காலப் பயிர்களுக்காக பொஸ்பரஸ் தேவைப்பாட்டை நிறைவேற்றிக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய பச்சைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்தல்.
- (iv) பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய பல்வேறு உற்பத்திகளை மேற்கொள்ளல்.

6.3.5.2 வரையறத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் வேலைத்தளத்திலுள்ள உபகரணங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி இறக்குமதி செய்த சல்பியுரிக் அமிலம் மற்றும் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP) தேவையான இரசாயன நடைமுறைகளுக்குப் பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் எப்பாவல தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட்டினை (Eppawala Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது அப்போது பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் தலைவராகச் செயற்பட்ட பேராசிரியர் சந்தன பீ. உடவத்த அவர்களின் தலையீட்டில் இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியால் பரிசோதனை செய்து சுட்டிக்காட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னினைப்பு 03)



6.3.6 பொஸ்பேட் குவியலை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்காக ஈடுபடுத்துவதற்கு கம்பனியின் வளங்கள்

- (i) இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியில் போதிய அளவு மனித வளங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. (பின்னினைப்பு - 04)
- (ii) எப்பாவல் பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP) குவியலின் உரிமை அரசாங்க நிறுவனத்திற்குச் சொந்தமாக இருத்தல். (பின்னினைப்பு - 05)
- (iii) இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி அரசுக்குச் சொந்தமாகக் காணப்படுவதன் காரணமாக எப்பாவல் தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் (Eppawala Single Super Phosphate) இனை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக விவசாய அமைச்ச மற்றும் ஏனைய அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களின் பங்குபற்றிலினைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் இயலுமை.

அதற்கிணங்க மேலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டவாறு மானிட மற்றும் பெளதீக வளங்கள் இக்கம்பணியிடம் காணப்படுவதன் காரணமாக இலகுவாக எப்பாவல தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Eppawala Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தியினை இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனிக்கு மேற்கொள்ளலாம் என்பது ஆராய்ச்சிகளிலிருந்து உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டது. (பின்னினைப்பு - 06)

6.3.7 இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் நிகழ்கால செயற்திறன்

6.3.7.1 விவசாயத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட பொருளாதாரம் காணப்படுகின்ற இலங்கையின் பிரதான ஏற்றுமதிப் பயிராகிய தேயிலை, இறப்பர், வாசனைப் பொருள் வகையைப் போல தென்னை முதலிய நீண்டகாலப் பயிர்களுக்குத் தேவையான பசனை உற்பத்திக்காக இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியால் இலங்கையிலுள்ள 12 தனியார் நிறுவனங்களுக்கு மூலப்பொருட்கள் வழங்கப்பட்டதுடன் அந்த நிறுவனத்தினால் 1992 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து இன்று வரை அப்பசனை உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகின்றது. அதேபோல 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியால் வாரியபொலவில் தோற்றுவிக்கப்பட்ட தென்னை பசனை உற்பத்தி நிலையத்திலும் நீண்டகாலப் பயிர்களுக்காக ஈடுபடுத்தப்படுகின்ற பசனை உற்பத்திகள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. 1976 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2019 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை ஒட்டுமொத்த பொஸ்பேட் குவியல்களிலிருந்து 1.4 மில்லியன் மெட்ரிக் தொன் அளவானவைஇலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி மற்றும் ஏனைய அரசாங்க நிறுவனங்களால் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது என்பதனை இனங்காணக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது. (பின்னினைப்பு - 07)

6.3.7.2 இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியால் 2013 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை ஜெந்து ஆண்டுகள் காலத்தின் போது மாத்திரம் பொஸ்பேட் 276,431 மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் 12 தனியார் கம்பனிகளுக்கு விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன.

அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 01 - பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனியின் விற்பனைகள் 2013 - 2018

விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்ட அளவு (மெட்ரிக் தொன்)

நிறுவனம்	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	மொத்தம்
ஏ பவர்ஸ் அன்ட் கம்பனி	18,850	18,450	19,650	13,450	15,250	14,665	100,315
சீ.ஐ.சீ கம்பனி - கொழும்பு	10,500	11,500	12,500	8,500	9,050	9,470	61,520
சீ.ஐ.சீ கம்பனி - குருணாகல்	2,100	2,350	3,200	950	1,032	19,895	29,527
ஹேலீஸ் கம்பனி	4,900	4,500	4,050	2,500	4,360	5,860	26,170
லெயிட் அன் கம்பனி	1,975	1,650	1,800	1,200	1,335	1,605	9,565
சீ.எப்.சீ கம்பனி	3,225	3,050	2,950	1,500	1,825	65	12,615
எக்ஸ்டார் கம்பனி	3,500	3,900	5,400	2,650	3,511	4,401	23,362
கொழும்பு கொமர்சேல் கம்பனி	375	325	350	285	234	-	1,569
லங்கம் கம்பனி	325	495	520	120	390	50	1,900
டிமோ கம்பனி	-	-	-	-	1,280	2,500	3,780
பிரவுன்ஸ் அன்ட் கம்பனி	-	-	-	-	-	330	330
ஏசியன் அன்ட் கம்பனி	1,300	730	820	850	819	1,258.8	5,778
மொத்தம்	47,050	46,950	51,240	32,005	39,086	60,100	276,431

அதற்கிணங்க 2013 – 2018 காலப்பகுதியின் போது கம்பனியால் விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்ட மொத்த பொஸ்பேட்களின் அளவான 276,431 மெட்ரிக் தொன்களில் 36 சதவீதம் அளவானவை ஏ பவர்ஸ் அன்ட் கம்பனிக்கு விற்பனை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது. எனினும், 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது அக் கம்பனி கொள்வனவு செய்த 14,665 மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் அளவானவற்றுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் சீ.ஐ.சீ கம்பனி குருணாகல் இனால் 19,895 மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் அளவானவை கொள்வனவு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தன.

6.3.7.3 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியால் வாரியபொல பிரதேசத்தில் தென்னை பச்சை உற்பத்தி நிலையம் உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததுடன் அந்த உற்பத்தியின் கடந்த நான்கு ஆண்டுகளுக்கான இலாபம் கீழே தரப்படுகின்றன.

அட்வணை இலக்கம் 02 – தென்னை பசளை உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தின் இலாபம் / நட்டம் - 2015/16 – 2018/19

ஆண்டு	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
புரள்வு	ரூபா 45,880,398	ரூபா 23,634,560	ரூபா 36,883,192	ரூபா 23,834,967
(-) செயற்திட்ட செலவுகள்	(46,139,320)	(28,002,807)	(43,779,678)	(35,536,695)
இலாபம்	(258,922)	(4,368,247)	(6,896,486)	(11,701,728)

மேற்கூறிய அட்வணை இலக்கம் 02 இலுள்ள தகவல்களின் பிரகாரம் தென்னை பசளை உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தின் தேறிய நட்டமானது 2015/2016 ஆம் ஆண்டினை கவனத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்கையில் 2018/2019 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 4,519 சதவீதத்தால் அதிகரித்திருந்தது என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.

6.3.7.4 இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் பிரதான வருமானத்தை உழைக்கும் முறைமையான உள்நாட்டுக் கம்பனிக்கு மூலப்பொருட்களாக எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP), உயர்தரமான எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (HERP) மற்றும் ஏனைய உற்பத்திப் பொருட்களை சந்தைப்படுத்துவதிலிருந்து கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் உழைத்துள்ள வருமானம் மற்றும் அதற்காக இடம் பெற்ற செலவுகள் முறையே அட்வணை 03 மற்றும் 04 இல் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

அட்வணை இலக்கம் 03 – பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனியின் விற்பனை வருமானம் 2014/15 – 2018/19

வருமானம்	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	மொத்தம்
	(ரூபா)	(ரூபா)	(ரூபா)	(ரூபா)	(ரூபா)	(ரூபா)
எப்பாவல பாறை	429,697,844	424,243,777	263,439,661	360,912,445	397,972,670	1,876,266,397
பொஸ்பேட் விற்பனை						
உயர்தரமான எப்பாவல	99,817,395	92,069,620	78,840,900	97,490,490	111,524,775	479,743,180
பாறை பொஸ்பேட்						
விற்பனை						

தென்னை	பச்சை	520,655	46,424,398	23,813,360	29,676,203	20,837,197	121,271,813
விற்பனை							

யூரியா எம்.ஓ.பி மற்றும்	395,100	(3,000)	-	5,472,100	640,000	6,504,200
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ஏனைய	பச்சை
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விற்பனை	(கம்பனியின் உற்பத்தி அல்ல)
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530,430,994	562,734,795	366,093,921	493,551,238	530,974,642	2,483,785,590
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கம்பனியினால் விற்பனை வருமானத்தில் 2014/15 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2018/19 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான 05 ஆண்டுகளின் போது உழைத்த வருமானம் ரூபா 2,483 மில்லியனாக இருந்ததுடன் அதில் அதிகளவு விற்பனை வருமானம் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களிலிருந்து உழைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அது ஒட்டுமொத்த விற்பனை வருமானத்தில் 75 சதவீதம் அளவானதாகும்.

அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 04 – பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனியின் செலவுப் பகுப்பாய்வு மற்றும் இலாபம் - 2014/15 – 2018/19

செலவுகள்	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா
விற்பனைக் கிரயம்	250,027,971	319,223,189	248,209,748	296,818,870	341,893.72
பகிர்ந்தளித்தல்					
செலவுகள்/விற்பனை					
மற்றும் பகிர்ந்தளித்தல்					
செலவுகள்	12,366,891	3,396,237	2,699,064	3,560,858	3,940,92
நிருவாகச் செலவுகள் /					
தொழிற்சாலை மற்றும்					
நிருவாகச் செலவுகள்.	192,170,979	217,005,254	193,907,231	204,872,991	189,960,22
நிதி செலவுகள்	-	-	2,153,976	1,482,609	476,97
மொத்தம்	454,565,841	539,624,680	446,970,019	506,735,055	536,271,85
வரிக்கு முன்னர் இலாபம்	117,858,487	60,893,567	(32,007,850)	38,679,281	28,663,25
மூலம் :- ஆண்டறிக்கை 2014/2015 – 2018/2019 இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனி					

6.3.7.5 நிறுவனம் 1 மெட்ரிக் தொன் பொஸ்பேட்டின் விற்பனைக்காக செலவு செய்யப்பட்ட கிரயம் மற்றும் விற்பனை விலை அட்வணை 05 இல் தரப்படுகின்றது.

அட்வணை இலக்கம் 05 - அலகு கிரயமும் மொத்த கிரயமும் 2015/15 - 2018/19

		2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
		ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா	ரூபா
1	மெட்ரிக் தொன் இற்கான நேரடி கிரயம் (ரூபா)	4,326.25	4,692.91	6,207.19	5,867.17	6,292.49
1	மெட்ரிக் தொன்னிற்கு உற்பத்தியற்ற கிரயம் (ரூபா)	3,291.01	4,107.21	5,814.13	4,150.54	4,228.51
1	மெட்ரிக் தொன்னுக்கு மொத்த கிரயம் (ரூபா)	7,617.26	8,800.12	12,021.31	10,017.71	1,0521
உற்பத்தி கிரயம் மொத்த கிரயத்தின் % ஆக எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP) விற்பனை விலை 1 மெட்ரிக் தொன்னிற்கு (ரூபா)	அற்ற 43.2% மொத்த கிரயம் % ஆக	46.7%	48.4%	41.4%	40.2%	
உயர் தரத்திலான எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேடின் (HERP) விற்பனை விலை 1 மெட்ரிக் தொன்னிற்கு (ரூபா)	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	12,500	

6.3.7.6 நிறுவனத்தின் கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் காலத்திற்கான ஊழியர் கிரயம் அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 06 இல் தரப்படுகின்றது. ரூபா 1,162,027,831 ஆக இருந்தது.

அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 06 - ஆளணிக் கிரயம் 2014/15 - 2018/19

	2014/2015 (ரூபா)	2015/2016 (ரூபா)	2016/2017 (ரூபா)	2017/2018 (ரூபா)	2018/2019 (ரூபா)
மொத்த ஊழியர் கிரயம்	192,570,757	236,020,214	224,677,764	230,782,595	277,976,501
(ரூபா)					
மொத்த கிரயம் (ரூபா)	454,565,841	539,962,680	446,970,019	506,735,055	536,271,853
மொத்த ஊழியர் கிரயம்	42.4%	43.7%	50.3%	45.5%	51.8%
மொத்த கிரயத்தின் சதவீதமாக					
ஊழியர் எண்ணிக்கை	326	286	347	331	335
ஒரு ஊழியருக்காக					
நிறுவனம் மேற்கொண்ட சராசரிக் கிரயம் (ரூபா)	590,707.84	825,245.5	647,486.35	697,228.38	826,780.60

6.4 எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்போட்டினைப் பயன்படுத்தி தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்போட் (Single Super Phosphate) பசளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதன் முக்கியத்துவம்

6.4.1 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான ஆண்டிற்கான மத்திய வங்கியின் அறிக்கையின் பிரகாரம் இலங்கை கடந்த 05 ஆண்டுகள் காலத்தின் போது சராசரியாக ஒரு ஆண்டிற்காக 1,033,000 ஹெக்டயர்கள் அளவான நெற் பயிர்ச்செய்கை மேற்கொண்டிருந்ததுடன் பசளை செயலகத்தின் தரவுகளின் பிரகாரம் அதற்காக சராசரியாக இறக்குமதி செய்த மும்மடங்கு சுப்பர் பொஸ்போட் பசளை 35,991 மெட்ரிக் தொன்களை பயன்படுத்தியிருந்தது.

அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 07 – நெற்பயிர்ச் செய்கை செய்து கொள்ளப்பட்ட ஹெக்டேயர் அளவு - 2014 – 2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	மொத்தம்
நெற் பயிர்ச் செய்கை ஹெக்டேயர் பண்ணப்பட்ட ஹெக்டேயர் அளவு ('000)	964	1,254	1,114	792	1,041	5,165

6.4.2 விவசாய அமைச்சின் மூலம் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட 26/2018 ஆம் இலக்க 2018 மார்ச் 23 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்தில் (பின்னினைப்பு 08) 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டிற்காக பொஸ்பேட் அடங்கிய பிரதான நேரடிப் பச்சை வகைகளான மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களின் (TSP) தேசிய தேவைப்பாடு 96,000 மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் என தரப்பட்டிருந்தது.

மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை (Triple Super Phosphate) இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட செலவு இலங்கையின் மொத்த இறக்குமதிச் செலவின் சதவீதமாக எடுத்துக்கொள்கையில் 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 0.025 சதவீதமாகவும் 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 0.028 சதவீதமாகவும் 2016 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 0.049 சதவீதமாகவும் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 0.04 சதவீதமாகவும் 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 0.129 சதவீதமாகவும் படிப்படியாக அதிகரித்துச் சென்றிருந்தது.

அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 08 – இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மும்மடங்கு சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் தொடர்பான விபரம்.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
முழுமையான இறக்குமதி செலவு ரூபா மில்லியன்	2,535,163.10	2,572,466.50	2,794,393.00	3,198,580.31	3,613,703.06
பச்சை இறக்குமதிச் செலவு - ரூபா மில்லியன்	35,591.00	39,573.10	19,904.20	15,672.89	42,520.46

மும்மடங்கு	சுபர்					
பொஸ்பேட்		637.84	710.84	1,377.07	1,306.58	4,664.90
இறக்குமதிச்	செலவு					
ரூபா	மில்லியன்					
இறக்குமதி						
செய்யப்பட்ட						
மும்மடங்கு	சுபர்	13,919.65	15,036.45	32,902.66	30,314.00	87,782.45
பொஸ்பேட்டின்						
அளவு	- மெட்ரிக்					
தொன்						
முழுமையான						
இறக்குமதிச்						
செலவில்						
மும்மடங்கு	சுபர்	0.025	0.028	0.049	0.04	0.1291
பொஸ்பேட்						
இறக்குமதிச்	செலவு					
சதவீதமாக						

6.4.3 இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசளைப் பயன்பாட்டின் பாதகமான விளைவுகள்

6.4.3.1 இலங்கைக்கு பசளைகளை இறக்குமதி செய்யும் போது மற்றும் நாட்டில் பசளைகளைப் பயன்படுத்தும் போது பசளைகளின் தரத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கும் அவை ஈடுபடுத்தப்படுகின்ற பயிர்களின் பாதுகாப்பை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காகவும் 1988 இன் 68 ஆம் இலக்க பசளைகளை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல் அதிகாரச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் ஏற்பாடுகள் விதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதுடன் அதன் மூலம் 01 கிலோகிராம் பொஸ்பேட்டில் கெடுமியம் 05 மில்லிகிராமிற்கு அதிக பெறுமதியை கொண்டுள்ள பசளைகளை இந்நாட்டிற்கு இறக்குமதி செய்வது தடை செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. (பின்னினைப்பு 9) எவ்வாறாயினும் ஆராய்ச்சி அறிக்கைகளில் கூட்டிக்காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு மிகவும் உயர்வான கெடுமியம் மற்றும் ஆசனிக் சதவீதத்தை கொண்ட பொஸ்பேட் குவியல் காணப்படுகின்ற சீனா, பெலரூஸ், ஜோர்தான், உஸ்பெகிஸ்தான், மலேசியா போன்ற நாடுகள் இலங்கைக்கு மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை (Triple Super Phosphate) இறக்குமதி செய்கின்ற நாடுகளுக்கு மத்தியில் முக்கிய இடத்தை வகிக்கின்றன என்பது பசளை செயலக்த்தின் தரவுகளின் பிரகாரம் இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ளது. (பின்னினைப்பு 10)

6.4.3.2 மேலும் கெடிமியமானது மனித உடலுக்குப் பாதகமான நச்சு இரசாயனப் பொருளாக உள்ளதுடன் சிறுநீர்கங்களில் நீண்டகாலமாக கெடிமியம் குவிவது சிறுநீர்கம் செயற்படாமைக்கு பிரதானமாக தாக்கமளிப்பதாகவும் அதற்கு மேலதிகமாக ஈரல் மற்றும் மூளையில் புற்றுநோய் செங்குருதி சிறுதுணிக்கைகள் குறைவடைதல், அதிக இரத்த அழுத்தம் போன்ற பல நோய்களுக்கு கெடிமியம் உடலில் சேருதல் அடிப்படையாக அமைவதாக பேராசிரியர் சீ. பி. திசாநாயக்க மற்றும் பேராசிரியர் ரோஹன் சந்திரஜித் ஆகியோரினால் 2009 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது மேற்கொண்ட ஆராய்ச்சிகளின் பிரகாரம் (பின்னினைப்பு 11) வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்த ஆராய்ச்சிக்கான அறிக்கைகளை சப்ரகமுவ பல்கலைக்கழகம் வெளியிட்டுள்ள Number 2;2014 December Journal இன் Volume 13 இல் Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in Sri Lanka – Current Research Evidence Justification ஆக காட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது.

அட்டவணை இலக்கம் 09 – பசளைகளில் அடங்கியுள்ள உலோகத்தின் அளவு

சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்கள்	பசளை வகை	Al	Cr	Ni	Cd	Pb	U
அநுராதபுரம்	Urea	37	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	203	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	20.1
	TSP	9.949	52.9	35.2	3.6	50.7	107
மதவாச்சிய	Urea	32	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	262	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.7	6.5
	TSP	9.405	43.6	27.1	4.0	79.2	75.9
மெதிரிகிரிய	Urea	25	210.3	1.4	0.4	3.7	28.3
	NPK	135	23.7	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	8.563	59.5	22.3	46.1	41.1	5.8
கிரண்டுருகோட்டே	Urea	54	19.6	1.4	0.4	6.0	25.3

	NPK	143	22.8	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	9.016	65.9	24.2	39.8	58.2	64.1
கிரண்டுருகோட்டே	Urea	27	Nd	1.6	Nd	4.0	Nd
	NPK	77	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.6	119
	TSP	5.177	19.2	10.6	2.3	67.2	364
கண்டி	Urea	52	21.0	1.4	0.4	3.9	24.4
	NPK	140	22.1	1.4	0.6	3.8	6.1
	TSP	10.113	62.1	27.3	4.3	80.2	166

6.4.3.3 மருத்துவர் பிரசன்ன கூரே அவர்களால் தேசிய பத்திரிகைக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இணையத்தளத்திலிருந்து பிரித்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட தகவல்களின் பிரகாரம் இலங்கையின் மொத்த நிலப்பரப்பில் 1/6 அளவான பிரதேசம் மஹவெலி ஊட்டச்சத்து பிரதேசமாக உள்ளதுடன் இது மத்திய மலை நாட்டிலிருந்து கீழ் நோக்கி பரந்துள்ளது. தேயிலை, உருளைக்கிழங்கு மற்றும் ஏனைய காய்கறி பயிர்ச்செய்கைகளுக்கு இரசாயனப் பொருட்கள் அதிக அளவில் ஈடுபடுத்தியதன் காரணமாகவும் காடுகள் அழிவடைவதற்கு சமாந்தரமாக இடம்பெறுகின்ற மன் அடித்துச் செல்லும் பாதிப்புக்களுடன் இரசாயன நச்சுப் பொருட்கள் மஹாவெலி நீரில் கலக்கின்றன. அவ்வாறே கெடிமியம் அதிக அளவிலான இரசாயன உள்ளடுக்களுக்கு மத்தியில் மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் (TSP) முக்கியமானதாகும். (பின்னினைப்பு 12)

6.4.4 இலங்கையில் தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தியினை ஆரம்பிக்க முடியுமாக இருந்தால் கைத்தொழில் விரிவடைவதுடன் புதிய நேரடித் தொழில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர்வடைவதுடன் அருகாமையிலுள்ள பிரதேசங்களில் நேரில் தொழில் வாய்ப்புக்களும் உருவாகும் என பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியினால் விவசாய அமைச்சிற்கு சமர்ப்பித்த தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் தயாரிக்கும் செயற்றிட்ட அறிக்கையின் மூலம் வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னினைப்பு 13)

6.4.5 அவ்வாறே எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களில் கெடிமியம் மற்றும் ஆசனிக் குறைந்த அளவில் காணப்படுவதனால் அதன் மூலம் தயாரிக்கப்படுகின்ற தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் தற்பொழுது தீவிரமடைந்து காணப்படுகின்ற சிறுநீரக நோயைப் போல புற்றுநோய், இருதய நோய்,

நீரிழவு போன்ற நோய்களால் சமூகத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள பாதகமான தாக்கங்கள் குறைவடையும் என பேராசிரியர் வண்ண ஜியசுமன் அவர்களை உள்ளடக்கிய ஏழு நபர்களைக் கொண்ட குழுவினால் ஆராய்ச்சியினை மேற்கொண்டு வழங்கியுள்ள Phosphate fertilizer is a main source of arsenic in areas affected with chroaic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka என்ற ஆராய்ச்சி அறிக்கையின் மூலம் மற்றும் 2017 யூலை 11 ஆந் திகதி விவசாய மற்றும் கால்நடை அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சினால் மாதாந்தம் வெளியிடப்படுகின்ற விதுசர விஞ்ஞான சஞ்சிகையின் மூலம் விளாக்கமளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதற்கிணங்க நிகழ்காலத்தில் சமூகம் முகங்கொடுத்துள்ள மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட தொற்றா நோய்களுக்கு பிரதாக காரணமாக உள்ள கெட்மியம் மற்றும் ஆசனிக் குறைவாக உள்ள பசளைகளைப் பயன்படுத்துவதனால் அந்நோய்கள் குறைவடைதல் இடம்பெறுமென இனங்காணப்பட்டுள்ளது. (பின்னினைப்பு 14)

6.5 தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கான செயற்திட்டம்

இச்செயற்திட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்காக கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சு சமர்ப்பித்த 2006 ஆகஸ்ட் 29 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை விஞ்ஞாபனத்திற்காக (பின்னினைப்பு 15) அமப/06/1596/266/025 ஆம் இலக்க 2006 செப்தெம்பர் 13 ஆந் திகதிய அமைச்சரவை தீர்மானம் (பின்னினைப்பு 16) வழங்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அத்தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் பிரேரணைகளின் நிதிசார் உறுதிப்பாட்டை உறுதிப்படுத்துவதற்காக அவற்றினை அமுல்படுத்தும் வகையிலும் அவற்றினை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கு முன்னர் அரசாங்க தொழில்முயற்சிகள் மறுசீரமைப்பு ஆணைக்குழுவினை விசாரித்து விபரமாக மீளாய்வு செய்வதற்குத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதன் பின்னர் கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சின் 2006 நவம்பர் 08 ஆந் திகதிய குறிப்புக்கள் மற்றும் நிதி திட்டமிடல் அமைச்சின் அவதானிப்புக்களை அமைச்சரவை கவனத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டு செயற்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்துவதற்கான அங்கீராத்தை (பின்னினைப்பு - 17) வழங்கியிருந்தது. மேலும், இச்செயற்திட்டத்தினை அமுல்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் பசளை இறக்குமதிக்காகச் செலவு செய்யப்பட்ட வருடாந்த சராசரி செலவாகிய ரூபா 900 மில்லியனை சேமிக்க முடியுமெனவும் கைத்தொழிலை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கான மொத்த நிதித் தேவைப்பாடு ரூபா 681 மில்லியன் எனவும் அவற்றில் 50 சதவீதத்தை உள்ளாட்டு வங்கிகள் வழங்குவதாகவும் மிகுதி 50 சதவீதத்திற்காக இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் கம்பனி பங்களிப்பினை வழங்குவதாகவும் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

6.6 தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) பசளை உற்பத்திக்குத் தேவையான சல்பியூரிக் உற்பத்தி சாலையுடன் உற்பத்தி செய்தல்.

6.6.1 உற்பத்திச் சாலையை நிர்மாணிக்கும் செயற்திட்ட பிரேரணை

கல்பியூரிக் உற்பத்திசாலையுடன் தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) 60,000 மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய இயலாவுள்ள பசளை உற்பத்திச் சாலைக்கான தொடக்க முதலீடு ரூபா 733 மில்லியன் எனவும் அதனை மீளச் செலுத்தும் காலம் 06 ஆண்டுகள் 06 மாதங்கள் எனவும் 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டு அமைச்சிற்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட (Preliminary Project proposal for manufacturing of SSP fertilizer using local phosphate rock) செயற்திட்ட அறிக்கையில் காட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. 100,000 மெட்ரிக்தொன் இயலாவைக் கொண்ட உற்பத்திச் சாலையை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்காக 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது விலைமனுக்களின் பிரகாரம் முதலீடு செய்ய வேண்டியிருந்த பணம் ரூபா 1,222 மில்லியனாக இருந்ததுடன் 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்ட செயற்திட்ட பிரேரணை அமுல்படுத்தப்படாது கைவிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதற்கிணங்க, 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரை அச்செயற்திட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்காததன் காரணமாக 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது மீண்டும் செயற்திட்ட அறிக்கை (Project proposal for manufacturing of SSP) சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) 100,000 மெட்ரிக்தொன் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக ரூபா 9,000 மில்லியன் முதலீடு செய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென அச்செயற்திட்ட அறிக்கையில் காட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னினைப்பு 18)

6.6.2 சல்பியூரிக் உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தை தோற்றுவிப்பதின் முக்கியத்துவம்

எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்கேட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக சல்பியூரிக் அமிலம் தேவைப்படுவதுடன் அதனை இறக்குமதி செய்வதன் மூலம் அல்லது இந்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்வதன் மூலம் வழங்கலாம். இறக்குமதி செய்யும் போது வெளிநாட்டு நாணயச் சிக்கல் உருவாகுவதுடன் இந்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்தல் இலாபகரமானதாகும். அவ்வாறே சல்பியூரிக் அமிலத்தை இந்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்வதன் மூலம் பின்வரும் கைத்தொழில்கள் / உற்பத்திகளின் தேவைப்பாட்டிற்காக சல்பியூரிக் அமிலத்தை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு வருடாந்தம் செலவு செய்யப்படும் ரூபா நூறு மில்லியனுக்கு அதிகளவான பணத்தை (இலங்கை சுங்க தினைக்களத்தின் தரவுகளின் பிரகாரம்) சேமிக்க முடியும். (பின்னினைப்பு 19)

- Batteries
- Detergent
- Fertilizers
- Iron and steel picklicg
- Lubricatating oils
- Oil additives
- Agriculture Chemicals



6.7 பொஸ்பேட்டை மூலப்பொருளாக பயன்படுத்துதல்

மூலப்பொருளாக எப்பாவல பாறை பொற்பேட் (ERP) அல்லது உயர் தரத்திலான எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களை (HERP) இறக்குமதி செய்தல் “புலங்குளம் மற்றும் ஏனைய நபர்களுக்கு எதிராக கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி அமைச்சின் செயலாளர் மற்றும் ஏனையவர்கள்” என்ற வழக்குத் தீர்ப்பின் பிரகாரம் முறைப்பாட்டாளர்களும் பிரதிவாதிகளும் பொஸ்பேட் குவியல் சம்பந்தமாக எதுவித உடன்படிக்கையிலும் கைச்சாத்திடுவதற்கு முடியாதிருந்ததுடன் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP) அல்லது உயர் தரத்திலான எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (HERP) மூலப்பொருளாக ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதும் தவிர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. (பின்னினைப்பு 20)

6.8 2019 யூலை 12 ஆந் திகதி நடைபெற்ற விவசாய அமைச்சின் பச்சை ஆலோசனைக் குழுவின் (Fertilizer Advisory Committee) மூலம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் (TSP) இற்குப் பதிலாக

தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (SSP) பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு ஊக்குவித்தலும் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக தீர்மானித்தலும் என்று தீர்மானம் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. (பின்னினைப்பு 21)

07. அவதானிப்புக்கள்

- 7.1 தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படாததன் காரணமாக மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் (Tripple Super Phosphate) களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக வருடாந்தம் செலவு செய்யப்படும் வெளிநாட்டு நாணயங்களின் அளவு படிப்படியாக அதிகரித்திருந்தது என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை (Single Super Phosphate) இந்நாட்டில் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கான இயலுமை காணப்பட்டிருந்தும் 2018 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Supper Phosphate) 3,508.5 மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் அளவில் இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு அமெரிக்க ஐக்கிய குடியரசு டொலர் 1,276,500 செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது என்பது வதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 7.2 பசளை உற்பத்தி செய்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்தல் வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியின் அடிப்படைக் குறிக்கோளாக இருந்த போதிலும், அக்கம்பனி ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு 25 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேற்பட்ட காலம் கடந்திருந்ததும் 6.2.7.2 ஆம் பந்தியின் பிரகாரம் பொஸ்பேட்களைப் மூலம்பொருட்களாக சில கம்பனிகளுக்கு விற்பனை செய்வதனையும் தென்னம் பசளைகள் உற்பத்தி செய்வதனையும் தவிர்த்து குறுங்காலப் பயிர்ச் செய்கைக்குத் தேவையான பொஸ்பேட் பசளைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு அல்லது ஏனைய உற்பத்திகளை பல்வகைப்படுத்துவதற்கு கம்பனி கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கவில்லை.
- 7.3 கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளில் கம்பனியின் மொத்த கிரயத்தில் 46.2 சதவீதம் பொது ஊழியர் கிரயம் உள்ளடங்கியிருந்ததுடன் ஒரு ஊழியரைப் பராமரிப்பதற்காக சராசரியாக ரூபா 718,089 அளவான வருடாந்த கிரயத்தை கம்பனி செலவு செய்திருந்ததுடன் அக்கிரயத்திற்கு ஒப்பீடாக கம்பனியிடமிருந்து பொருளாதாரத்திற்கான பங்களிப்பு போதியதாக இல்லை என்பது மேலே 7.2 ஆம் பந்தியில் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள மற்றும் தெற்கு குவியல்களில் காணப்படுகின்ற 60 மில்லியன் மெட்ரிக் தொன்கள் அளவான கொள்ளலாவுகளில் 0.02 சதவீதமான கொள்ளலாவுகளை மாத்திரம்

இப்பொஸ்பேட் குவியல்களின் உரிமை ஒப்படைக்கப்பட்ட ஏனைய நிறுவனங்களும் 1992 இன் பின்னர் கம்பனியும் பயன்படுத்தியிருந்தது.

- 7.4 எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP) மற்றும் உயர்ந்த தரமான எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (HERP) ஒரு அலகு மெட்ரிக் தொன்னின் மொத்த உற்பத்திக் கிரயத்தில் 40 சதவீதத்திற்கு மேற்பட்ட அளவானவை உற்பத்தியற்ற கிரயத்தை உள்ளடக்கியிருந்ததுடன் கம்பனியின் இலாபமும் 2014/15 ஆம் ஆண்டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகையில் 2018/19 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது 76 சதவீதமான அளவில் வீழ்ச்சியடைந்திருந்தமை அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 7.5 மேலும் 2016/17 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 2018/19 ஆம் ஆண்டு வரையான மூன்று ஆண்டுகளில் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட் (ERP) 1 மெட்ரிக் தொன்னின் விற்பனை விலையானது மொத்த உற்பத்திக் கிரயத்தை விடக் குறைந்த பெறுமதியாக இருந்தது என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 7.6 6.4 ஆம் பந்தியில் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு இலங்கைக்கு இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகின்ற பச்சைக்காக மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்ற செலவுகளை சேமிக்கும் குறிக்கோளுடன் தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக ஒரு செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு 2006 நவம்பர் 18 ஆந் திகதி அமைச்சரவை அங்கோரம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருந்தும் இச்செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு 2019 ஒக்டோபர் 31 ஆந் திகதி வரையும் கம்பனி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கவில்லை.
- 7.7 சல்பியூரிக் உற்பத்திச்சாலையுடன் தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கான செயற்திட்ட பிரேரணை 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டில் அமுல்படுத்தப்படாது கைவிடப்பட்டதன் காரணமாக 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டளவில் அந்த இயலளவைக் கொண்ட உற்பத்திச் சாலையை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்காக ரூபா 7,778 மில்லியன் மேலதிகமாக மதிப்பீடு செய்ய வேண்டி ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. மேலும் 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது அச்செயற்திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்காததன் காரணமாக 11 ஆண்டுகள் காலப்பகுதியில் அதிக அளவான இறக்குமதிச் செலவை மேற்கொண்டு மும்மடங்கு சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Triple Super phosphate) இறக்குமதி செய்ய வேண்டி ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது.
- 7.8 தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு தேவையான சல்பியூரிக் உற்பத்தி சாலையினை உள்ளாட்டில் தோற்றுவிப்பதன் மூலம் Battariees, Detergent, Fertilizers, Iron and Steel pickling Lubricating Oils, Agriculture

Chemicals ஆகிய கைத்தொழில்களின் தேவைப்பாட்டிற்கு சல்பியூரிக்கினை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக செலவு செய்கின்ற வெளிநாட்டு நாணயம் முழுவதும் சேமிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டதுடன் 2017 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது மேற்கூறிய கைத்தொழில்களின் தேவைப்பாட்டிற்காக சல்பியூரிக் இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக இடம்பெற்ற செலவு ரூபா 100,701,249 ஆக இருந்தது.

- 7.9 எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட்களில் காணப்படுகின்ற கெடிமியம் சேர்மானம் 0.0005 சதவீதமாக இருந்ததுடன் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களில் (Triple Super Phosphate) அடங்கியுள்ள கெடிமியத்தின் அளவு நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை எனவும் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்ட கெடிமியம் அளவை மிகைத்த மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் (Triple Super Phosphate) நாட்டில் சில இடங்களில் கண்டுபிடிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருந்தது எனவும் மேலே 6.3.2.1 ஆம் பந்தியில் குறிப்பிட்ட ஆராய்ச்சி அறிக்கைகளில் காட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. எனினும், போதிய வளங்கள் காணப்பட்டிருந்தும் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட்டினைப் பயன்படுத்தி தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்டினை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு தேவையான முயற்சிகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை என்பது அவதானிக்கப்பட்டது.
- 7.10 மேலும், இந்த இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்ட பசளைகளை பயன்படுத்துதல் பல நோய்களுக்கு காரணமாக இருந்தது என்பது இனங்காணப்பட்டிருந்தும் அவ்வாறு பசளைகளின் இறக்குமதிகளை மட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான ஒரு முயற்சியாக குறைந்த கெடிமியத்துடனான பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி பசளைகளை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 7.11 மேலுள்ள 6.7 ஆம் பந்தியின் பிரகாரம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களுக்குப் (TSP) பதிலாக தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்துவதனை ஊக்குவித்தல் மற்றும் எப்பாவல பாறை பொஸ்பேட்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை தயாரிப்பதற்கு ஊக்குவித்தல் என்று தீர்மானம் எடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் 2019 நவம்பர் 25 ஆந் திகதி வரையும் அத்தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கவில்லை.
- 7.12 2014 ஆம் ஆண்டின் போது கம்பனியால் வாரியபொல பிரதேசத்தில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தென்னம் பசளை உற்பத்திச் சாலை 2015 ஆம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து நட்டம் அடையும் ஒரு நிறுவனமாக மாறியிருந்தது.

08. பரிந்துரைகள்

- 8.1 கடந்த ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளின் போது மாத்திரம் ஒரு ஆண்டிற்கு 46 சதவீதம் அளவான சராசரி ஊழியர் கிரயத்தை மேற்கொண்டு 1992 ஆம் ஆண்டில் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு பேணப்பட்டு வந்த வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனியைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும் குறிக்கோளை விளைத்திறனாய் அடைந்து கொள்வதற்கு பொறுப்புவாய்ந்த நபர்களினால் விரைவாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல் வேண்டும்.
(தொடர்பு: 7.3)
- 8.2 முறையான சாத்தியவள் ஆய்வின் பின்னர் சல்பியூரிக் இயந்திர நிலையத்தையும் தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தையும் தோற்றுவித்து பொதுமக்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு இல்லாத வகையிலும் சுற்றாடலுக்கு பாதிப்பு ஏற்படாத வகையிலும் அதிக அளவில் தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட் (Single Super Phosphate) இனை உற்பத்தி செய்து உள்ளாட்டு தேவைப்பாட்டை பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கும் மேலதிக உற்பத்தியை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்கும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.6,7.7,7.8)
- 8.3 நிகழ்காலத்தில் அதிக தீவிரமாகக் காணப்படுகின்ற சிறுநீரக நோய், புற்றுநோய் ஆகிய தொற்றா நோய்கள் பரவுவதற்கு பங்களிப்புச் செய்கின்றது எனக் கருதப்படுகின்ற இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுகின்ற மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட் (Triple Supper Phosphate) பசளை பயன்பாட்டினை மட்டுப்படுத்துதல் பொருத்தமானது எனவும் குறைந்த கெடியியம் மற்றும் ஆசனிக் சதவீதத்துடன் எப்பாவல பொஸ்பேட் குவியலைப் பயன்பாட்டிற்கு எடுத்து இந்நிலைமையைக் குறைப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.10)
- 8.4 தனித்த சுப்பர் பொஸ்பேட்டினை (Single Super Phosphate) உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்குத் தேவையான நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுப்பதன் மூலம் மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்காக வருடாந்தம் செலவு செய்யப்படுகின்ற வெளிநாட்டு நாணயத்தின் அளவை குறைப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.1)

- 8.5 வரையறுத்த இலங்கை பொஸ்பேட் அரசாங்க கம்பனிக்குச் சொந்தமான வளங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி உற்பத்திகளை பலவகைப்படுத்தலுக்கு ஈடுபடுத்துவதன் மூலம் பொஸ்பேட் குவியலை சிறப்பாகப் பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.2)
- 8.6 கம்பனியால் வாரியபொல பிரதேசத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள தென்னம் பச்சை உற்பத்தி நிலையத்தை இலாபம் உழைக்கும் நிறுவனமாக மாற்றுவதற்கு தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கும் கம்பனியின் இலாபத்தை அதிகரிப்பதற்கும் தேவையான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.12)
- 8.7 தனியார் கம்பனிகளுக்காக பொஸ்பேட்களை விற்பனை செய்யும் போது கிரயத்தை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதன் மூலம் அல்லது மாற்று முறைமைகளில் கிரயத்தை மிகைத்து விற்பனை விலையை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.5)
- 8.8 அமைச்சரவையின் அங்கீராம் கிடைத்துள்ள தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்டை உற்பத்தி செய்யும் செயற்திட்டம் மற்றும் சல்பியூரிக் உற்பத்தி சாலையுடனான தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கான செயற்திட்டத்தை அமுல்படுத்தாமைக்கான காரணமான விடயங்களைப் பரிசீலிப்பதற்காக முறையான பரிசீலனைகளை நடாத்துதல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.6)
- 8.9 விவசாயிகளுக்கு மும்மடங்கு சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்டிற்கு (TSP) பதிலான தனித்த சுபர் பொஸ்பேட்களைப் (SSP) பயன்படுத்தும் முக்கியத்துவம் தொடர்பாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு தெளிவுபடுத்துதல்.
(தொடர்பு 7.11)

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2020 சனவரி 20 திகதி

Special Audit Report on Evaluation of Optimum Utilization of the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit for the Development of Sri Lanka

01. Executive Summary

Sri Lanka is endowed with two rock phosphate deposits and the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit which is economically more significant, is located in Eppawala in the Thalawa Divisional Secretariat in the District of Anuradhapura. This deposit which covers an area of about 06 square kilometers has been identified to be with a capacity of approximately 60 million metric tons. The deposit has been discovered by the Department of Geological Survey in 1971 and preparation of survey maps, earth boring, collection of samples etc. have been carried out related therewith during the period from 1971-1974. The District Development Council had commenced small scale mining in the year 1974 and the said task had been assigned to the State Mines and Minerals Development Corporation in the year 1978. After the incorporation of the Lanka Phosphate Ltd. (State Company) in the year 1992, the mining thereof is being carried out by the said Company. Even though 46 years had lapsed after the discovery of this deposit, it was observed that it had not been utilized at optimum level for the country's development.

Many experts have revealed through researches that this deposit could be utilized for the purpose of producing Single Super Phosphate which can be substituted for imported Triple Super Phosphate. Further, Lanka Phosphate Ltd. (State Company), Ministry of Agriculture and the Cabinet of Ministers had decided to produce Single Super Phosphate. However, the said decisions have not been implemented up to now. If Eppawala Single Super Phosphate is produced as a substitute for Triple Super Phosphate, the foreign currency incurred for importation of Triple Super Phosphate will be saved and furthermore, foreign currency could be earned by exporting the surplus production. As Eppawala Phosphate contains a trivial amount of Cadmium and Arsenic, it has been revealed that the chronic kidney disease which is a tragic situation at present, as well as cancer and heart disease, could be minimized. Further, it was observed that action should be taken to achieve the objectives of establishment of the Lanka Phosphate Ltd. (State Company) through production of Single Super Phosphate and diversification of products.

02. Background and Nature of the Report

The attention of the Government, Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company), political parties, various experts, environmentalists, residents of the area and media personnel has been focused on the contribution of the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit, which is a natural resource with economic significance, towards the development process of Sri Lanka. Moreover, the National Science Foundation which comes under the Ministry of Science and Technology had prepared reports on the location of the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit, fertilizer which can be produced therefrom and production of fertilizer required for local agriculture by utilizing the said deposit and by carrying out various experiments on the richness of the fertilizer. However, the aforementioned parties have failed to take necessary steps even by the end of the year 2018 in utilizing this Phosphate Deposit which was discovered in the year 1971, for the development of the country. As such, the expectation of this special report is to draw the attention of the parties concerned, in utilizing this Phosphate Deposit in an economically effective manner so as to minimize environmental and social issues.

03. Methodology followed in Preparation of the Report

In the preparation of this report, the following methodologies were adhered to.

3.1 Collection of Information by Examination of Documents

- 3.1.1 Articles of Association of Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) (LPL)
- 3.1.2 Certification of Incorporation of Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) (LPL)
- 3.1.3 Regulation of Fertilizer Act, No.68 of 1988
- 3.1.4 Preliminary Project Proposal for the Manufacture of SSP Fertilizer using local Phosphate Rock – Lanka Phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.5 Sri Lanka Standard Specification for Rock Phosphate
- 3.1.6 “Krushi Thakshana” Magazine issued by the Ministry of Agriculture
- 3.1.7 Project Proposal for Manufacture of SSP – Lanka Phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.8 Market Survey for Eppawala SSP Fertilizer - Lanka Phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.9 Manufacture of Coconut Fertilizer - Lanka Phosphate Ltd.
- 3.1.10 Research Findings on ESSP Fertilizer - Lanka Phosphate Limited and Agriculture Department

3.1.11 The Evaluation Report on the Environmental Impact submitted to the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) (LPL) in the year 2008

3.1.12 Research Reports published by the National Science Foundation (NSF)

3.1.13 Reports of the Central Bank

3.1.14 Audit Queries issued in this connection

3.2 Other Examinations

3.2.1 Obtaining information by browsing the Internet

3.2.2 Obtaining expert advice of the former Vice Chancellor of the Sabaragamuwa University, Professor Chandana P.Udawatte and Professor Channa Jayasumana of the Medical Faculty of the Rajarata University

3.2.3 Holding discussions with the Top Management including Chairman and General Manager of Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) (LPL)

3.2.4 Observation of location of the Phosphate Deposit and production locations of the Phosphate Company

04. Scope of Audit

Examination was carried out on the requirement of producing Single Super Phosphate as a substitute for imported Triple Super Phosphate, optimum utilization of the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit for producing the fertilizer requirement for long term cultivations, ability of using that fertilizer for agricultural purposes of Sri Lanka and the requirement and importance thereof.

05. Limitations of the Scope of Audit

5.1 As the Head Office of the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) (LPL) was subjected to fire, certain important documents were destroyed. As such, those documents could not be used in Audit.

5.2 Action had to be taken in relation to the observations of the external reports as the other external professional exploration reports had to be made applicable in addition to the direct observations of the Audit.

06. Process

6.1 Introduction to the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit

6.1.1 Location and Finding the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit

6.1.1.1 The Department of Geological Survey had found 02 Rock phosphate Deposits from Eppawala and Kavisigamuwa areas in 1971. The largest Deposit with an economic value is located in Eppawala area of the Thalawa Divisional Secretariat in Anuradhapura District. This phosphate deposit has been expanded in an area of 06 kilometres and it can be identified as two (02) parts namely North Deposit and South Deposit when this deposit is studied very carefully and various investigation reports reveal that the north deposit and south deposit contain 40 million metric tons and 20 million metric tons respectively. (Annexure 01)

6.1.1.2 Further, according to the bore –hole sampling data, 35 per cent of the deposit is located above the ground level, viz, above the contour line of 400 feet and accordingly, 14 million metric tons in the North Deposit and about 07 million metric tons in the South Deposit are located above the ground level.

6.1.1.3 It has been identified that phosphate as a raw material can be used for the manufacture of fertilizer for long term and short-term crops, production of animal feed, production of water softeners, production of various chemicals, artificial bone production, Manufacture of ceramics, manufacture of medicines and manufacture of paints.

6.2 Specialty in Eppawala Phosphate Deposit

6.2.1 Eppawala Phosphate deposit is called Apatite in its mineral name and the average amount of phosphorous in this deposit is between 33 per cent to 40 per cent. Since it has been identified that the Cadmium (Cd) and Arsenic (As) contained generally in phosphate are present in insignificant levels in this phosphate Deposit, this is specific to the other similar deposits present in the other countries.

As identified by the International Fertilizer Development Corporation in Bangladesh, the composition of Cadmium in this Deposit is 0.0005%. (Annexure 02)

6.2.2 Further, it has been confirmed by the project report on the manufacture of Single Super Phosphate submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (LPL) that the Cadmium and Arsenic which have been identified as chemicals severely affecting the kidney disease, contain in Eppawala Phosphate in very minute levels, whereas the chemicals contain in very large amounts in the imported chemical fertilizers. Likely, according to clarifications made in the report, this deposit is included in to the best 10 phopshate deposits in the world. (Annexure 02)

Figure 01 – Location of the Phosphate Deposit



6.3 Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)

6.3.1 Establishment of the Company

Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) was established by Companies Act No. 17 of 1982 on 10 July 1992.

6.3.2 Vision of the Company

“To enrich the soil fertility in our motherland by providing phosphorus nutrient with the optimum utilization of the Eppawala phosphate deposit.”

6.3.3 Mission of the Company

“To fulfill the national requirement of Phosphate Fertilizer by being Self-Sufficient in Phosphorus through an environment friendly and state of the art process”

6.3.4 Objectives to be accomplished by the Establishment of the Company

To takeover, succeed and carry on the business of the part as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the state Mining and Mineral Development Corporation which was created by Gazette Order published under the State Industrial Corporations Act No. 49 of 1957.

- ❖ To succeed to the ownership of property movable and immovable owned by and used by the part designated as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.
- ❖ To succeed to all rights including powers, privileges and interests arising in or out of such property of the part designated as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.
- ❖ To succeed to all liabilities of the part designated as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.
- ❖ To receive and maintain all books, accounts and documents relating or pertaining to the part designated as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.
- ❖ To offer employment to officers and servants of the part designated as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.
- ❖ To succeed to all contracts and agreements entered into for the purposes of the businesses of the part designated as Phosphate

Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.

- ❖ To succeed to all actions and proceedings instituted by or against the part designated as Phosphate Project, Eppawala of the said State Mining and Mineral Development Corporation.
- ❖ To carry on the business of mining, separation, refining, treating, processing and preparation of phosphate or other related minerals.
- ❖ To manufacture, produce, prospect for, procure, store, market, sell, import or export any product of commercial or industrial value from phosphate or other related mineral of any compound or derivative therefrom or any by- product.
- ❖ To carry on the business of refining, treating, processing preparation and manufacture of any by- product which may be produced as a result of the mining, separation, refining, treating, processing and preparation of phosphate or other related mineral.

6.3.5 Measures that can be taken by the Company for the Utilization of the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit for the Development of the Country

6.3.5.1 Measures that can be taken by the Company for the utilization of the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit for the development, are given below.

- i. Meeting the local requirements by manufacturing Phosphorus fertilizer for long-term crops.
- ii. Meeting the local requirements by manufacturing Phosphorus fertilizer for short-term crops.
- iii. Manufacture and exportation of Phosphorus fertilizer for long-term and short-term crops.
- iv. Manufacture of various products using Phosphate

6.3.5.2 Trials have been conducted and shown by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) itself under the guidance of Prof. Chandana Udawatte, the then Chairman of the Phosphate Limited in the year 2006 that the Eppawala Single Super Phosphate can be manufactured by subjecting the imported Sulfuric Acid with the Eppawala

Rock Phosphate (ERP) into chemical reaction, using instruments existed in the worksite of the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company). (Annexure 03)

Figure 02



6.3.6 Resources owned by the Company for the Utilization of the Phosphate Deposit for the development of the Country

- i. Adequate human resources available with the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) (Annexure 04)
- ii. The Eppawala Rock Phosphate Deposit is owned by Government institutions. (Annexure 05)
- iii. Ability to obtain the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government institutions for promotion of the Eppawala Single Super Phosphate due to ownership of the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) by the Government.

Accordingly, it has been ascertained by researches that the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) can easily manufacture the Eppawala Single Super

Phosphate due to availability of human and physical feasibilities as mentioned above. (Annexure 06)

6.3.7 Current Performance of the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)

6.3.7.1 The Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) supplies raw materials to 12 private institutions of Sri Lanka for the manufacture of fertilizer required for perennial crops such as Tea, Rubber, different kinds of spices as well as Coconut which are the major export crops of Sri Lanka which has an agriculture based economy and those fertilizers are being manufactured by the said institutions since year 1992. Moreover, the manufacture of fertilizers used for perennial crops, has been commenced as well in the Coconut Fertilizer Mixing Plant at Wariyapola, established by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) in the year 2014. It could be identified that about 1.4 million metric tons out of the entire Phosphate deposit had been utilized by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) and other Government institutions from the year 1976 to the year 2019. (Annexure 07)

6.3.7.2 The Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) had sold about 276,431 metric tons of Phosphate to 12 private companies during the period of 05 years alone from the year 2013 to the year 2018.

Table No. 01 – Sales of the Phosphate Limited 2013-2018

Institution	Quantity sold (Metric Tons)						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Baur & Company (Pvt) Ltd.	18,850	18,450	19,650	13,450	15,250	14,665	100,315
CIC Holdings PLC – Colombo	10,500	11,500	12,500	8,500	9,050	9,470	61,520
CIC PLC - Kurunegala	2,100	2,350	3,200	950	1,032	19,895	29,527
Hayleys PLC	4,900	4,500	4,050	2,500	4,360	5,860	26,170
Allied Companies	1,975	1,650	1,800	1,200	1,335	1,605	9,565
CFC PLC	3,225	3,050	2,950	1,500	1,825	65	12,615

AgStar PLC	3,500	3,900	5,400	2,650	3,511	4,401	23,362
Colombo Commercial Fertilizers Ltd	375	325	350	285	234	-	1,569
Lankem Ceylon PLC	325	495	520	120	390	50	1,900
DIMO PLC	-	-	-	-	1,280	2,500	3,780
Brown and Company PLC	-	-	-	-	-	330	330
ASIA and Company	1,300	730	820	850	819	1,258.8	5,778
Total	47,050	46,950	51,240	32,005	39,086	60,100	276,431

As such, 36 per cent of the total quantity of 276,431 metric tons of Phosphate sold by the Company within the period 2013- 2018, had been sold to the A Baurs & Company. However, a quantity 19,895 metric tons of Phosphate had been purchased by CIC Company- Kurunegala as compared with 14,665 metric tons of Phosphate purchased by that Company in the year 2018.

6.3.7.3. A Coconut Fertilizer Mixing Plant had been established in the Wariyapola area by Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) in the year 2014 and the profit of that Plant in the four preceding years, appear below.

Table No.02 Profit/ Loss of the Coconut Fertilizer Mixing Plant 2015/2016-2018/2019

Year	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Turnover	45,880,398	23,634,560	36,883,192	23,834,967
(-) Project Expenditure	(46,139,320)	(28,002,807)	(43,779,678)	(35,536,695)
Profit	(258,922)	(4,368,247)	(6,896,486)	(11,701,728)
	=	=	=	=

As per the information in the above Table No.02, it is observed that the net loss of the Coconut Fertilizer Mixing Plant had increased by approximately 4,519 per cent in the year 2018/2019 as compared with the year 2015/2016.

6.3.7.4.The income earned in five preceding years by the sale of Eppawala Rock Phosphate (ERP), High-Grade Eppawala Rock Phosphate (HERP) and other products as raw materials to local companies, the main source of generating of income of Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) and the expenditure incurred thereon, appear in Tables No.03 and 04 respectively.

Table No.03- Sales Income of the Lanka Phosphate Limited - 2014/15- 2018/19.

Income	2014/2015 (Rs.)	2015/2016 (Rs.)	2016/2017 (Rs.)	2017/2018 (Rs.)	2018/2019 (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Sale of Eppawala Rock Phosphate	429,697,844	424,243,777	263,439,661	360,912,445	397,972,670	1,876,266,397
Sale of High-Grade Eppawala Rock Phosphate	99,817,395	92,069,620	78,840,900	97,490,490	111,524,775	479,743,180
Sale of Coconut Fertilizer	520,655	46,424,398	23,813,360	29,676,203	20,837,197	121,271,813
Sale of Yuria, M.O.P and other fertilizer. (not products of the Company)	395,100	(3,000)	-	5,472,100	640,000	6,504,200
Total	530,430,994	562,734,795	366,093,921	493,551,238	530,974,642	2,483,785,590

The income earned by the Company from sale of fertilizer within a period of 05 years from the year 2014/15 to the year 2018/19, had been a sum of Rs.2,483 million and the highest income therein had been earned from Eppawala Rock Phosphate. It is 25 per cent of the total income of sales.

Table No.04. Expenditure Analysis and the Profit of Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)

Expenditure	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Cost of Sales	250,027,971	319,223,189	248,209,748	296,818,870	341,893,724
Distribution	12,366,891	3,396,237	2,699,064	3,560,858	3,940,926
Expenditure/ Selling and Distribution Expenditure					
Administrative Expenses/ Factory and Administrative Expenditure	192,170,979	217,005,254	193,907,231	204,872,991	189,960,227
Finance Cost	-	-	2,153,976	1,482,609	476,976
Total	454,565,841	539,624,680	446,970,019	506,735,055	536,271,853
Pre- tax profit	117,858,487	60,893,567	(32,007,850)	38,679,281	28,663,251

Source: Annual Reports 2014/ 2015- 2018/2019 Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)

6.3.7.5 The cost incurred for the sale of 1 metric ton of phosphate by the Company and the Sales Price, appear in Table No.05

Table No.05 Cost per Unit and the Total Cost- 2014/15- 2018/19

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Direct Cost per 1 metric ton (Rs.)	4,326.25	4,692.91	6,207.19	5,867.17	6,292.49
Non- manufacturing Cost per 1 metric ton (Rs.)	3,291.01	4,107.21	5,814.13	4,150.54	4,228.51
Total Cost per 1 metric ton (Rs.)	7,617.26	8,800.12	12,021.31	10,017.71	1,0521

Non- manufacturing Cost	43.2%	46.7%	48.4%	41.4%	40.2%
as a percentage of the					
Total Cost (%)					
Sales Price of Eppawala Rock Phosphate per 1 metric ton (Rs.)	8,778	9,000	9,500	9,500	10,000
Sales Price of High-Grade Eppawala Rock Phosphate as per 1 metric ton. (Rs.)	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	12,500

6.3.7.6The Employee Cost for the five preceding years, of the Company appear in Table No.05. It had been a sum of Rs.1,162,027,831.

Table No.06 Cost incurred for the Staff 2014/15- 2018/19

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Employee Cost	192,570,757	236,020,214	224,677,764	230,782,595	277,976,501
Total Cost	454,565,841	53,9624,680	446.970,019	506,735,055	536,271,853
Total Employee Cost as a percentage of the Total Cost	42.4%	43.7%	50.3%	45.5%	51.8%
Number of Employees	326	286	347	331	335
Average Cost incurred by the Institution for an Employee	590,707.84	825,245.5	647,486.35	697,228.38	829,780.60

6.4 Significance of manufacturing Single Super Phosphate Fertilizer using Eppawala Rock Phosphate

- 6.4.1** According to the Central Bank Reports for the years 2014 to 2018, Sri Lanka had cultivated paddy in an average of approximately 1,033,000 hectares per year within a period of five preceding years and 35,991 metric tons of imported Triple Super Phosphate Fertilizer had been used in this connection, as per the data of the National Fertilizer Secretariat of Sri Lanka.

Table No.07- The extent of hectares in which paddy had been cultivated - 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Extent of hectares with paddy cultivation (000')	964	1,254	1,114	792	1,041	5,165

(As per the Central Bank Report)

- 6.4.2** According to the Cabinet Memorandum No.26/2018 of 3rd of march 2018 (Annexure 08) submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the national requirement of Triple Super Phosphate being the main direct fertilizer containing phosphate, has been 96,000 metric tons for the year 2018.

As a percentage of the total expenditure on imports in Sri Lanka, the expenditure incurred for the import of Triple Super Phosphate has increased gradually that is, 0.025 per cent, 0.028 per cent, 0.049 per cent, 0.04 per cent and 0.129 per cent in the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively.

Table No. 08 – Details of imported Triple Super Phosphate

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total expenditure on imports – Rs. millions	2,535,163.10	2,572,466.50	2,794,393.00	3,198,580.31	3,613,703.06
Expenditure on the import of fertilizer –	35,591.00	39,573.10	19,904.20	15,672.89	42,520.46
Rs. millions					
Expenditure on the import of Triple Super Phosphate	637.84	710.84	1,377.07	1,306.58	4,664.90
–					
Rs. millions					
Quantity of imported Triple Super Phosphate – Metric Tons	13,919.65	15,036.45	32,902.66	30,314.00	87,782.45
Expenditure on the import of Triple Super Phosphate as a percentage of total expenditure on imports	0.025	0.028	0.049	0.04	0.1291

6.4.3 Adverse Effect of using Imported Fertilizer

6.4.3.1 Regulation of Fertilizer Act, No. 68 of 1988 provides for the control of the quality of fertilizer in the importation of fertilizer to Sri Lanka and in using fertilizer in the country and the safeguard of crops for which the fertilizer was being used. Furthermore, the import of fertilizer over 05 milligrams of cadmium per 01 kilogram of phosphate to the country has been prohibited thereby (Annexure 9). Nevertheless,

the countries such as China, Belarus, Jordan, Uzbekistan and Malaysia that endowed with phosphate deposits with very high percentages of cadmium and arsenic as research reports have pointed out, are the major countries from which the Triple Super Phosphate is imported to Sri Lanka as per the information made available by the National Fertilizer Secretariat (Annexure 10).

6.4.3.2 Moreover, a research conducted by Professor C.B.Dissanayake and Professor Rohana Chandrajith in the year 2009 (Annexure 11) has revealed that cadmium is a poisonous chemical harmful to the human body and the deposit of cadmium in kidneys over a long period causes functional disorders in kidneys and in addition, entering cadmium into body is the main reason for several diseases such as cancers in liver and brain, anaemia and high blood pressure. The report pertaining to the said research has been stated as “Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in Sri Lanka – Current Research Evidence Justification” in Volume 13 of Journal Number 2; 2014 December published by the University of Sabaragamuwa.

Table No. 09- Quantity of Metal contained in Fertilizer

Collected Location	Fertilizer type	Al	Cr	Ni	Cd	Pb	U
Anuradhapura	Urea	37	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	203	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	20.1
	TSP	9.949	52.9	35.2	3.6	50.7	107
Medawachchiya	Urea	32	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	262	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.7	6.5
	TSP	9.405	43.6	27.1	4.0	79.2	75.9
Medirigiriya	Urea	25	210.3	1.4	0.4	3.7	28.3
	NPK	135	23.7	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	8.563	59.5	22.3	46.1	41.1	5.8

Girandurukotte	Urea	54	19.6	1.4	0.4	6.0	25.3
	NPK	143	22.8	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	9.016	65.9	24.2	39.8	58.2	64.1
Girandurukotte	Urea	27	Nd	1.6	Nd	4.0	Nd
	NPK	77	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.6	119
	TSP	5.177	19.2	10.6	2.3	67.2	364
Kandy	Urea	52	21.0	1.4	0.4	3.9	24.4
	NPK	140	22.1	1.4	0.6	3.8	6.1
	TSP	10.113	62.1	27.3	4.3	80.2	166

6.4.3.3 According to an online quote submitted to a National Newspaper by Dr. Prasanna Cooray, the Mahaweli catchment area covers about 1/6 of the total land area of Sri Lanka and this runs from the central Hill Country to the lower area. Due to the very high application of chemical fertilizers to tea, potatoes and the other vegetable crops and with soil erosion that accompanies with the deforestation, poisonous chemicals are finally mixed with water in Mahaweli River. Among the cadmium-rich chemical applications, triple super phosphate (TSP) is unique. (Annex 12)

6.4.4 It had been revealed through the project report of manufacturing Single Super Phosphate submitted by the **Lanka Phosphate Limited** to the Ministry of Agriculture that if the manufacture of Single Super Phosphate commences in Sri Lanka, new direct employment opportunities would be generated with the expansion of the industry and the living standards of people would be uplifted and a certain number of indirect employment opportunities would also be generated in the close by areas. (Annexure 13)

6.4.5 Likely, it has been clarified by the research report on the heading of “**Phosphate Fertilizer is a main source of arsenic in areas affected with chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka**” issued after conducting researches by a team comprised of seven members including professor Channa Jayasumana and by Vidusara Science Magazine issued monthly by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Resources** on 11 July 2017 that the harmful effects of kidney disease, cancers, heart attacks, diabetes which have become a catastrophe to the society will be minimized by using Single Super Phosphate manufactured from Eppawala Rock Phosphate as there are low amount of cadmium and arsenic present in Eppawala Rock Phosphate. Accordingly, it has been identified that the said diseases will be minimized with the use of fertilizer which contains minimum amounts of cadmium and arsenic that are the major reasons for the aforementioned non-communicable diseases present in the society today. (Annexure 14)

6.5 Single Super Phosphate Manufacture Project

Cabinet Decision, No. අං/ 06/1596/266/025, dated 13 September 2006 (Annexure 16) had been arrived at with respect to Cabinet Memorandum (Annexure 15) presented by the Minister of Industrial Development on 29 August 2006 in order to implement the said project. According to that decision, it had been decided to carry out a comprehensive review with the Public Enterprises Reform Commission in view of ascertaining the financial viability of the said proposals before being implemented. Once the Note of the Minister of Industrial Development, dated 08 November 2006, and the observations made by the Minister of Finance and Planning had been taken into consideration by the Cabinet, approval (Annexure 17) had been given to implement the project. It had further been stated that, through the implementation of the said project, the average expenditure of Rs. 900 million incurred annually on the import of fertilizer would be saved; and the total funds required for commencing the industry would be Rs. 681 million whilst 50 per cent therefrom would be provided by the local banks whereas the remaining 50 per cent would be borne by the Lanka Phosphate Company Ltd.

6.6 Manufacturing Single Super Phosphate with a Facility to Produce Sulfuric Acid

6.6.1 Project Proposal for Constructing the Manufacturing Plant

The preliminary project proposal for manufacturing of SSP fertilizer using local phosphate rock prepared in the year 2006 by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) and presented to the Ministry had stated that the capital investment for the fertilizer manufacturing plant with a facility to produce Sulfuric Acid under the capacity to manufacture 60,000 metric tons of single super phosphate annually, would be Rs. 733 million, and the payback period thereof would be 06 years and 06 months. For the commencement of a manufacturing plant with the capacity of 100,000 metric tons, a sum of Rs. 1,222 million would have been invested as per prices in the year 2006, but the project proposal presented in the year 2006 had been abandoned without being implemented. Accordingly, as the said project had not been commenced even by the year 2017, another project proposal for manufacturing of SSP had been presented in the year 2017 stating that a sum of Rs. 9,000 million should be invested in order to manufacture 100,000 metric tons of single super phosphate (Annexure 18).

6.6.2 The Importance of Establishing a Plant to Produce Sulfuric Acid

Sulfuric Acid is required to manufacture single super phosphate using rock phosphate found in Eppawala, and it can either be imported or produced locally. Issues relating to foreign exchange arise when importing, whereas producing locally is profitable. Furthermore, the sum of over Rs. 100 million (as per data of the Sri Lanka Customs) incurred annually on the Sulfuric Acid imported in regard to the following industries / products would be saved by producing Sulfuric Acid locally (Annexure 19).

- Batteries
- Detergent
- Fertilizer
- Iron and steel pickling
- Lubricating oils
- Oil additives
- Agriculture chemicals



6.7 Utilization of Phosphate as a Raw Material

According to the verdict “ Bulankulama and others vs Secretary to the Ministry of Industrial Development and others”, relating to the export of Eppawala rock phosphate or high-grade Eppawala rock phosphate as raw materials, the defendants and the respondents are not allowed to enter into any agreement relating to the phosphate deposit. As such, the export of Eppawala rock phosphate or high-grade Eppawala rock phosphate as a raw material is halted. (Annexure 20)

- 6.8 It had been decided by Fertilizer Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture on 12 July 2019 to encourage the farmers to use single super phosphate instead of triple super phosphate, and encourage the manufacture of single super phosphate by using Eppawala rock phosphate (Annexure 21).

07. Observations

- 7.1 It was observed that the monies spent on importing triple super phosphate had gradually increased annually due to failure in taking measures to manufacture single super phosphate. It was also observed that an expenditure of US \$ 1,276,500 had been incurred in the year 2018 to import 3508.5 metric tons of single super phosphate despite the possibility of manufacturing the single super phosphate locally by using Eppawala rock phosphate.
- 7.2 It was a main objective of the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) to manufacture and export fertilizer. However, even after a period of 25 years since its inception, the Company had failed to manufacture phosphate based fertilizer for short-term crops or diversify the other products other than selling phosphate to several

companies as a raw material and manufacturing fertilizer for coconut as mentioned in Paragraph 6.2.7.2 above.

- 7.3 Of the total cost of the Company for the 05 preceding years, about 46.2 per cent had been attributed to the average cost on employees. The Company incurs an annual cost of Rs. 718,089 per employee, but it was observed in accordance with the facts mentioned in Paragraph 7.2 above that the contribution of the Company to the economy was insufficient in relation to the said cost. Moreover, of the amount of 60 metric tons of phosphate existing in the Northern and Southern deposits, an amount of 0.02 per cent of phosphate had been utilized by the other institutions with rights to this deposit whilst the Company had utilized the same since the year 1992.
- 7.4 Of the total cost incurred on manufacturing one metric ton of Eppawala rock phosphate and high-grade Eppawala rock phosphate, over 40 per cent had attributed to non-production cost. A decline of 76 per cent was also observed in the profit of the Company for the year 2018/19 as against the year 2014/15.
- 7.5 Further, it was observed that the sales price of 1 MT. of Eppawala Rock Phosphate had remained less than the total cost of production during the period of three years from 2016/17 to 2018/19.
- 7.6 As referred to in Paragraph 6.4, with the intention of saving the expenditure on the exported fertilizers to Sri Lanka, the Cabinet approval had been granted to initiate a project for the production of Single Super Phosphate on 18 November 2006. Nevertheless, the Company had not taken steps to commence the above project even by 31 October 2019.
- 7.7 Since the project proposal for the production of Single Super Phosphate with a Sulfuric acid plant had been abandoned without being implemented in the year 2006, a sum of Rs.7,778 million had to be excessively estimated for the construction of a manufactory with the same capacity by the year 2017. Further, as a result of not launching that project in the year 2006, Triple Supper Phosphate had to be imported incurring higher import expenditure during a period of 11 years.
- 7.8 It was observed that there was a possibility to completely save the foreign exchange spent on the import of Sulfuric requirements for the industries such as Batteries, Detergent, Fertilizer, Iron and steel pickling, Lubricant oils, Agriculture chemicals by

establishing a manufactory in this country for the production of Sulfuric acid required for manufacturing Single Super Phosphate and the expenditure incurred for the import of Sulfuric to meet the requirement of above industries had been Rs.100,701,249 in the year 2017.

- 7.9 As had been specified in the research report mentioned in Paragraph 6.3.2.1 above, the Cadmium composition contained in the Eppawala Phosphate stood at 0.0005 per cent and the Cadmium composition of the imported Triple Supper Phosphate had not been measured and further, Triple Supper Phosphate containing excessive amount of Cadmium could be found in several places in the island. Nevertheless, it was observed that necessary steps had not been taken to produce Single Super Phosphate with the use of Eppawala Phosphate in spite of the availability of adequate resources.
- 7.10 Further, it had been identified that the use of these imported fertilizers had resulted in outbreak of several diseases, whereas action had not been taken to manufacture fertilizers utilizing Phosphate with least composition of Cadmium as a measure to limit the fertilizer importation.
- 7.11 As referred to in Paragraph 6.7 above, a decision had been taken to encourage the farmers to use Single Super Phosphate (SSP) instead of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) and to produce Single Super Phosphate using Eppawala Rock Phosphate. Nevertheless, the above decision had not been complied with even by 25 November 2019.
- 7.12 The Coconut Fertilizer Mixing Plant established by the Company at Wariyapola in the year 2014 had become an institute running at loss from the year 2015.

08. Recommendations

- 8.1 For the successful achievement of objectives of the establishment of Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company) established and maintained since year 1992 whilst bearing an average employees cost of about 46 per cent only within the preceding five years, the responsible parties should take expeditious measures.

(Reference: 7.3)

8.2 Necessary steps should be taken to establish a Sulfuric acid plant and Single Super Phosphate manufactory after conducting a formal feasibility study and thereby produce the Single Super Phosphate in large scale without causing inconveniences to the public and damages to the environment so as to meet the local requirement and export the excessive production.

(Reference: 7.6, 7.7, 7.8)

8.3 It is appropriate to limit the use of Triple Super Phosphate which is deemed contributed to create the present severe crisis of spreading non-communicable diseases such as kidney disease, cancer, and to take necessary steps to minimize the above situation with the use of Eppawala Phosphate deposit containing low percentage of Cadmium and Arsenic.

(Reference: 7.10)

8.4 Action should be taken to minimize the amount of foreign exchange annually spent for the import of Triple Super Phosphate by making necessary arrangements for manufacturing Single Super Phosphate.

(Reference: 7.1)

8.5 Measures should be taken to ensure the optimum use of the Phosphate deposit by way of effecting production diversification using resources owned by the Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company).

(Reference: 7.2)

8.6 Necessary steps should be taken to make the Coconut Fertilizer Mixing Plant established at Wariyapola a profitable institute and to increase the profit of the Company.

(Reference: 7.12)

8.7 In the sale of Phosphate to other companies, action should be taken to fix a price exceeding the production cost through cost controlling or any other method.

(Reference: 7.5)

8.8 A formal inquiry should be conducted to ascertain the reasons behind not implementing the Single Super Phosphate Manufacturing Project and the Single Super Phosphate Manufacturing Project inclusive of Sulfuric acid plant for which the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers had been granted.

(Reference: 7.6)

8.9 The farmers should be emphasized on the importance of using Single Super Phosphate (SSP) in lieu of Triple Super Phosphate.

(Reference: 7.11)

**Sgd./W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General**

W.P.C.Wickramaratne

Auditor General

20 January 2020.

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සංකීර්ණපය

01. හඳුන්මේ

එප්පාවල පිහිටි පොස්පේර් තැන්පතුව 70 දැනකයේ මුළු කාලයේද ඇ විද්‍යා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව (නුතන ඇ විද්‍යා හා පතල් කාර්ජයාංශය) මගින් කොයා ගන්නා ලදී. මෙය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ පිහිටි ආර්ථික වටිනාකම්හි යුත් එකම පොස්පේර් නිධිය ලෙසද සැලුකේ. එබැවින් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ආර්ථික කංචර්ඩන ක්‍රියාවලියේද මෙම තැන්පතුව කොරෝනි වයේ අවධානයක් යොමු වන අතර දැනට මෙරට සමස්රේ පාඨානු පොස්පේර් පොහොර අවශ්‍යතාව සැපයීමට මෙම තැන්පතුව කමත් වේ. දිගු කාලීන බෝග ගඳුනා බහිජ පොහොර ලබාදුමේ අරමුණින් දැනට ලංකා පොස්පේර් සමාගම මගින් මෙයි තිෂ්පාදන කටයුතු ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනු ලබයි. වී වගාව අභුත අනෙකුත් බෝග වගාවන් සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රාගමනය පොස්පේර් පොහොර කිහිප්පා ශ්‍රී ලංකාවට ආහාරය කරනු ලබන අතර මේ සඳහා රජය විශාල විදේශ විතිමය ප්‍රමාණයක් වාර්ෂිකව වය කරනු ලැබේ. කොයේ නමුත් එප්පාවල පොස්පේර් තැන්පතුව ආක්‍රිතව මෙහෙක් යෝජන වූ කංචර්ඩන ක්‍රියාවලින් ආත්දේශාත්මක සහ ප්‍රාථමික මෙවුත් ලෙස විමර්ශනයට ලක්වූ ව්‍යාපෘතිය ලෙස සැලුකේ. එබැවින් පෙර යෝජන කංචර්ඩන ක්‍රියාමාර්ගයන්ගේ හරය පමණක් හොට රට සම්බන්ධ වූ පිහිටිරැක්ද අදාළයේ වලට ද මුළු තැනක් දෙමින් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය ආර්ථික මෙය යලකා බැවුරු යුතු වේ.

එප්පාවල පොස්පේර් නිධිය ප්‍රයෝගනයට ගනිමින් උච්චමය පොස්පේර් පොහොර නිපදවීම පිහිටි ලංකා පොස්පේර් සමාගමේ කාර්ජය හාරය ප්‍රාථමික කිරීමට රජය සැලුසුම් කරයි. පාඨානු පොස්පේර් ප්‍රධාන අමුව්‍යී ලෙස යොදා ගනිමින් එය සළුළුයිරික් අම්ලය සමග මිශ්‍ර කර අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රාච්‍යතාව ලබා ගෙන් SSP පොහොර නිපදවේ. වී වගාව සඳහා යොදා ගැනෙන සමස්ව බිම් ප්‍රමාණයට මුළුක්ඛ්‍රාවය දෙමින් සහ ව්‍යුහවු අභුත අනෙකුත් ආහාර බෝග වගාවන් සඳහා ද අවශ්‍ය වන මුළු පොහොර ප්‍රමාණය සැලකා බැලීමෙන් දැනට වාර්ෂිකව නිපදවීම මෙ.වො. 50000 ක පොස්පේර් තිෂ්පාදනය මෙ.වො. 31000 ක් දක්වා තම තිෂ්පාදනය වර්ධනය කිරීමට ලංකා පොස්පේර් සමාගම අපේක්ෂා කරයි.

ඒ අනුව පළමු අදාළයරු (2008-2011) මෙ.වො. 70000 ක SSP පොහොර නිපදවීමට සමාගම බලාපොතාත්තු වන අතර මෙය දැනට හාවිත වන මෙ.වො. 31000 ක් වූ TSP පොහොර වෙනුවට විකල්පයකි. කොයේ නමුත් දැනට අවශ්‍ය වන සමස්රා තුළ ප්‍රමාණය වන මෙ.වො. 57000 ක් වෙනුවෙන් අවශ්‍ය වන SSP මෙ.වො. 130000 ක් නිපදවීමට පොස්පේර් සමාගමට

සිදුවේ. මෙය ව්‍යාපෘතියේ දෙවන අදියරේදී (2011- සිට ඉඩියට) සපුරා ගැනීමට සමාගම පූජාදය කරයි.

ු. වන්පාටි ව්‍යුහය සහ විශ්ලේෂණයෙකුත්මක. විකල්පයන්

ඉ ලංකාවේ විෂ්පාවල සහ රිදුගම ආක්‍රිතව දැනෙට පොස්ටෝට් තැන්පතු දෙකක් හමුවේ අති අනර මින් ප්‍රධාන තැන්පතුව උතුරු මදු පළාතේ විෂ්පාවල ග්‍රාමයේ පිහිටා සිටේ. වයඹ පළාතේ රිදුගම මිනිනි අනෙක තැන්පතුව ප්‍රමාණයෙන් ඉතා දුඩීය.

මෙ.වේ). මිලියන 55-60 ක් පමණු වූ පොක්සේට් සංචිතයක් එක්සාවල අභයයි ගනුන් බලා ඇති අනර මෙය දැනුට තු ලංකාවේ පවතින අවශ්‍යතාවය අනුව තවත් වසර 100 කට පමණු වුවද ප්‍රමාණවත්ය. රේඛාම පෙනීම් තැන්පතුව ප්‍රමාණයෙන් කුඩා අතර එය කැඳීම සඳහා යොදා ගැනීම ආර්ථික වශයෙන් ලාභදායි නොවේ.

උබවෙන එන්පාවල හැරහු වට වෙනත් විකල්ප පොදුවේ තැන්පතුවක් දේශය තුළ නැඳහා ගෙන නොමිතේ.

පොයිල්ව තිබිය ආසන්න වෙනත් කිහිද ස්ථානයක ඉහත ඔබක ගුණාගැනීමට නොහැක. එබැවින් සුදු විකල්ප ස්ථානයක් නො ස්ථාන අදාළ ප්‍රංශීය අවටින් ගුණාගැනීමට නො එහෙතු යුතු යුතු යොජන යොජන කිරීමට නො නොහැකිය.

03. උග්‍ර පවත්නා පරිකරය

ඇ. විෂමතා ලක්ශණ අනුව ගෝපිත ව්‍යාපෘති පෙදෙස ලංකාවේ පහත් බිම් පෙදෙසට අයත්, මේ ප්‍රදේශයේ උද මට්ටම මූලුප්‍රමාධීවලෙන් 300 කි 570 දක්වා වෙනස් වේ. හොඳිය මේ ප්‍රදේශයේ උද මට්ටම මූලුප්‍රමාධීවලෙන් 300 කි 570 දක්වා වෙනස් වේ. හොඳිය මේ ප්‍රදේශයේ උද මට්ටම මූලුප්‍රමාධීවලෙන් 300 කි 570 දක්වා වෙනස් වේ. හොඳිය

සහිත බිම් පෙදෙසක් ලෙස කොට්ඨාසීන් හැඳුන්වාය ගැකි වේ. ප්‍රජෝගයේ උගම ස්වාධීය කිරීවල්ලේකින්හ (අඩි 570) කදු මුදුණ්නේ සිට එප්පාවල සිට අනුරාධපුරය තෙක් දියුවෙන තැන්න යන දුරින් වූ මිනින්හා කදු ගිබරය ඉහා අලංකාරව දිස්වේ. පොස්පේට් තැන්පතුව සහිත ප්‍රජෝගය මධ්‍යම තරමේ උන්නතයක් සහිතව උතුරේ සිට දකුණුව විභින්දුන කැස්බැ පිටක මෙන් වූ කදු වැට්ටියකි.

හු විද්‍යාත්මකව සැලකිමේදී මෙම පෙදෙස ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වන්නි සංකීර්ණයට අයන් බැං පෙදෙසකි. මෙහි අවට වූ පාඨාණ මෙස වාහුකිවී, බයෝටයිව නයික, බයෝටයිව, හෝන්බිලෙන්ඩ් නයික, බයෝටයිව හෝන්බිලෙන්ඩ්, මිග්මසිර්, ගුහිටික නයික, ගුහිටිවොයිඩ් නයික, තිරෑවානු, අපටයිව, කිරිගරඳයි සහ වෙන් කළ නොහැකි පැරානයික හඳුනාගත හැකිය. ව්‍යුහාත්මකව මෙම පාඨාණ උදින්මේ හා ගවින්මේ මෙස විනිදි පවති. පොස්පේට් නිධිය මෙහි ගවින්මේ ව්‍යුහයේ මධ්‍ය ප්‍රදේශයේ පිශිවා අති අතර මෙය ගුහිටික නයික පාඨාණ ද්රාය දූලට කාවදුනු එකකයක් මෙස හඳුනාගත හැකි වේ.

ඉතා සුපරිඹාකාරීව අධ්‍යාපනයේදී පෙනී යන්නේ පොක්ස්පේට් තැන්පත්ව උගුරු නිධිය සහ දකුණු නිධිය ලෙස කොටස දෙකකින් යුතු බවයි. උගුරු හා දකුණු නිධි වල පිළිවෙළුන් (මො.වේ). මුළුයන 40 සහ 15 ක් පමණ වන සංචිත ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇති බව ගණනය කිරීම් මගින් පෙනියයි. මිනි විද්‍යාත්මක දෝශනයන්ට අනුව පෙනියන්නේ තැන්පත්වේ 35% සහ පමණ ප්‍රමාණයක් ඇම් මට්ටමින් (අධි 400 සම්බන්ධ රේඛාවට ඉහළුන්) ඉහළ පිළිවා ඇති බවයි. මේ අනුව උගුරු නිධියේ (මො.වේ). දකුලුණ දාහාරක් පමණ බ්‍රිමි මට්ටමට ඉහළුන් පිළිවයි. මෙයි (මො.වේ). ලුණු 7 ක් පමණ පසුකිය විසර 30 ක් පුරා ලුණු පොක්ස්පේට් සමාගම මගින් කැනීම් කර තිබේ. විභාගීන් දැනීට කැනීම් කළ හැකි ලෙසින් උගුරු නිධියේ බ්‍රිමි මට්ටමට ඉහළුන් පිළිවා පොක්ස්පේට් සංචිත ප්‍රමාණය (මො.වේ). දකුලුණ 13.3 ක්.

මේ අතර දකුණු නිධියේ HERP පෙළුහාර හිපදවීම සඳහා දිමාන්තික කැඩ්ම් සිදු කර ඇති අතර මෙය සංවර්ධනය මූලි ප්‍රමාණය හා කැසැදිමේද තො සඳහා ප්‍රයෝගි.

යොපින ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රංශය ආක්‍රිතව තික්නේබරු සිට ජනවාරි තෙක් රෝග දැඟ මේකම් පූජා මගින් අධික වැසි ලැබෙන අතර එහි කාලයේදී ආරඛනාව ඉහළ අයයක් ගති. ප්‍රංශයේ පූජා වැඩි ව්‍යාපෘත් හමුනුයේ වයඹ දැඟිනි. යොපින බිම් ප්‍රංශය නො ඒ අවට කළාපයේ කිරීතුරුව ගලුන යානා නො දිය පහර නො හඳුනාගත නොහැකි අතර යොඩ ඇල, ප්‍රංශය ඇල වූ එකම ප්‍රධාන ජල මාරුගයයි. මිට අමරතාව කුඩා භා විශාල ප්‍රමාණයේ වැඩි රැසක් යොපින පොස්පෙට් සැකකුම් මධ්‍යස්ථානයේ සිට කි.ම්. 6 ක් ප්‍රති වූ බිම් පෙදෙස් හමුවේ. යොඩ ඇල මගින් ජලය සැපයීම නිසා ඇලට පහතින් වූ වැඩි තුළ නිරීතුරුව ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ රුදු

- (ජ) සළ්පර් , රකායන උවස සහ සල්ංපුටික් අම්ලය රැක්කර තැබීමට ගොඩනගිලු.
- (ආ) පොශාර නිෂ්පාදනාගාරය ඉදිකිරීම සඳහා ගොඩනගිලු.
- (ඇ) පොශාර රැක්කර තැබීමේ ගොඩනගිලු

III. අපද්‍රව්‍ය ඉවත් කිරීම.

දී අපද්‍රව්‍ය රැක් කිරීමේ වැඩිය

2.2.3.1 කැනීම් තෘක්ෂණය

2.2.3.1.1 අමුදව්‍ය වර්ගය සහ එකි ප්‍රමාණය

දැනට කැනීම් කරන ප්‍රදේශ අවට දිරාපත් ව්‍යුතු පොස්පෙර් පාමාණය සහිත කුදාගැට කිපයක් ඇති අනර ස්ථිරික වල පොස්පරස් (P_2O_5) ප්‍රමාණය 40%. ස් පමණ වහා අතර අන්තර් මධ්‍යයේ පොස්පරස් (P_2O_5) (රුපය 4) ප්‍රමාණය 10-35% පමණ වේ. දැනට විෂ්පාවල (රුපය 4) පොස්පෙර් පොශාර (ERP) වල පොස්පරස් ප්‍රමාණය 28% ලෙස පවත්වා ගනි. අදි පොස්පෙර් පොශාර (HEAP) වල පොස්පරස් (P_2O_5) ප්‍රමාණය 40% කි. පොස්පරස් (P_2O_5) අඩුවන අවස්ථාවල විෂ්පාවල පොස්පෙර් පොශාරේ සමාන පොස්පරස් (P_2O_5) ප්‍රමාණය 28% ලෙස තබා ගැනීම , අදි පොස්පරස් ස්ථිරික සමඟ මිශ්‍ර කිරීම මතින් කිදු කොරේ. යොලිග පොශාර එක්ස්ප්‍රියට, පොස්පරස් 3 (P_2O_5) 28% වහා විෂ්පාවල පොස්පෙර් පොශාර (ERP) , මසින්දොහන 150 ව අඩු ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අනර විය පහසුවෙන්ම ලබාගෙ පැනක.

පරිසරගානිය අවම කිරීම සඳහා, දැනට වර්ගමාන පොලෝව මට්ටමට (මූලු මට්ටමේ අඩු අඩු 400) ඉහළින් ඇති පොස්පෙර් පාමාණ ප්‍රමාණය , පොශාර නිෂ්පාදනාගාරය යහුවුදායක කාලයකට කියාත්මක කිරීමට ප්‍රමාණවර්ද යන්න කොයාබැඳුමට අදකය කොරේ. (උගුරු තහ්වාලී A, B, C, D, E, F, G ක්‍රියාව) 1970 විදුම් වැඩ සටහනට ඇතුළු A, B, C, D, E, F, යහා G කොටස්වල ඇති,

මුළු පොස්පෙර් පාමාණ ප්‍රමාණය (රුපය 4 සහ 5)	= වොන් මිලියන 40
පොලෝව මට්ටම (මු.ම.අඩු 400) ව ඉහළින් ඇති ප්‍රමාණය	= 35%
	= $40 \times 35\%$
	= වොන් මිලියන 14
එමෙ. ආයතනය දැනට කැනීම් කර ඇති ප්‍රමාණය	= වොන් 700,000

දැනට පොලුව මට්ටමට ඉහළ ඇති ප්‍රමාණය
 (14,000,000 - 700,000) = වෛත් මිලියන 13.3

දකුණු තැන්පතුව H කළුපය
 H කොටස් (ජය ගහව දකුණේ) ඇති මුළු ප්‍රමාණ = වෛත් මිලියන 15

H කොටස් පොලුව මට්ටමට ඉහළ (මු.ම.අඩි 400) ඇති
 ප්‍රමාණය (15X37.5%) = වෛත් මිලියන 5.6

ල.පෙ). ආයතනය H කොටස් කැනීම් කර ඇති ප්‍රමාණය ඉතා පූර් නිකා තොකලකා හැරිය හැක.

ඒ අගුව H කොටස් එප්පාවල පොහොර (ERP) සඳහා ඇති
 පොයිපේටි ප්‍රමාණය 7 x 80% = වෛත් මිලියන 5.6

මුළු නිධියේ පොලුව මට්ටම (මු.ම.අඩි 400) ව ඉහළ ඇති
 පොයිපේටි පාකානු ප්‍රමාණය = වෛත් මිලියන 18.9

(යටහන : දකුණු තැන්පතුව මෙම පාරිසරික ආයයිම් වාර්තාව යදානා ඇතුළත් නොවේ. ඉංකා
 පොයිපේටි ආයතනය දැනට දකුණු තැන්පතුවේ HERP පොහොර සඳහා සිදු කරන කැනීම් ඉතා
 කුඩාය. එම H කළුපයේ කැනීම් සිදු කරනුයේ ඒ විද්‍යා සමික්ෂණ හා පහළ කාර්යයාංශයෙන් ලබා
 ගත IML - B වර්ගයේ කැනීම් බලපෑය මගය. අනාගතයේදී එම H කළුපයේ කැනීම්
 ප්‍රවර්ධනය සඳහා IML - A වර්ගයේ බලපෑයක් ලබාගැනීම පිනික වෙනම පරිසර ආයයිම්
 වාර්තාවක් සකසනු ඇත. වියින් පැහැදිලි ප්‍රමාණයක් නිදහස ලබාගති. වහි කැනීම් කර එම ප්‍රදේශයේ
 ඇති පොයිපේටි ද SSP පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනයට එක් කරනු ඇත.)

දහය සැකකුම් කර ඇති පරිදි මෙම පොහොර ව්‍යාපෘතිය , පොලුව මට්ටමට (ම. ම. සිට් අඩි
 400) ඉහළ ඇති පොයිපේටි ප්‍රමාණයෙන් අවුරුදු 100 ක පමණ කාලයක් පවත්ව ය හැක. එක්
 කළුපයක සිට තවත් කළුපයට කැනීම් පැනිරෙන විට මුළුන් සහිත ලද කළුප පිරිවේට
 ගත්වයෙන් ඇති නොවේ. සහිත ලද කළුපයේ ආර්ථික වග සහ කුරුලේලත්ව සහ සඳහාව
 පිවත්විය හැකි වර්ගයේ ගස් වැටිය හැක. එම නිකා කැනීම් සිදු කරන කාලයේ ගස් නැගි විගාල
 ප්‍රංශ දක්නට නොලැබෙනු ඇත.

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock
Development, Irrigation and Fisheries and
Aquatic Resources Development



PROGRESS REVIEW

From :- 01st January 2019 to 31st July 2019



LANKA PHOSPHATE LTD.

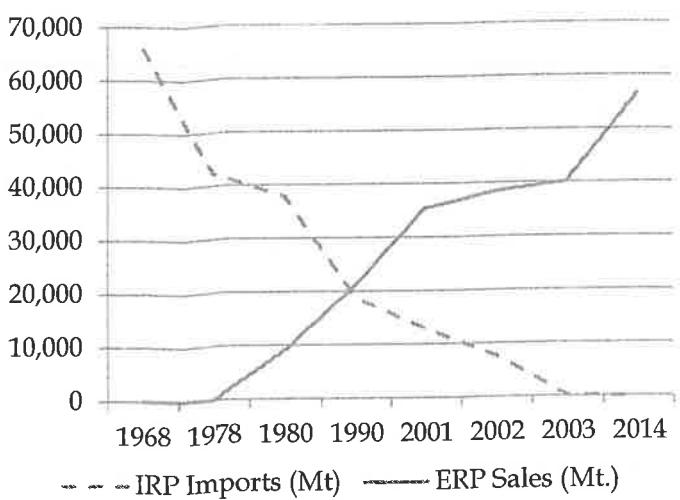
AT THE FIRST GLANCE

H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER
LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)
EPPAWALA

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plant growth and also required for all animals for their living. It is a non-renewable and a dwindling resource worldwide. It has been estimated that all known phosphate deposits will be depleted within the next 50 years and the remainder of the reserves base in the next 100 years (Herring and Fantel, USGS). This conclusion has a great bearing on what we do with our own resources of phosphate in this valuable deposit.

Only two apatite occurrences have been discovered in Sri Lanka so far and they are located in Eppawala and Ridigama. I have been told that another occurrence supposed to be phosphate is located somewhere in Trinco but no information is available. Eppawala phosphate deposit was discovered on 4th of April 1971 by the Geological Survey Department. The deposit has 60 million metric tons of phosphate (Northern area has 40 Mnmt. and Southern has 20 Mnmt.). It is classified as a high grade deposit because it contains about 33-40% of phosphate and one of the richest and unique apatite deposits in the world. The deposit is exposed in the form of 6 hills rising to maximum elevation of about 200 meters from the mean sea level and covering a surface area of about 324 hectares. Before the discovery of this deposit a large amount of Rock phosphate was imported wasting valuable foreign exchange.

Year	Rock phosphate imports (IRP) (Mt)	Eppawala rock phosphate (Mt.)
1968	65,970	0
1978	42,300	0
1980	37,800	9,200
1990	18,700	21,200
2001	12,900	35,400
2002	7,700	38,400
2003	110	40,100
2010	Nil	46,300
2011	Nil	59,200
2014	Nil	57,900



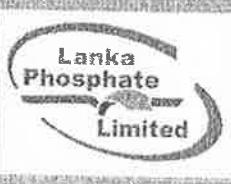
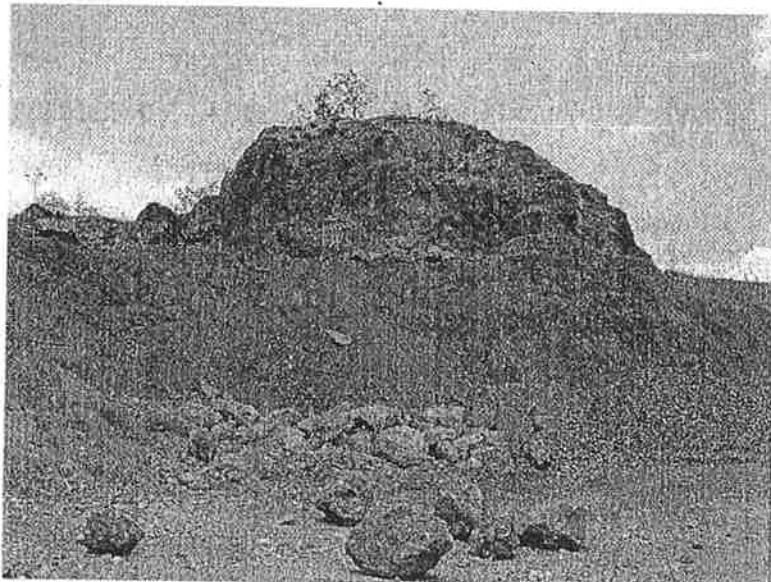
The production of phosphate fertilizer began in 1974 and since then for the last 40 years we have consumed about Rs. 2 million metric tons of phosphate or is about 3% of the total reserves. At present Eppawala rock phosphate fertilizer (ERP) used for plantation crops such as tea, rubber, coconut and annual use is about 60,000 mt. the revenue for 1978 was Rs. 2 mn and in 2014 the revenue was Rs. 533 mn. And in 1976 the production was 645 mt. and now it has gone to over 60,000 mt. in 2014.

Sales of ERP has a direct relationship to the prevailing weather conditions and climatic changes, product prices for tea, rubber and coconut, fertilizer promotion programmes, other major fertilizer prices, fertilizer pricing policies and its subsidy feature, government policies in agriculture generally and plantation crops in particular and the global economic situation and the price stability in export market.

The important question is when and what action to be taken to reap the full benefits the valuable national asset to the national economy with the principle of sustainable development. Department of agriculture having considered long-term comprehensive research has recommended Single Super Phosphate (SSP) fertilizer as an equally efficient phosphate fertilizer for our farmlands instead of Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) which is currently being imported. Since Sulfuric acid is not manufactured locally, there is a strong requirement to establish a Sulfuric acid manufacturing plant in the country.

Lanka Phosphate Limited

Project Proposal For Manufacture of Single Super Phosphate



**Lanka Phosphate
Limited**
(State Company)
City Office
73/1/1
New Kelani Bridge
Road
Colombo 14

H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER

17 NOV 1988
H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER

and fruit crops in the country and moreover the only fertilizer manufacturing company in the country at present irrespective of the category in both state or private sector as such.

In addition, in accordance with the National development plan for subsidizing fertilizer in the vision to self sufficient in fertilizers and ensure to promote low cost fertilizers manufactured by utilizing locally available resources we are in the process of manufacturing fertilizers for coconut, rubber and tea. Further, in accordance with the current adoption rates, just before the implementation of fertilizer subsidy for plantation crop sector, the tea sector consumed around 80% of its use as Eppawala Rock Phosphate fertilizer (ERP) and whereas rubber and coconut sectors consume 30% and 20% respectively. The fertilizer subsidy extended to the plantation crop sector offering greater convenience to the farmers, growers and the smallholders and unstinting support to the agricultural development of the nation, the demand for fertilizer has suddenly increased tremendously and market has expanded to a very high potential.

It is brought to the limelight that all chemical fertilizers and toxic agrochemicals, including specially the Triple Super Phosphate (TSP) fertilizer that is currently imported from other countries contain Cadmium that is harmful to the kidneys. The Eppawala phosphate deposit which is classified one of the ten lowest Cadmium (Cd) containing deposits in the world contains 0.0005% (International Fertilizer Development Corporation (IFDC), Alabama) and therefore there is a strong need to utilize this national asset for the betterment of the agriculture. Most of the sedimentary deposits contain Cadmium in higher amounts world's standards. We have now reached an era in which it moves towards to progress by sustainably utilizing its natural resources for the betterment of the country and its people.

Analyzed result

Sample name	TSP RSD		Date	2/2/2018 10:19 AM		
File name	TSP		Counts	1		
Application	Mineral Sand		Sample model	Bulk		
<hr/>						
No.	Component	Result	Unit	Statistical error		
				Detection limit		
				Quantitation limit		
1	P2O5	38.6 mass%		0.0855	0.0526	0.158
2	MgO	26.7 mass%		0.638	1.71	5.14
3	CaO	21.1 mass%		0.0347	0.0038	0.0115
4	SiO2	4.12 mass%		0.0423	0.0438	0.131
5	Al2O3	3.54 mass%		0.0891	0.120	0.360
6	SO3	2.99 mass%		0.0121	0.0068	0.0203
7	Fe2O3	1.64 mass%		0.0031	0.0026	0.0078
8	K2O	0.461 mass%		0.0059	0.0046	0.0139
9	Zr	0.230 mass%		0.0016	0.0005	0.0016
10	MnO	0.191 mass%		0.0021	0.0027	0.0081
11	TiO2	0.0803 mass%		0.0017	0.0015	0.0046
12	Cl	0.0763 mass%		0.0008	0.0004	0.0012
13	Eu	0.0740 mass%		0.0038	0.0110	0.0329
14	Zn	0.0525 mass%		0.0004	0.0002	0.0006
15	Sr	0.0330 mass%		0.0002	0.0002	0.0006
16	Pb	0.0249 mass%		0.0003	0.0004	0.0012
17	Dy	(0.0136) mass%		0.0017	0.0050	0.0149
18	Gd	0.0135 mass%		0.0011	0.0025	0.0076
19	Ba	0.0111 mass%		0.0006	0.0012	0.0035
20	Y	0.0108 mass%		0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
21	U	0.0046 mass%		0.0001	0.0002	0.0006
22	Cr	0.0040 mass%		0.0002	0.0005	0.0016
23	As	0.0034 mass%		0.0002	0.0004	0.0013
24	V	0.0030 mass%		0.0004	0.0010	0.0030
25	Ir	0.0025 mass%		0.0002	0.0004	0.0012
26	Cu	0.0025 mass%		0.0001	0.0003	0.0008
27	Ta	0.0023 mass%		0.0003	0.0008	0.0023
28	Rb	0.0020 mass%		<0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
29	Tm	(0.0016) mass%		0.0005	0.0014	0.0043
30	Au	0.0011 mass%		0.0001	0.0003	0.0010
31	Hg	0.0011 mass%		0.0001	0.0002	0.0005
32	Sn	0.0011 mass%		0.0001	0.0002	0.0007
33	Ni	(0.0010) mass%		0.0002	0.0004	0.0013
34	Co	ND mass%		0.0006	0.0019	0.0057
35	Pt	(0.0005) mass%		0.0001	0.0003	0.0010
36	Ra	(0.0004) mass%		0.0001	0.0002	0.0007
37	Rh	0.0004 mass%		0.0001	0.0001	0.0003
38	Se	(0.0001) mass%		<0.0001	0.0001	0.0002
39	Ga	ND mass%		0.0001	0.0002	0.0007
40	Tb	ND mass%		0.0038	0.0115	0.0346

Rigaku



ජාතිකම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, පෙරාදෙණිය.

විෂයාත් තිබාක්කාම, පෙරාදෙණිය.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA

ඩීසි අංශ
ඉංග්‍රීසි
Your No.

දිනය
දින
Date

09 Jan 2006

The Chairman
Lanka, Phosphate Limited

Through Director General of Agriculture

Results of Adaptability Trials on Suitability of Eppawala Single Super Phosphate as Phosphate Fertilizer for Rice Cultivation in Sri Lanka

Based on the request made by the Lanka Phosphate Limited, Extension & Training Division together with Rice Research & Development Institute coordinated a multi-location adaptability trials program to test the suitability of Eppawala Single Super Phosphate as Phosphate fertilizer for rice cultivation. Lanka Phosphate Limited provided all fertilizers, based on the DOA recommendations and some logistic support to conduct these trials.

These trials were conducted in 100 locations for three seasons namely 2004/2005 Maha, 2005 Yala and current 2005/2006 Maha season. In each location 500 sq meter plot was treated with Phosphate fertilizer with Eppawala Single Super Phosphate (SSP) $\{(CaH_2PO_4)_2H_2O\}$ as the source of Phosphate fertilizer which was manufactured using Eppawala Rock Phosphate (ERP). It was compared with another 500 sq meter plot treated with commercially available Triple Super Phosphate (TSP). Phosphate fertilizer was applied as basal at the rate of 35 kg/ha of P₂O₅ basis and N & K₂O nutrients was applied in the form of Urea and Muriate of Potash, based on the DOA recommendation of the respective agro climatic regions. Other agronomic practices were followed according to the DOA recommendations.

These trials were conducted in farmers' fields under farmer managed conditions in 13 (Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Monaragala, Ampara, Trincomalee, Hambantota, Hesaluka, Maluweli System C, Mahaweli System H Mahaweli System B and Udawalawe) administrative districts of Low country Dry and Intermediate Zones and 6 administrative districts (Kalutara, Rithmpura, Gampaha, Kandy, Kegalle and Galle) of low country wet zone. These trials were conducted under supplementary irrigated and complete rain-fed conditions in the same plot for past three seasons. Extension officers of the respective districts selected farmers and supervised those trials.

Summary of the yield data of the two seasons are given in the table below. The detail result in each location is annexed.

Season	Agro-climatic Zone	No of Results used	Yield of TSP Plot t/ha	Yield of ESSP Plot t/ha
2004/5 Maha	DL & IL	59	4.7	4.9
	WL	39	4.8	4.9
2005 Yala	DL & IL	30	6.4	6.2
	WL	19	3.7	3.9

Results indicate that there are no significant differences in the yields of ESSP plot and TSP plot, which indicates that with out any substantial yield losses TSP can be replaced with ESSP.

It was also reported that ESSP plots showed more greenish color compared to TSP throughout the growing period. This may be due to the effect of residual Sulphur nutrients in the SSP.

However in most location, farmers and extension officers complained that as powdery nature of ESSP has a tendency to blow away with the wind when applying to the field, because of its powdered form, whereas TSP was easy to apply as it is in the granular form.

It could be concluded that there is a technical feasibility of replacing TSP with ESSP without any yield losses, if ESSP can be formulated as a correct granular form and price of the phosphate nutrients in ESSP is comparable with that of TSP. However the yield results and soil test values of one more season is needed for final release of the recommendation.

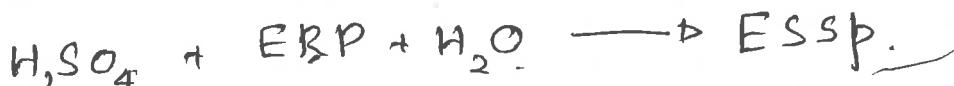
1. G A M S Ermitiyagoda DD/Ext HQ..... *Soh*
Extension Coordinator / ESSP Trials program
2. Dr. D B Wickramasinghe RO/DD/RRDI..... *DWMS*
Research Coordinator / ESSP Trials program
3. M B Dissanayake ADA/ETO..... *MBD*

Copy to Director/Ext & Trn/RRDI for Information

Advanced Copy to Dr. Chandana Udwatte, Chairman, Lanka Phosphate Limited

* തിരുവാ രംഗമന്ദിരം ഭവത ഒപ്പ് നിർമ്മാജന കോർപ്പറേഷൻ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള
ERP / ~~H₂S~~ : H₂SO₄ / H₂O പ്രക്രിയയാം സ്ഥാപിച്ചതാണ് കൊണ്ട്.

* සැම්ද නොහැර තුළු හෝ අභ්‍යන්තර දූෂණ කෙටි ඇලුවු



c (Epawala Rock Single Super Phosphate)



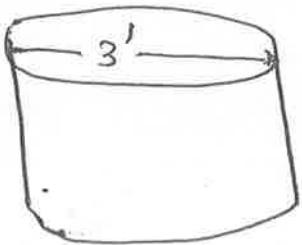
80 kg 137 kg 33 kg

ଫ୍ରେଗନ୍ତ ଏଣ୍ଟାରୋମ୍ଯୁଳେଟ୍ ହେଲ୍‌କ୍ରିମ୍ ପାଇସ୍‌ରେ ଉପରେ
ଥାର୍ମିକ୍‌ରେ ଦେଖିଲା.

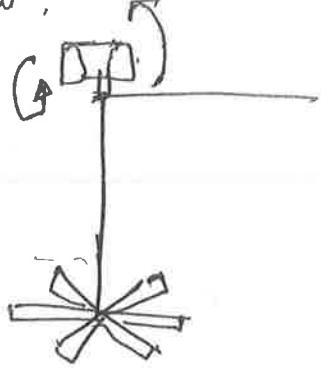
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରାଜୀବ ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ ଏପ୍ପ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଶବ୍ଦରେଣ୍ଟ

265 පැරණි සාම්ප්‍රදාය බඟට කිහිප නිසා මත් උග්‍ර.

ବୁଦ୍ଧ କ୍ରିତରେ ଏହା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପରିମା ଦେଖିଲୁ ହେଲାମାତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା



ବ୍ୟାପକ ଉତ୍ତର ପରିମାଣ



ବ୍ୟାପକ ଉତ୍ତର ମୁହଁଳ ବିପ୍ରଦା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନାହିଁ
ମହିନେ ଯଦି ବାବା କେବଳ ESSP କାହାର ହେଲା ତାହା କିମ୍ବା
କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ଅଧିକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାହାର କିମ୍ବା ଏବଂ କାହାର
କିମ୍ବା.

Cost

* ୫୫ ଲାତାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାହାର 1 m² ଖବଜାଳି କାହାର କିମ୍ବା
6 ଟଙ୍କା ଥାବା କିମ୍ବା ୧୫୦୦ × 6 = Rs 9000/-

* ୫୦୨୫ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚାର - H_2SO_4 —
ERP — 9000/-

H_2O — Rs 0.00

* ବାବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ — Rs 2000.00

* Plant — Rs 50,000/-

* WPP Bags — Rs 40 × 20 = Rs 800.00

* —

L.G. ଶମକ ବରତ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପିତୃତିରିଧି
ଆମ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର

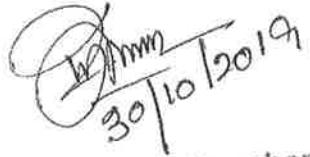
Lanka Phosphate Limited
Cadre Information as at : 31.12.2018

Designations	Salary Code	Service Levels	Existing Cadre			
			Permanent	Contract	Casual	Other(Acting/...)
General Manager	HM 2-1	Senior Level	1			
Deputy General Manager (Production)			1			
Deputy General Manager (Non Production)			0			
Finance Manager	HM 1-3	Senior Level	1			
Production Manager			1			
Human Resource Manager(Admin & HR)			0			
Operation Manager	HM 1-1	Senior Level	1			
Accountant			1			
Mechanical Engineer			1			
Production Engineer	MM 1-1	Senior Level	1			
Internal Auditor			1			
Security Manager			1			
Asistant Suplies Manager	JM 1-1	Tertiary Level	0			
Asistant Marketing Manager			1			
Supplies Officer			2			
Admin. Officer (Admin & HR)	JM 1-1	Tertiary Level	1			
Mill Officer			1			
Storese Officer			1			
Asst.Field Officer	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	2			
Assistant Mill Officer			2			
Foreman - Mechanical			1			
Foreman/ Supervicer - Civil	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	1			
Asst. Quality Control Officer			1			
Garden Supervisor			0			
Book Keeper	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	0			
Store Keeper			0			
Asst. IT Officer			2			
Asst. Marketing Officer	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	1			
Asst. Supplies Officer			1			
Asst. Welfare Officer			1			
Personal Assistant	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	2			
Asst. Security Officer			3			
Admin. & HR Assistant			1			
Asst. Finance Officer	MA 1-1	Primary Level	2			
Asst. Transport Officer			0			
Management Asst.			32			
Welder / Fitter	PL 3	Primary Level	12			
Driver			12	1		
Mechanical Driver			1			
Wheel loder Operator	PL 3	Primary Level	5			
Morter Mechanic			3			
Fork Lift Operator			5			
Charge hand (Electrical/Machanicle/Morter Mechanic)	PL 3	Primary Level	3			
Electrician			3			
Machine Operator(Mill/Crusher)			13			
Security Sargent	PL 3	Primary Level	3			
Bunglow Keeper			2			
Mason			2			



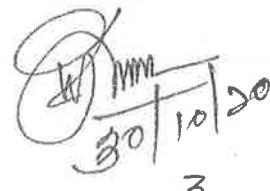
WMM
30/10/18

Designations	Salary Code	Service Levels	Existing Cadre				
			Permanent	Contract	Casual	Other(Acting/...)	
Carpenter	PL 2	Primary Level	1				
Miner			6				
Salesman			3				
First Aide			2				
Lab Aide			1				
Library Attendant			1				
Assit.Machine Operator(Mill/Crusher)			10				
Telephone Operator			1				
Cleaner			7				
Security Guard			23		1		
Storeman	PL 2		7				
Serviceman (Bag Machine)			2				
Pumpman			2				
Asst.Electrician			3				
Serviceman (Vehicles)			1				
Office Aide	PL 1		15		1		
Labourer			4				
Production Aide			95		7		
Maintenance Aide			0				
Garden Aide			9				
Total			325	1	0	9	


 30/10/2019
S.M.A.R.K. Manchanayaka
 Administrative Officer (Admin & HR)
 Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)
 Eppawala.

Lanka Phosphate Limited
Cadre Information as at : 31.12.2017

Designations	Salary Code	Service Levels	Existing Cadre			
			Permanent	Contract	Casual	Other(Acting/...)
General Manager	HM 2-1		1			
Deputy General Manager (Production)	HM 1-3		1			
Deputy General Manager (Non Production)			0			
Finance Manager			1			
Production Manager	HM 1-1		1			
Human Resource Manager(Admin & HR)			0			
Operation Manager			1			
Accountant			1			
Mechanical Engineer			1			
Production Engineer			1			
Internal Auditor	MM 1-1		1			
Security Manager			1			
Asistant Suplies Manager			0			
Asistant Marketing Manager			1			
Supplies Officer			2			
Admin. Officer (Admin & HR)	JM 1-1	Tertiary Level	1			
Mill Officer			1			
Storese Officer			0			
Asst.Field Officer			2			
Assistant Mill Officer			3			
Foreman - Mechanical	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	1			
Foreman/ Supervicer - Civil			0			
Asst. Quality Control Officer			1			
Garden Supervisor			0			
Book Keeper			0			
Store Keeper			1			
Asst. IT Officer			1			
Asst. Marketing Officer			1			
Asst. Supplies Officer			1			
Asst. Welfare Officer	MA 2-1	Secondary Level	1			
Personal Assistant			2			
Asst. Security Officer			1			
Admin. & HR Assistant			0			
Asst. Finance Officer			0			
Asst. Transport Officer			0			
Management Asst.	MA 1-1		31			
Welder / Filter			13			
Driver			14	1		
Mechanical Driver			1			
Wheel loder Operator			5			
Morter Mechanic			1			
Fork Lift Operator			6			
Charge hand (Electrical/Machanicle/Morter Mechanic)			2			
Electrician			3			
Machine Operator(Mill/Crusher)			13			
Security Sargent			2			
Bunglow Keeper			1			
Mason		Primary Level	2			



30/10/20

Designations	Salary Code	Service Levels	Existing Cadre			
			Permanent	Contract	Casual	Other(Acting/...)
Carpenter	PL 2	Primary Level	1			
Miner			7			
Salesman			3			
First Aide			3			
Lab Aide			0			
Library Attendant			0			
Assit.Machine Operator(Mill/Crusher)			10			
Telephone Operator			1			
Cleaner			7			
Security Guard			19			
Storeman	PL 2	Primary Level	7			
Serviceman (Bag Machine)			2			
Pumpman			1			
Asst.Electrician			2			
Serviceman (Vehicles)			1			
Office Aide	PL 1	Primary Level	14			
Labourer			4			
Production Aide			109			
Maintenance Aide			4			
Garden Aide			11			
Total			330	1	0	



30/10/2019

S.M.A.R.K. Manchanayaka
Administrative Officer (Admin & HR)
Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)
Eppawala

Lanka Phosphate Limited - Eppawala
Cadre Information as at 31th December 2016

DESIGNATION	SALARY CODE	EXISTING CADRE as at 31.12.2016	
		Permanent	Casual /Cont.
General Manager	HM 2-1	01	
Deputy General Manager		00	
Production	HM 1-3		
Deputy General Manager		01	
Non Production			
Finance Manager		01	
Production Manager	HM 1-1	01	
Operational Manager		01	
Admin. & HR Manager		--	
Accountant		01	
Mechanical Engineer		01	
Production Engineer		01	
Internal Auditor	MM 1-1	01	
Assistant Supplies Manager		01	
Assistant Marketing Manager		01	
Security Manager **		01	
Supplies Officer	JM 1-1	01	
Admin. Officer (Admin & HR)		01	
Mill Officer		01	
Stores Officer		01	
Assistant Field Officer		03	
Assistant Mill Officer		03	
Forman - Mechanical		01	
Forman - Civil		--	
Asst. Quality Control Officer		01	
Estate Supervisor		01	
Book Keeper	MA 2-1	02	
Store Keeper		01	
Asst. IT Officer		02	
Asst. Marketing Officer		01	
Asst. Supplies Officer		02	
Asst. Welfare Officer		01	
Persennel Assistant		02	
Asst. Security Officer		03	
Admin & HR Assistant		01	
Finance Assistant		02	
Asst. Transport Officer		01	
Management Asst.	MA 1-1	29	
Welder / Fitter		16	
Driver		15	
Mechanical Driver		01	
Wheel Loader Operator		06	
Motor Mechanic	PL 3	06	
Fork Lift Operator		06	
Charge hand (Electrical/Mecanical/Mortar Mechanical)		03	
Electrician		03	
Machine Operator (Mill / Curser)		14	
Security Sargent		03	
Bunglow Keeper		02	
Mason		02	
Carpenter		02	
Miner		07	

DESIGNATION	SALARY CODE	EXISTING CADRE as at 31.12.2016	
		Permanent	Casual /Cont.
Marketer	PL 2	02	
First Aider		02	
Lab Attendent		01	
Library Attendent		01	
Machine Operator Assistant (Mill / Cursor)		09	
Telephone Operator		01	
Clener		07	
Seecurity Guard		27	
Store Aide		08	
Serviceman (Bag Machine)		02	
Pumpman	PL1	02	
Electrical Assist.		03	
Serviceman (Vehical)		02	
Office Aide		15	01
Production Aide		91	
Maintenance Aide		04	
Estate Aide		08	
Labourer		03	
		346	01

*Damm
30/10/2019*

S.M.A.R.K. Ranchanayaka
Administrative Officer (Admin & HR)
Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)
Eppawala

Lanka Phosphate Limited - Eppawala
Cadre Information as at 30th April 2015

DESIGNATION	SALARY CODE	EXISTING
		Permanent
General Manager	HM 2-1	1
Deputy General Manager Finance, Admin & HR	HM 1-3	0
Deputy General Manager Mktg, Production & Maintenance		
Finance Manager		1
Maketing Manager		0
Production Manager	HM 1-1	1
Maintenance Manager		1
Admin. & HR Manager		0
Accountant		1
Mechanical Engineer		0
Mining Engineer		0
Production Engineer	MM 1-1	1
Eletrical Engineeer		0
Internal Auditor		1
Legal Officer/ Secretary to the Board		0
Transport Officer		0
Supplies Officer		2
Admin. Officer (Admin & HR)		1
Mill Officer		1
Mining Superintendent	JM 1-1	0
Machanical Superintendent		0
Finance Officer		1
Security Officer		1
Marketing Officer		1
IT System Officer		0
Asst. Field Officer		3
Assistant Mill Officer		2
Forman - Mechanical		1
Forman/ Supervicer - Civil		1
Asst. Quality Control Officer	MA 2-1	1
Estate Supervisor		1
Book Keeper		1
Store Keeper		1
Asst. IT Officer		1
Management Asst.		28
Asst. Marketing Officer		1
Asst. Welfare Officer	MA 1-1	1
Asst. Transport Officer		1
Asst. Supplies Officer		1
Asst. Security Officer		2
Welder / Fitter		12
Driver / Mechanical Driver		13
Weel loder / Driver		4
Mechanic	PL 3	2
Fork Lift Operator		2
Charge hand		2
Electrician		3
Security Sargent		1
Bunglow Keeper		2
Mason		2
Carpenter		1

Machine Operator		14
Miner		6
Marketer		3
First Aider		3
Lab Aide		0
Library Attendent		1
Office Aide		15
Labourer		4
Time Keeping Aide		1
Tea Maker		3
Clener/ Serviceman		10
Seecurity Guard		18
Water Supply Aide		3
Production Aide		92
Maintenance Aide		6
Estate Aide		1
Store Aide		1
Supply Aide		1
TOTAL		286

* Bussiness Promotion Officer
(DMS approval to be received)

Prepared By : Checked By :

.....
General Manager
Lanka Phosphate Ltd

Lanka Phosphate Limited - Eppawala
Cadre Information as at 30th June 2014

DESIGNATION	SALARY CODE	EXISTING	
		Permanent	Casual /Cont.
General Manager	HM 2-1	0	
Deputy General Manager		0	1
Finance, Admin & HR	HM 1-3		
Deputy General Manager		1	
Mktg, Production & Maintenance			
Finance Manager		1	
Marketing Manager		0	
Production Manager	HM 1-1	1	
Maintenance Manager		1	
Admin. & HR Manager		1	
Accountant		1	
Mechanical Engineer		0	
Mining Engineer		0	
Production Engineer	MM 1-1	1	
Electrical Engineer		0	
Internal Auditor		1	
Legal Officer/ Secretary to the Board		0	
Transport Officer		0	
Supplies Officer		1	
Admin. Officer (Admin & HR)		1	
Mill Officer		0	
Mining Superintendent	JM 1-1	0	
Mechanical Superintendent		0	
Finance Officer		1	
Security Officer		1	
Marketing Officer		1	
IT System Officer		0	
Asst. Field Officer		4	
Assistant Mill Officer		2	
Forman - Mechanical		1	
Forman/ Supervisor - Civil	MA 2-1	0	
Asst. Quality Control Officer		1	
Estate Supervisor		1	
Book Keeper		1	
Store Keeper		1	
Asst. IT Officer		0	
Management Asst.		26	
Asst. Marketing Officer		1	
Asst. Welfare Officer	MA 1-1	1	
Asst. Transport Officer		1	
Asst. Supplies Officer		2	
Asst. Security Officer		2	
Welder / Fitter		9	
Driver / Mechanical Driver		13	
Weel loder / Driver		4	
Mechanic	PL 3	2	
Fork Lift Operator		2	
Charge hand		2	
Electrician		3	
Security Sargent		1	
Bunglow Keeper		2	1
Mason		1	
Carpenter		1	
Machine Operator	PL 2	13	
Miner		5	
Marketer		0	
First Aider		3	
Lab Aide		0	
Library Attendant	99	1	



30/10/2019
9

Office Aide		17	
Labourer		2	
Time Keeping Aide		1	
Tea Maker		3	
Clener/ Serviceman		7	
Seecurity Guard		18	
Water Supply Aide		3	
Production Aide	93		48
Maintenance Aide		6	
Estate Aide		4	
Store Aide		2	
Supply Aide		1	
TOTAL		276	50

PLI

30/10/2019

S.M.A.R.K. Manchanayaka
Administrative Officer (Admin & HR)
Lanka Phosphate Limited (State Company)
Eppawala.

RECEIVED 09/02/2017 11:43 01:245990E
Attn: Finance Manager

LPLHO



ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහජනයේ ඇඳිකාරීය

ஷேவுகிக் வினாக்கள் முடிவினாக்கள் கூர்த்துதலை - "ஏல்" கலையை
கிளங்கை மகாவாசி அந்தநாரசனை
வத்திவிடத்திட்ட முகாமைப்பாளர் காரியாலயம் - "ஏச்" பிரிவு

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka

Office of the Resident Project Manager-System F

卷之三

ବୁଦ୍ଧିମେଳନକାରୀ

ಅಡಬೆಂದ ರೂಪ್ಯಾರ್ಥ
ಪ್ರಕಳನ ತಿಳಿ. } 025-2276328
Fax No.

५८ बप्तिक्षेप

දිසෙනායකේ } disenanayake76@gmail.com
මධ්‍යස්ථානී } drpmts@altnet.lk
E-mail

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ଓଡ଼ିଆ
ବ୍ରାନ୍ଡାଇମ୍‌ପାର୍ଟ୍ନର୍ସ
Website

මෙම අංක: RPM/T/L/පොදු/110,

2014.12.16 වකා දින

ବ୍ୟାପକ ଉତ୍ସାହରେତେବେ ଲିଖିଲାକି (ରାଜୁଙ୍ଗ ବନ୍ଦିଗତ),
ଶିଶୁମାଲୀ

H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER
LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)

ඛංකා පොත්ස්පේරි සිමුවයි (රාජ්‍ය සමාගම) ප්‍රධානුමය කළු ලෙන හි (උක්) මහඩිල අධිකාරියට අදාළ තීම් ගොවටස සැදුහා ගෝව ගැඹුනු ලෙබාගැනීම.

ඉහත ලිපිනයැකි තිබ ආයතනය මිලියෝ කුනීම කටයුතු සිදු කරන ඇඟට 31 බන්ස සඳහ පරිගරණය කරන මූලිකයෙහි ඇඇවිට් විදුලි 01 ක් සඳහා රු. 300/= ක් සේවා ගාස්තුවිජ අයතාරගැනීනා ලෙස එම ලුණා මිහිලුවේ අධිකාරීයේ අධ්‍යක්ෂ ජනරාල් ගේ අංක: LJS/SYD H/PP/1-Vol-1-2015 හා 2015.11.23 දිනාති ලිපිය මගින් මා වෙත උපදෙස් ප්‍රවාදී ඇත.

କେବଳମ୍ବାଦୀ

01. බල විසින් ඇපටයිට කිදුව 01 න් පාඨෙහා රු. 300/- බැඟින් ගෙවීය යුතුය.
 02. කැංමිත කටයුතු පාඨෙහා තේරිපුල යා කාලය, 2016.01.01 දින සිට 2016.12.31 දී දක්වා වර්ෂයක් වහා අකුර, එස වාර්ෂිකව දිරෝ කරගත යුතුය.
 03. කාර්යාලයෙහි කැංමිත කිරීමට යෝජීත ඇපටයිට කිදුව ප්‍රමාණය ඇතා ගැස්වා කාර්යාලය අවසන් වී දින 10 ස් ඇඟුලන ගෙවීය යුතුය.
 04. මධ්‍යම පරිසර අධිකාරියේ අනුමුදිතය ලබාගෙන එහි කොන්දේසි ඇතුව කටයුතු කු යුතුය.
 05. පුරාවිද්‍යා අද්‍යාර්ථමේන්තුවේ තීර්ණය ලබාගෙන එළ අනුව කටයුතු පාල යුතුය.

(..... 02 ମେଲ୍ଲିପାତା)

06. කැණීම් කටයුතු කිරීමේදී එය සාරඟ මූදල් සඳහා හෝ සිදු කිරීම් අන් කිසි තිබුම් කරුණක් සඳහා කිසිම ටැංකියක් ඉල්ලීම නොකළ යුතුය.
 07. මෙම ඉඩම් පරිහරණය කළ යුත්තේ සියලික කාර්ය සඳහා පමණි. ගේ ඒක් සාර්ථකක් සඳහා ගෝදා නොගත යුතුයි.
 08. මෙම ඉඩම් කිසියම් ගකුඩියක් සඳහා අකුරු බඳු දීමේ, පැවරීමක්, උක එකිනීමක් හෝ වෙන අයුරකින් බැහැර කිරීමක් ගැස් ගනුදෙනු කිරීමක් නොකළ යුතුය.
 09. නේවාසික ව්‍යාපාර කළමනාකාරීන් අනුමැතිය නොමැතිව ඉඩම් ආ පෙම ජේරීර හෝ අස්ථිර ගොචිතාගිල්ලක් ඉදිකිරීම. ගෝ ජේරීර වගාචකක් නොකළ යුතුය.
 10. ඉවත් කරනු ලබන කිසුබ ප්‍රංශාෂය ගණනාය කිරීම සඳහා අපගේ ජියෙක්නායෙන් පත්කිරීමට එකා විය යුතුය.
 11. කැණීම සාලය පතියේ දිනවල ප.ඩ.ව. 8.30 සිට ප.ඩ. 4.45 දෝරා විය යුතු අතර, තිබුම වෙළාවක මහවැලි අධිකාරීයට අයත් බලයල් නිලධාරීයෙකුට වැඩි තීමට ඇතුළත්වීමට අවසර කිනිය යුතුය.
 12. මෙම වාර්ෂික ශිවිසුම් වලු-ගු එක්නේ ඇ විද්‍යා හා පතල් කාර්යාලය එකින් ලබාදෙනු ලබන කැණීම බිලපත්‍ර සාලයිමාව සඳහා පමණි.
 13. කැණීම බිලපත්‍ර සාලයිමාව අවසන් පු පසුව තැදිරියටත් ශිවිසුම් අත් කරගැනීමට අවශ්‍ය නාම ශ්‍රී ලංකා මජ්‍යවැලි අධිකාරීයේ, නේවාසික ම්‍යාපාර රුම්මාකාරීය අනුමැතිය ලබාගත යුතුය.

(ඉති, එම් හේස්, ආර. ගේරත්),
නොවායික ව්‍යාපාර ක්‍රිඩිකාතාර පෙනෙයු
ඡරී තැලූපය. කුයුත් තැන්තැලියා ප්‍රාග්ධන ඇදායා
පිටපත්:- "උම් යහාපාය - යුත්තැන්තාපාය

* * . ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜନାରାଳ୍,
ଶ୍ରୀ ଲଂକା ମହାପିଲି ଉଦ୍‌ଦିତୁରିୟ ଅକ୍କାଳି 10.

**. අධ්‍යක්ෂ (දූධිම පරිභරණ හා ඇලෙසුන්),
සි. උ. කා. මහත්මි අධිකාරීය-කොළඹ-10.

**. ଅଦ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର (ତୁଳିତ),
ମୀ ପାଞ୍ଚ ଲିଙ୍ଗ-ମୀ ଏକିଜୁହି ।

**. കൊട്ടാരമ്പാട് കലമന്ത്രിക്കാർ,
മുൻപ് വിജ.

552/86

సహాయి / ఈంతానుయాదికారి,
ఆమ్రకూ ఆపాటిచేరి లైతెల్విటి (రాష్ట్ర ఉత్సాగం),
ఎంపావిల్డ. డాయి. శ్రీ. కె. విజయ్ నాయ్
కూర్కుశాఖ ద్వారా విడు ఉన్నారు.

కుండల్ తీకు దృష్టాగు నీతి తద్వారా :

દાખા/૪૦



පළාත් ඉඩම් කොමිසුරික් දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව - උතුරු මධ්‍ය පළාත්

පළාත් සභා යෝගීතා දිර්මාල මාවත, අනුරූපිතය.

මාකාණ කාණ් මුහෙශ්‍යාලාර් තිශෙෂක්කාලීම් - බටමත්තිය මාකාණ

මාකාණ සභාපතිත නොවුත්. තුළපාල මාවත්තා, අනුරාතපුරු.

PROVINCIAL LAND COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT - NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE

Provincial Council Complex, Dharmapala Mawatha, Anuradhapura.

මෙය අභ්‍යන්තර
සභා රුව, ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ/පෙරල්පි/මල්/4/7/10
My No.

මෙය අභ්‍යන්තර
සභා රුව
වුව නො

දින
තික්ත
Date
2018/02/16

භාණ්ඩාත්මකාරී,
උ-කා පොයේලේට ලිමිටඩ්,
එප්පාවල.

Recd. for H.M.P.WS
Recd. 21/02/2019

උ-කා පොයේලේට එම්ප්ලේමේන් (රාජ්‍ය) සංගමට අයත් දිරෝගකාලීනව බඳු දී ඇති ඉඩම් සභා බඳු ගෙවීම් නිලධාරී ප්‍රතිඵල් නොවුත් මා අමතා ඇති මෙය අංක රාජ්‍යාලිය/8/16 දරන 2018/01/25 දින ප්‍රතිඵල් සංඛ්‍යාවයි.

J.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER
SRI LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)
EPPAWALA

02. එම අනුව 2012/03/12 සිට 2017/03/12 දක්වා වසර පහ වෙනුවෙන් අය කළ යුතු එක් එක් වර්ෂයේ නිලධාරී ප්‍රතිඵල් බඳු මුදල R.338,681.25ක් බැඳීන් එය යුතු අතර මගේ යමානක දරන 2012/02/28 දිනැති ප්‍රියෝග් දැන්වා ඇත්තේ එම මුදල R.333,868.25ක් ලබයි. එය කාරුයාලයිය දේශීය හේතුවෙන් සිදුවා ඇති බව කරුණාවෙන් දන්වා පිටින අතර එම යුතුවෙන් මෙය යම් අභ්‍යන්තරයකට පත්වීයෙන් නම් මාගේ කැණුකාවුව් පලකර ඇති.

03. එම අනුව 2012/02/28 දිනැති මාගේ ප්‍රියෝග් දැනුම් දීමේ දේශීය හේතුවෙන්, වසරකට R.4813.00ක් බැඳීන් 2012/03/12 සිට 2017/03/12 දක්වා වසර රුක් වෙනුවෙන් තවදුරටත් R.24,065.00ක මුදලක් අය සිරුම විලින් මහජැරි ඇති. එම මුදල මෙය ආයතනය විසින් තවදුරටත් ගෙවිය යුතු එකකි.

04. තවද නව ගණනය කිරීම අනුව 2018/03/12 සිට ආරම්භව 2022/03/12 දින දක්වා එක් එක් වර්ෂයකට ගෙවිය යුතු බඳු මුදල R.508,021.88ක් බැඳීන් වේ.

05. එහෙත් 2018/03/12 දිනට නව බඳු අය (R.508,021.88) භා පැවතිය වසර 5ක හිත සිටින ලද බඳු මුදල (R.24,065.00) යන දෙකෙක් එකතුව වන R.532,086.88ක මුදල 2018/03/12 දිනට අදාළ බඳු මුදල තෙක් එකතිර අයකර ගැනීමට සිදුවේ. එන් පසුව 2019/03/12 දින පිට ඉතිරි වසර 4 යදා ගැනීමට ඇති බඳු වාර්ශිකව R.508,021.88ක් බැඳීන් වන බව කාරුණිකව දන්වා පිටිමි.

(ජ්.එම.ඩී.එච්.අභ්‍යන්තරයා)

අ/කළේ:-

සභාතාර ඉඩම් කොමිසුරියේ.

උච්.ඩී.ඩී.ඩී. ගුණවර්ධිය,
සභාතාර ඉඩම් කොමිසුරියේ,
පළාත් ඉඩම් කොමිසුරියේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවේ,
උයා මැයි.

21/02/2019



කාමිතම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව, පෙරදෙණිය.

විෂයායත තිබෙක්කளාම, පෙරදෙණිය.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PERADENIYA

ඩොශ අංශ
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Your No.

දින
දින
Date

09 Jan 2006

The Chairman
Lanka, Phosphate Limited

Through Director General of Agriculture

Results of Adaptability Trials on Suitability of Eppawala Single Super Phosphate as Phosphate Fertilizer for Rice Cultivation in Sri Lanka

Based on the request made by the Lanka Phosphate Limited, Extension & Training Division together with Rice Research & Development Institute coordinated a multi-location adaptability trials program to test the suitability of Eppawala Single Super Phosphate as Phosphate fertilizer for rice cultivation. Lanka Phosphate Limited provided all fertilizers, based on the DOA recommendations and some logistic support to conduct these trials.

These trials were conducted in 100 locations for three seasons namely 2004/2005 Maha, 2005 Yala and current 2005/2006 Maha season. In each location 500 sq meter plot was treated with Phosphate fertilizer with Eppawala Single Super Phosphate (SSP) $\{(CaH_2PO_4)_2H_2O\}$ as the source of Phosphate fertilizer which was manufactured using Eppawala Rock Phosphate (ERP). It was compared with another 500 sq meter plot treated with commercially available Triple Super Phosphate (TSP). Phosphate fertilizer was applied as basal at the rate of 35 kg/ha of P₂O₅ basis and N & K₂O nutrients was applied in the form of Urea and Muriate of Potash, based on the DOA recommendation of the respective agro climatic regions. Other agronomic practices were followed according to the DOA recommendations.

These trials were conducted in farmers' fields under farmer managed conditions in 13 (Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Polonaruwa, Monaragala, Ampara, Trincomalee, Hambanthota, Hasalaka, Mahuweli System C, Mahuweli System H Mahaweli System B and Udawalawe) administrative districts of Low country Dry and Intermediate Zones and 6 administrative districts (Kalutara, Ratnapura, Gampaha, Kandy, Kegalle and Galle) of low country wet zone. These trials were conducted under supplementary irrigated and complete rain-fed conditions in the same plot for past three seasons. Extension officers of the respective districts selected farmers and supervised these trials.

Summary of the yield data of the two seasons are given in the table below. The detail result in each location is annexed.

Season	Agro-climatic Zone	No of Results used	Yield of TSP Plot t/ha	Yield of ESSP Plot t/ha
2004/5 Maha	DL & IL	59	4.7	4.9
	WL	39	4.8	4.9
2005 Yala	DL & IL	30	6.4	6.2
	WL	19	3.7	3.9

Results indicate that there are no significant differences in the yields of ESSP plot and TSP plot, which indicates that with out any substantial yield losses TSP can be replaced with ESSP.

It was also reported that ESSP plots showed more greenish color compared to TSP throughout the growing period. This may be due to the effect of residual Sulphur nutrients in the SSP.

However in most location, farmers and extension officers complained that as powdery nature of ESSP has a tendency to blow away with the wind when applying to the field, because of its powdered form, whereas TSP was easy to apply as it is in the granular form.

It could be concluded that there is a technical feasibility of replacing TSP with ESSP without any yield losses, if ESSP can be formulated as a correct granular form and price of the phosphate nutrients in ESSP is comparable with that of TSP. However the yield results and soil test values of one more season is needed for final release of the recommendation.

1. G A M S Ermitiyagoda DD/Ext HQ..... *SO*
Extension Coordinator / ESSP Trials program
2. Dr. D B Wickramasinghe RO//D/RRDI..... *DW*
Research Coordinator / ESSP Trials program
3. M B Dissanayake ADA/ETC..... *MBD*

Copy to Director/Ext & Trn/RRDI for Information

Advanced Copy to Dr. Chandana Udawatte, Chairman, Lanka Phosphate Limited

ERP & HERP Mill Production History (1976 -2019 October)

Year	Production (MT)
1976	645.150
1977	3,556.200
1978	5,338.900
1979	8,667.750
1980	14,074.550
1981	15,294.200
1982	13,994.200
1983	15,726.525
1984	14,226.000
1985	17,213.750
1986	14,976.700
1987	18,371.700
1988	23,105.300
1989	24,460.350
1990	32,563.150
1991	19,693.250
1992	26,009.400
1993	30,162.150
1994	26,865.900
1995	32,115.150
1996	34,111.950
1997	29,634.600
1998	36,597.940
1999	30,268.350
2000	35,084.300
2001	35,769.200
2002	38,097.150
2003	41,357.300
2004	43,524.200
2005	44,999.150
2006	42,489.800
2007	40,128.625
2008	41,946.700
2009	36,347.000
2010	45,308.750
2011	58,524.850
2012	47,558.525
2013	49,106.350
2014	62,400.425
2015	52,508.200
2016	40,380.150
2017	42,547.350
2018	47,137.200
2019 - October	40,491.000
	1,374,379.340

Production Manager

Q2M19

(b)

කෘෂිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශය

අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩල සිංදේශය

සංදේශ අංකය : 26 /2018

ලිපිගොනු අංකය 7/1/2/2/13

රහස්‍යතාවය

2018 යල කන්නයේ සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක වන පරිදි
පොහොර සහනාධාර ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සංශෝධනය කිරීම

2015 වර්ෂය දක්වා ක්‍රියාත්මක වූ, ගොවීන්ට පොහොර වගයෙන් ලබාදුන් පොහොර සහනාධාර වැඩසටහන 2016 වර්ෂයේ යල කන්නයේ සිට පොහොර සහනාධාර මුදල් ප්‍රදානය ලෙසින් ප්‍රතිපත්තිය වෙනසකට භාජනය විය. ඒ අනුව වි වාව සඳහා උපරිමය හෙක්වයාර දෙකක් සඳහා එක් කන්නයකට රු.25000/-ක මුදලක් ද අනෙකුත් ක්ෂේත්‍ර හෝග අතරින් තෝරාගත් හෝග වූ අර්ථාපල්, එතු ,මිරිස්, බඩුරිහු හා සේරා සඳහා පමණක් උපරිමය හෙක්වයාර එකක් සඳහා වසරකට රු.10000/- ක මුදලක්ද ගොවීන්ගේ බැංකු ගිණුම්වලට ප්‍රෝෂණය කිරීමට කටයුතු කරන ලදී. මෙලෙස වර්තමාන පොහොර සහනාධාර මුදල් ප්‍රදාන වැඩසටහන 2016 යල කන්නයේ සිට අඛණ්ඩව කන්න 4ක් තුළ ක්‍රියාත්මක කර තිබේ.

සහනාධාර මුදල් ලබාගත් ගොවීන් විසින් එම මුදල් යොදවා ඔවුනට අවශ්‍ය දුරියා, වී.එස්.පි සහ එම්.ඩී.පි පොහොර විවෘත වෙළෙඳපලෙන් මිලදී ගැනීම මෙම මුදල් ලබාදීමේ සහනාධාර ප්‍රතිපත්තියෙන් අපේක්ෂා කරන ලදී. ඒ අනුව රාජු පොහොර සමාගම් සහ පුද්ගලික පොහොර සමාගම් විසින් අවශ්‍ය පොහොර ආනයනය කර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක පොහොර මිටියක් රු.2500/- ක උපරිම මිලකට ගොවීයාට මිලදී ගැනීමට හැකිවන පරිදි පහසුකම් සැලැසුවේ සඳහා රුජය මැදිහත් විය.

නමුත් පසුගිය කාලයේදී ජාත්‍යන්තර වෙළෙඳපලේ පොහොර මිල අසාමාන්‍ය ලෙස ඉහළ යාම නිසා ආනයනය කරන ලද පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක් රු.2500/-ක මිලකට ගොවීයාට ලබාදීමට සිදුවීමෙන් පොදුගැලික අංශයේ පොහොර සමාගම් වලට මුහුණ දීමට සිදුවූ ප්‍රායෝගික ගැටුව නිසා ඔවුන්ට පොහොර ආනයනය සිමා කිරීමට සිදු විය. මේ තත්ත්වය වෙළෙඳපලේ පොහොර හිගයක් කිරීමාකාය වීමට සේතු වූ අතර නිසි වෙළාවට වගාචන්ට පොහොර යෙදීමටද ගොවීන්ට නොහැකිවිය. එමෙන්ම පොහොර වෙනුවට පොහොර මිලදී ගැනීමට මුදල් ලබාදීමේදී එසේ බැංකුගත කළ මුදල්, ගොවීන් විසින් සිය වෙනත් අවශ්‍යතා සපුරා ගැනීම සඳහා යොදුගත් බවටද නිරික්ෂණයන් ඉදිරිපත් විය.

තවද පොහොර සහනාධාර මුදල් ප්‍රදාන වැඩසටහන යටතේ තෝරාගත් බේග කිහිපයකට පමණක් මුදල් සහනාධාර ලබාදුන් හෙයින් පොහොර සහනාධාර නොලද බේග වගාචන් හි අස්වින්නට අහිතකර බලපැමි ඇතිවිය. පොහොර සහනාධාර මුදල් ලබාදීම තුළින් කාබනික පොහොර නිෂ්පාදනය වැඩි වී පසට යොදුනු ලබන කාබනික පොහොර ප්‍රමාණයේ වැඩිවීමක් අපේක්ෂා කළද එයද අපේක්ෂිත මට්ටමින් සිදු නොවිය.

Certified True Copy

කමුණු මිහෙකට්ටිල
ඇමුණු අව්‍යාප්‍ය (ඒකායා)
කෘෂිකර්ම සංඛ්‍යාංශය
කෘෂිකර්ම මාධ්‍ය මාධ්‍ය මාධ්‍ය මාධ්‍ය

ଶିଳେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପୋହାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଦ୍ଵୟାଳୀକ ବୌକୁ ଗିରୁମି ଲେଖ ଏଇ କିରିତମ୍ଭେ ଦିଇ ଅଛି ଏହା ଶିଳେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପୋହାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଦ୍ଵୟାଳୀକ ବୌକୁ ଗିରୁମି ଲେଖ ଏଇ କିରିତମ୍ଭେ ଦିଇ ଅଛି ଏହା ଶିଳେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପୋହାର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଦ୍ଵୟାଳୀକ ବୌକୁ ଗିରୁମି ଲେଖ ଏଇ କିରିତମ୍ଭେ ଦିଇ ଅଛି ଏହା

- iv. පොලේන් මිලදී ගැනීමට කටයුතු යාමයි
අනෙකුත් බෝග වගාවන් සඳහා වර්ෂයකට අවශ්‍ය
ඇමෝෂනියා සල්පේට් යන පොහොර අවශ්‍යතාවය ගණනය
ආනයනය කිරීම සඳහා පොදුගලික පොහොර සමාගම් වෙත
වන සුදුස්, පොහොර ප්‍රමාණ
කර එම සමස්ථ පොහොර ප්‍රමාණ
මුළුන්ගේ කාර්යය සාධනය මූලික

- vi. මහ භාණ්ඩාරයේ පත්කරනු ලබන මිල කමිටුවක් මහින් සකස් කරන ලද මිල සුවුයුතු නො කරමින් ජොජොර්වල වෙළඳපෙළ වටිනාකම තීරණය කිරීම හා එම අගය මත පදනම්ව නො ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීමට අදාළව ගෙවීම් සිදු කිරීම.

- vii. ඉහත යෝජනා ක්‍රියාත්මක කරන දිනට සියලු පොහොර ආනයනික රාජ්‍ය හා පුද්ගලික ආනයනික සමාගම් වෙත මිල වෙනසට අදාළ

viii. 2018 වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ සමස්ථ යුරියා, වී.එස්.පී එම්.ඩී.පී සහ ඇමෝනියා සල්පේට් පොහොර අවශ්‍යතාවය පහත වගුවේ දැක්වේ.

	යුරියා (මේ.ටො)	වී.එස්.පී (මේ.ටො)	එම්.ඩී.පී (මේ.ටො)	ඇමෝනියා සල්පේට්	එකතුව (මේ.ටො)
වී	245,000	66,000	75,000		386,000
අනිකුත් සියල් රෝග	155,000	30,000	110,000	80,000	375,000
එකතුව	400,000	96,000	185,000	80,000	761,000

ඒ අනුව වී වගාව සඳහා කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක පොහොර මිටියක් රු. 500/- ක භා අනෙකුත් සියල් රෝග සඳහා කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක පොහොර මිටියක් රු.1500/-ක සහනාධාර මිලක් යටතේ අවශ්‍ය කෙරෙන පොහොර ප්‍රමාණයන් ගොවීන් වෙත සැපයීමේදී දැරිය යුතු සහනාධාරයේ වට්නාකම පහත සඳහන් පරිදි වේ.

වී වගාව

පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක් උපකල්පිත වාණිජ මිල = රු.3250.00**

පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක් සහනාධාර මිල = රු. 500 .00

වී වගාව සඳහා පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක් සඳහා රුපය

විසින් දැරිය යුතු සහනාධාරය = රු.2750.00

අනෙකුත් සියල් රෝග

පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක් උපකල්පිත වාණිජ මිල = රු.3250.00**

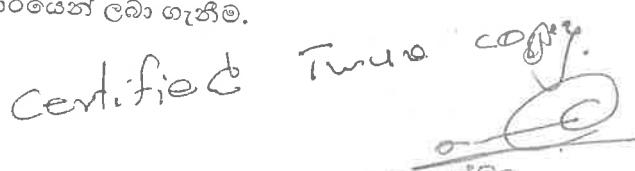
පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක් සහනාධාර මිල = රු.1500.00

අනෙකුත් සියල් රෝග සඳහා පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක මිටියක්

සඳහා රුපය විසින් දැරිය යුතු සහනාධාරය = රු.1750.00

** (මෙම මිල දැනට යුරියා, වී.එස්.පී.සහ එම්.ඩී.පී පොහොර කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක පොහොර මිටියක් සඳහා පවතින උපරිම මිල ලෙස සලකා තිබේ).

ix. පහත සඳහන් ගණනය කිරීම් අනුව ජාතික වාර්ෂික පොහොර අවශ්‍යතාවය සපුරා ලිම සඳහා දෙල වශයෙන් අවශ්‍ය වන රු.ම්.31955 ක ප්‍රතිඵාන මග භාණ්ඩාගාරයන් ලබා ගැනීම.

certified True copy

 ආරාධික මණ්ඩල
 පොහොර මුදල (ලේ) නොරා
 පොහොර මුදල ආරාධික මුදල
 288, ඉ ජාව්‍ය ප්‍රාන්ත මාවත

(වාර්ෂික පොහොර අවශ්‍යතාවය × කිලෝ.ගුම් 50 ක පොහොර මිටි සංඛ්‍යාව × එක් පොහොර මිටියක් සඳහා රජය විසින් ගෙවීය යුතු මිල රු.)

= $386000 \times 20 \times 2750$	= රු. ඩී.	21230
= $295000 \times 20 \times 1750$	= රු. ඩී.	10325
= $80000 \times 20 \times 250$	= රු. ඩී.	400
එකතුව	= රු. ඩී.	<u>31955</u>

x. ඉහත අංක VIII යෝජනාව අනුව සිදුකරන පොහොර තොග සත්‍යාපනය මගින් රට තුළ එකී දිනයේදී පවතින පොහොර තොග ප්‍රමාණය අඩුකර ඉතිරි යුතියා, වී.එස්.පී එම්.ඩී.පී සහ ඇමෝනියා සමාගම මගින් ආනයනය කිරීම

xi. රාජ්‍ය සමාගම දෙක විසින් කරනු ලබන පොහොර ආනයනය සඳහා කොටස උග්‍ර පිළි නිකුත් කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වන හාන්ච්ඡාරය සුරක්ෂිත පහසුකම් ලබාදීම.

xii. රාජ්‍ය සහ පුද්ගලික පොහොර ආනයනික සමාගම මගින් යුතියා, වී.එස්.පී එම්.ඩී.පී සහ ඇමෝනියා සල්පේටි යන සංඡ්‍ය පොහොර ආනයනය කිරීම වෙනුවෙන් වැය වන පිරිවැය සහ සහනාධාර මිල අතර වෙනස අදාළ ආනයනික සමාගම වෙත ගෙවීම සඳහා අවශ්‍ය ප්‍රතිපාදන මහ හාන්ච්ඡාරයේ වැය විෂයෙන් ලබා ගැනීම.

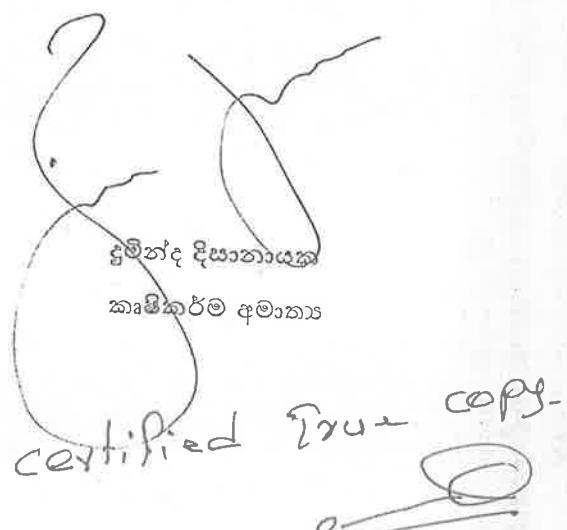
xiii. සිට අමතරව පාර්ලිමේන්තුවේ සම්මත වූ 2018 අයවැය යෝජනාවක් වන වී, අර්ථාපල්, බඩිතුරු, සේයා සහ ලුණු වගාවන්ට ස්වාභාවික හේතුන් නිසා සිදුවන හානිය වෙනුවෙන් අක්කරයකට උපරිම වගයෙන් රු.40,000/- ක වන්දියක් සැපයෙන රක්ෂණ යෝජනා ක්‍රමයකට ගොවීන් දායක කිරීමේ අවශ්‍යතාවය සලකා එක් ගොවීයෙකු වෙනුවෙන් කන්නයක් සඳහා රු.675/- ක් රජය විසින් දැරීම.මේ සඳහා දළ වගයෙන් (අක්කර 3300,000 × 675) රුපියල් මිලියන 2228 ක ප්‍රතිපාදන අවශ්‍ය වේ.

ඉහත සඳහන් යෝජනාවන් 2018 යල කන්නයේ සිට ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමට අමාත්‍ය මණ්ඩලයේ අනුමැතිය අභේක්ෂා කරමි.

2018 මාර්තු මස 23 දින

අංක 288, ශ්‍රී ජයවර්ධනපුර මාවත,
රාජ්‍යීය.

කාමිකර්ම අමාත්‍යාංශයේ දී.



AMENDMENT NO: 01 TO SLS 812 : 1988

SRI LANKA STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR TRIPLE SUPER - PHOSPHATE
(FERTILIZER GRADE)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This amendment is issued to include the maximum limitation for the cadmium content in triple super-phosphate (fertilizer grade), since cadmium available in triple super-phosphate is absorbed by crops and grains which affects the trophic levels of the food chain (bio-accumulation).

AMENDMENT NO: 01 APPROVED ON 2008-08-28 TO SLS 812 : 1988

**SRI LANKA STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR TRIPLE SUPER – PHOSPHATE
(FERTILIZER GRADE)**

TABLE 1 – Requirements for triple super-phosphate

Delete Table 1 and substitute with the following.

TABLE 1 – Requirements for triple super-phosphate

SL No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)	Methods of test (4)
i)	Moisture, per cent by mass, max.	4	SLS 645:Part 2
ii)	Total phosphates (as P ₂ O ₅), per cent by mass, min.	46.0	SLS 645:Part 5
iii)	Water soluble phosphates of the total phosphate, (as P ₂ O ₅), per cent by mass , min.	80	SLS 645:Part 5
iv)	Free phosphoric acid (as P ₂ O ₅), per cent by mass , max.	3.0	Appendix A
v)	Cadmium content (as Cd), mg/kg, max.	5.0	SLS 242:1973 (Digesion) and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric Method (Detection)



ශ්‍රී ලංකා
ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික සමාජවාදී ජනරජය
පාර්ලිමේන්තුව

1988 අංක 68 දින
පොශාර විධිමත් කිරීමේ පත්‍ර

[යෙකිනීය සටහන් කළේ 1988 ජූනි මස තුළ 17 එහි දින]

ආච්‍යුත්‍ය නීගම පරිදි මූල්‍ය පරාන උසින් උසින් උසින්

1988 දෙශීඩ් මස 23 එහි දින ශ්‍රී ලංකා ප්‍රජාතාන්ත්‍රික පක්‍රියාවේ ජනරජයේ ඇඟට්
ඡනුවත් II වා කොට්ඨාස් අධීක්ෂකයා වශයෙන් පළ කරන උසින් උසින් උසින්

ආච්‍යුත්‍ය රෝග ලිඛිත ප්‍රතිචාරයෙන් නැවත උසින් උසින් උසින්

ආච්‍යුත්‍ය රෝග ප්‍රතිචාරයෙන් නැවත උසින් උසින් උසින්

මුද්‍රා: රු. 1.20 ඉ.

කාසල් ආච්‍යුත්‍ය: පා. 75 නි.

1988 අංක 68 දිනක පොත්තාර විධිඩිත් සිටියෙම් ප්‍රසාද

[கலைஞர் கவுன் காலி' 1988 தேவையில் மு 17 பத தீக] ரெ. வி.→வி. 31/50

ଦେଖେନ୍ତେ କାହାରୁଙ୍କାଳେ, ତୀର୍ତ୍ତିଲାଦିନରୁ, ଅମ୍ବାଜ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହା ପାଇଦାରୀରେ ଯଦି
ହେଉ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରର କାଳ ରେଣୁ ଉପରେନାକୁ ଯେବେ କାନ୍ଦିଲାରୀର କାହାରୁ ଅଧିକ
ଶିଖିଥିଲା ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

శ్రీ డాక్టర్ కృష్ణాజీ నికి పదులు చూచుటకు అనేకమందిరాలలో ఉన్నాయి.

1. එම් පත්‍රය 1983 අංක 45 දුරක්ෂ පොදුවරු විසින් නියීමේ පත්‍රය සඳහා ගැනුවෙන් රුක්කාවෙනු ලබන අතර දූෂ්චරණය විසින් හාසරි පත්‍රයෙහි ප්‍රතිචර්ණ ලබන තීක්ෂණය මගින් තීයම් කරනු ලබන (මෙහි මින් මින් “සේල්ඩ් දිනය” යනුවෙන් සඳහන් කරනු ලබන) යම් දිනයක එස තීක්ෂණ මක එය යුතු ය.

2. (1) තීයම් දිනයෙන් මිය ප්‍රතිචරණය පූඩ්, (මෙහි මින් මින් “අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා” යනුවෙන් සඳහන් කරනු ලබන) ජාතිය පොදුවරු ලේඛනී කාර්යාලයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් එම් පත්‍රය යටතේ තීක්ෂණ කරන ලද මුද්‍රාවනායා අධිකාරය පවත්ව යාර යන එකී තීක්ෂණයෙන්ට භා ආකෘතියේදී සිටිලු පොදුවරු අභ්‍යන්තරයා මින්, තීක්ෂණ යාන්ත්‍රිය තාක් මින්, පොදුවරු අභ්‍යන්තරයා මින් භාද්‍යන ශේෂ සකස් තීක්ෂණ කරනු නොලැබිය යුතු ය.

(2) මෙහි පත්‍රය යටතේ තීක්ෂණ කරන ලද නැති මුද්‍රාවන් මි, එම් පත්‍රයේ උපලේඛනයෙහි දැක්වා, ඇති ඒ ඒ තීක්ෂණයෙන්ට සහ ආකෘතියේදී සිටිලු යටතේ විය යුතු ය.

3. (1) දූෂ්චරණය විසින් පත්‍ර කරනු ලබන පොදුවරු උපලේඛනයේ ප්‍රතිචරණයෙන් විය යුතු ය.

(2) පත්‍රන් පරිභාළනයට අදාළව දූෂ්චරණයේ අභ්‍යන්තරයා යෙන් ලේඛනීවරයා විසින් පොදුවරු උපලේඛනයේ සිංහල විය කළීන් කළ යොමු තීක්ෂණ ලබන යම් කාරණ සම්බන්ධයෙන් අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාට උපලේඛනයේ දීම් ඒ කම්මුවක් තාර්යය විය යුතු ය.

4. මෙහි පත්‍රය ප්‍රතිචරණය තීක්ෂණයේ මි දූෂ්චරණය සඳහා පොදුවනු ලබන සිලුවිරුණාන් හෝ සේවකයන් නැති පාඨ්‍යවලකා නමින් ශේෂ මුද්‍රාන් පත්‍ර කරනු ලැබිය ඇති ය.

5. (1) අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් මෙහි පත්‍රය යටතේ වූ සේවකය සිලුවා අභ්‍යන්තරයා කිහිවයේ, 4 වන වැනියේය සේවකයේ පත්‍ර කරන ලද යම් තීලුවරයා හෝ සේවකයා වෙන් ප්‍රතිචරණයෙන් පත්‍ර කරනු ලැබිය ඇති ය.

(2) (1) වන උපලේඛනයේ තීය යටතේ අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ බල යාල අභ්‍යන්තරයා කිහිවයේ පටිරා ලද ඒ අම් තීලුවරයා හෝ සේවකයා වෙන් ද ඒ තීලුවරයා හෝ සේවකයා විසින්, එසේ පටිරන ලද ඒ තීලුවා අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාගේ සාම්‍යාන්‍ය හෝ විශේෂ විධිය තීව්වා ඇති ය.

4 1984 අංක සිදු දරන පොනේර විධිවත් හිටිංචි පත්‍ර

(ආ) ගම් ව්‍යාපෘති තුවන, ටීව ජෙබලි, ශ්‍රී පත්‍රන්
විධිවත්‍යාල අභ්‍යන්තර ත්‍රිකූරු උග්‍රෝග
දැඩ නිසුනට ඇතැන්තියේ උ අවශ්‍ය සම් විඳී
පන එහි දී කිවිවිට;

(ඇ) මිය විඳීපදිමෙන් ත ගො යම් හමුවන්කු විඳීන
ලියවිල් ප්‍රතිඵල් කරනු ලබන ගැඹු ප්‍රතිඵල් පො
දුල්දීමින් මය, පොනේර නීජ්‍යාදය කාරු,
සුදු කරන, ගම් ප්‍රතිඵල් පො පොනේරින ගම්
ස්ථානයන් ගො ගැඹු ව්‍යාපෘති ත්‍රිකූරු වැනි පොනේරින් ගම්
උපානේර වර්ත්‍යාත්මක ත්‍රිකූරු ස්ථාන සඳහා
ඇඩ්පල ගැඹුමට යහු මේ පත්‍රන් කාරු පදන
පොනේර විශ්ලේෂණය කරනු පිළිස අව්‍යාච
වර්තු, රිකින් ලියවිල් ප්‍රතිඵල් තිල්ස දෙනු ලදී
ත්‍රිකූරු ප්‍රාදේශීල්‍ය අධිකාරී අනුමත
කාරු ප්‍රාදේශීල්‍ය ප්‍රාදේශීල්‍ය ප්‍රාදේශීල්‍ය
ඇඩ්පල ඒ සැල්සල විශ්ලේෂණය කරනුමට;

(ඇ) 15 (1) වන වගක්සියේ විධිවත්‍යා ප්‍රතිඵල් පොනේර ව්‍යාපෘති ව්‍යාපෘති ප්‍රතිඵල් පොනේර ව්‍යාපෘති හිමිවත් තුවන
මල ගො, රුධා ප්‍රතිඵල් මැයිස් ප්‍රතිඵල්; දහ

(ඇ) ලියවිල් ප්‍රතිඵල් වූ දැන් එමුනු මෙන්, ඒ දැන් විඳී
සුදුන් කාරුනු පැවිස පුදා යම් හාරුන් අදාළ නිම්
සම් පත්‍රන් තම් හිරින්වා අවු විධිවත්‍යා උ අව්‍යාච
සියල් පොනේරු, නම් වෙන සැපයිය. පුදා
යම් යම් පොනේර ආන්යනකුවිඛුව, නීජ්‍යාදක
සැන්දවී, සුදු තරන් තුවන ශ්‍රී ප්‍රජාත්‍යාමාව
සුව තියු විරිට තිරිමට

අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයාට තිල්ස තිශ්‍ය පුදු ය.

(2) (1) වන උපවාන් තියේ (ඇ) උර්දුය කාරුය
සඳහා විශ්ලේෂණය පිළිස ඇඩ්පල ගැඹුමේ තුමිය, 1982 සි 559, ප්‍ර.
නි. ඩී. 431. 8: 620. 113 තු ලංකා ප්‍රමිතයෙහි සඳහන් තර ප්‍රසාදවිද
1984 අංක උ දරන තු ලංකා ප්‍රමිත් ආයතනය පත්‍රන් උත්තුවින උද
තු ලංකා ප්‍රමිත් ආයතනය විසින් තිශ්‍ය තුවන උදානු ද පොනේර
සැපයුම විරිමේ පුමයම වන්නේය.

(3) (1) වන උපවාන් තියේ (ඇ) එංඩ පත්‍රන් වූ
දැන් විම් මෙන් යම් පොනේරුන් සපයන ලෙස් තියම කර ආයි
යම් හාරුන් තුවනු වියින්, වෙනත් යම් තියියක විධිවත්‍යා උග්‍රෝග
භාරුදා ශෙල් විරිමෙන් ඒ හාරුන් තුවනු වැනි අවස්‍ය
භාරුදා යුතු, දැන් විම් සඳහන් කාලය ආදාළ ඒ තියු ය
අනුව තීක්ෂණීම ඒ තීක්ෂණීම තාගේ කාරුය විය පුදු ය.

(କ) ଯାତ୍ରି ପିଲାଇଙ୍କର୍ଷନ୍ତେ ହୁଏଥା, ତାପ ଦୟାବିର୍ତ୍ତ, ତେ ରହିଲୁ
ଶିଖରିଲିବାଲୁର ଧର୍ମକାଳେ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କୁ ଦିନିର୍ଜତେ
ଦୁଃଖ ଦେଖିବା ଧୂମରାତିରେତେ ଆ ଧର୍ମଜୀ ଏହି ପିଲାଇ
ଏବଂ ଅଣି ଏ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ;

(අ) සිය මෙහෙයුමේන් ම ගෝ යම් තුනාන්තුව විසින් උගිවර්ල් ලකින්, කරනු ලබන ගැඹු ප්‍රාථිමික්ලේඛන් හෝ ඉලුවීම්පු මින්, ප්‍රාග්ධනර නීතිපාදනය වාර්තා, සැකච් කරන්, ප්‍රාග්ධන හෝ ගැඹු වෘත්තානායක නීති සෙකුලාර් ය එම්දාගතියා ගැඹු ස්කෑවන් හෝ ගැඹු වෘත්තානායක නීති සෙකුලාර් ය එම් එඟ්ජිනීර වැශයෙන් විෂ්ටල්පාදන සිංහල යදා ඇතුළු ඇතිව සහ ගැඹු ප්‍රාග්ධන් සාර්ථක පොදු යදා පොදු පොගේර විෂ්ටල්පාදන කරනු එකිනේ අධික යදා සැකච් ඇතිව සහ ගැඹු ප්‍රාග්ධන් සාර්ථක පොදු යදා පොගේර විෂ්ටල්පාදන කරනු එකිනේ අධික යදා වර්තා පිශින් උගිවර්ල් ලකින් බිජා දෙනු ලැබූ නීතිපාදන සාකච්ඡා දෙවා අධික නීතිපාදන දෙවා අම් රුහුණාගාරයා දී නීතිනා කරනු ය පෙන්වයා ඇති ආසාරයට එ සැකිලු විෂ්ටල්පාදන කරනු ලබ;

(ආ) 15 (1) වන විශ්වාසය විවිධීන කමිෂන් මිලියන ලකුණු පෙනු ලද සෙවකයා සිල කළ හෝ සෙවකයා කිහිවේ ආහා එහි තොන, රුපු නූති ඇත්තිමි; පස

(క) లికెన్డ్లాస్‌లు ఇం థార్మిలిస్ లిఫీస్, లో థాప్‌రీల్చె
అధికారుల కార్బు రెట్లెం డైన్ యతి కాలుడు అభ్యర్థ
తో అపాపు యివెన్ నూత వెర్షిటీలు ద్వారా చీరెంటి లో
అవిశు చీఎం హెచ్‌ఎస్‌ర్ బుర్జు లెపు ఇపాపీస్ ప్రభు
పది యతి పొఱికూరి అపాపులనికిలుచుపి, చీఎం యాదు
యిస్‌లో, ఒక్క కార్బు విశ్వాస కేస్ ఉపు పరిభ్వాలు
స్కూల్ నీటికి చీరెంత

අඩ්සක් හවරයාට බලැසු තිබිය යුතු ය.

(2) (1) වන ප්‍රපටනයේදීයේ (ආ) ගෙදුවන සූරියක සඳහා විශේෂීළු තෘප්තිය පිළිබඳ ගැඹුමේ තුළින, 1982 දී 559, සු-
මි. නි. 531. 8: 620. 113 තු ලංකා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රිය සඳහා හර ආස්ථාවිද
මි. 1984 අංක 6 දරකා හි ලංකා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රිය අධ්‍යක්ෂ උග්‍රිවාහි ලද
තු ලංකා ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රිය අධ්‍යක්ෂ විසින් නිශ්චිත කරන ලද්දායි ද අධ්‍යක්ෂ
සු-මිලල නිරිත්මී තුම්බයි වන්නේය.

(3) (1) වන උපවිශ්වාසයේ (ඉ) ජීවා පටිගෙ සුදුන් හි දැන්වීමෙන් මිල්ක් සහ තොරතුරුන් සඳහන පෙළ තියෙම කර ඇති යම් භාණාජ්‍යකා එපින්, වෙනත් සං තිබියක එමිනිඩ් අවලන් ඒ තොරතුරු ගෙවී කිරීමෙන් ඒ භාණාජ්‍ය රා වලුග් වනු ලබන අවස්ථාවකි නිරූපිත දැන්වීමෙන් සඳහන් කාලය දැක්වා ඇති ඒ තියෙමය ප්‍රේක්‍රියා තොරතුරු යාලය සඳහන් කාලය දැක්වා ඇති ය.

(ආ) 16 (1) වන වෙනස්තියේ විධිවිධාන කමිකරණීන් හේදී දෙපාලන් බැං ඇල තෘප්‍යාලෝර කිහිවෙන් තහවුරු මිල පෙනා, රදි: තහි: ගැන්මිල්; සහ

(୧) ପିଲାଇଁଲାହିରୁ ମୁ ଧନ୍ୟତିତିଷ୍ଠ ତିକିରୁ, ତୁ ଧନ୍ୟତିକେ
ଅଧିକର୍ତ୍ତା କରିବୁ ଆଜିକ ଦୂର ଦର୍ଶି କାଳିତାପୁ ଅଧିକର୍ତ୍ତା
ମେ ପବନ କରିଲେ କଥି କରିବାରୁ ଯୁଗୀ କିରିତିକେ ଲୁ
ଧୁପିଙ୍ଗ ଦିନରେ ଖୋଲୁର ବାରି ଲେବି ଜାପିବି. ଦୂର
ଦର୍ଶି ଯତି ହୋଇଗୁର ଧାନ୍ୟତାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ବିଶେଷତାକୁ
ବସନ୍ତପି, ଧନ୍ୟତ କରିବୁ ବିଶେଷ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବିଲେ
କୁଳ ନିଃଶ୍ଵର ଦିନିରେ

ଦୁଇତର୍କୁ କାହିଁଏବେ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କାହିଁଏବେ

(2) (1) වන උපවහන ත්‍රියෝ (ආ) පේදුණ පාරිභා සඳහා විශ්වාසය පිළිබඳ නැඹුපල ගැනීමේ ලුකිය, 1982 හි 559, පු. ඩ. 431. 8 : 820. 113 හි ලංඡන ප්‍රතිත්වෘතිය පදනම් කර ඇත්තායිද 1984 අනු 6 දරන තු ලංඡන ප්‍රතිත්වෘතිය අයත්තිය පකන්නිය එක්වූව ලද තු ලංඡන ප්‍රතිත්වෘතිය අයත්තිය විසින් තිශ්චට විසින් පාරිභා ලද තුව ද නොහෙර නැඹුපල තිරික්මී තුවයෙහි වන්නේය.

(3) (1) වන උපවිශ්වාසයේ (ආ) ප්‍රේද යටතේ වූ දැනුවීමෙන් මිලියෝ අමු ගොරණාරුන් සඳහන තුළු නියම කර ඇති යම් හැඳුනු ලබන විසින්, වෙනත් අම් නිරික්ෂණ විධිවිධාන චට්ඨත් ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨරුන් සෙවි කිරීමෙන් එම මානවතා විදුල්විද්‍යා ලෙන අවස්ථා ප්‍රවත්තී සැර, දැනුවීමෙන් සඳහන් කාලය ආකුණු එම නියමය අනුව තීක්ෂණීය රුහුණු යාන්ත්‍රිය යොමු කළ යුතු ය.

SHORT REVIEW

Phosphate mineral fertilizers, trace metals and human health**C.B.Dissanayake and Rohana Chandrajith***

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Revised: 20 April 2009 ; Accepted: 17 July 2009

Abstract: Fertilizers, indispensable as they may seem, are nevertheless materials that also clearly cause serious environmental contamination notably in the agricultural soils. The dire necessity for increased food production has been more marked than ever before. Mineral fertilizers, which are indeed an important nutrient source used for enhanced food production, have unfortunately now become a 'necessary evil'. Excessive and continuous use of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers for decades have converted the agricultural soils into virtual chemical time bombs.

Phosphate rocks by their very geological and mineralogical nature contain a host of environmentally hazardous chemical elements such as Cd, Pb, Hg, U Cr and As among others. The superphosphates are particularly abundant in these hazardous elements and they contaminate the agricultural soils through the use of fertilizer. The leachability and dispersion of some of these toxic elements are most pronounced in some types of soils such as andisols. After the discovery of the dreaded disease 'Itai-Itai' cadmium has been listed as one of the most potentially dangerous elements found in phosphate fertilizers. Uranium, apart from its radiotoxicity, is chemotoxic and on account of these two properties, it is considered as a disease causing element. The geochemical pathways lead these toxic elements into food crops, soil, water, air and ultimately the human body tissues via the food chain. Several diseases are known to be caused by the excessive presence of the toxic elements and among them gastrointestinal, pulmonary and kidney ailments are most noteworthy.

Keywords: Geochemical pathways, heavy metals, mineral fertilizers, superphosphates.

INTRODUCTION

This review provides information on the abundance of toxic metals in phosphate rocks and phosphate fertilizers and their impact on soil pollution, accumulation in plants and effects on human health. Two elements, namely

cadmium (Cd) and uranium (U) are considered in detail due to their importance as potent toxic materials as well as the availability of much data.

Much of the world's phosphate fertilizers are produced from phosphate rocks which contain the mineral apatite $[Ca_5(PO_4)_3OH, F, Cl]$. The term phosphate rock⁵ however is rather vaguely defined and generally encompasses naturally occurring geological materials that contain one or more phosphate minerals suitable for commercial use. The term rock phosphate is also used mainly in the field of agriculture. Mineralogically, the phosphate rocks have different origins and chemical and physical properties. The principal phosphate minerals in them are the apatite (Ca phosphates). Chemically, a pure fluoroapatite would contain 42% P₂O₅, while francolite, another mineral found in phosphate rocks has 34% P₂O₅. The five main types of phosphate deposits mined are:

- i) marine deposits
- ii) igneous deposits
- iii) metamorphic deposits
- iv) biogenic deposits
- v) secondary deposits formed by weathering

It has been estimated that 75% of the world's phosphate resources are obtained from sedimentary, marine rock deposits while 15-20% are obtained from igneous and weathered deposits. The biogenic resources account only for 1-2%. Fluoroapatite $[Ca_5(PO_4)_3F]$ is found mainly in igneous and metamorphic deposits and the hydroxyl-apatite $[Ca_5(PO_4)_3OH]$ is found in biogenic deposits such as bone and teeth in addition to igneous and metamorphic types. Francolite $[Ca_{10-x-y}Na_x(PO_4)_{6-z}(CO_3)_zF_{0.4}]$ is common in the marine phosphates and to a lesser extent in carbonatite, an igneous type of phosphate.

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Table 3: Concentrations of hazardous elements in phosphate rocks (mg/kg).^a

Element	Bu Cria	Morocco	Togo	Senegal	Jordan	Tunisia	Algeria	USA	Israel	Syria	Russia	Kola	Kovdor	South Africa
	Khouribga	El-Hassa	El-Hassa	Gaza	Djebel Onk	Nahal Zin	Kneifas	Florida	Nahal Zin	Kneifas	Kola	Kovdor	Phababorwa	
Cd	25-42	3-0-27	53-65	53-110	3-0-9.6	2-7-34.7	15-63	11-22.5	6-8-11.2	20-30	5-15	0.05-0.12	0.5-0.9	0.04-5.0
Hg	0.1	0.03-0.1	-	0.1-0.5	0.03	0.01-0.5	0.05-0.2	0.3-5.0	0.08	0.4-0.6	0.01-0.1	<0.01	0.1	0.15-0.2
As	3.9	6-13	-	1.0-3.6	5-7	2-6-27.5	1.5-31.9	10-22.6	8-9.0	3-10	15-30	0.2-1.0	2-4	3-15
Pb	1	1-1.3	-	4-5	3.4	1-16.2	4-11.4	6-20	18	2-7	2-10	0.6-2.0	2-14.3	2-19
Cr	130	300	30	6-200	60-100	72-100	81	200	91	50-70	-	2-13.0	1-69	7-10
Sb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70-690	70-690	-
Ba	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3-64.0	0.96-1.01	0.22-2.25
F	3.9-4.5	3.9-4.1	3.8	3-7-3.9	3-6-4	3-7-3.8	3-54-4.9	3-3-3.7	3.8	3-3-4.0	3-3-4.0	4-40	4-40	105-130
Cu	14	39-47	-	50-70	21	9-27	19-28	15-24	9.0	20-40	5-29	4-40	4-40	14-40
Ni	40	41	-	28-53	11	15-71	28	16-20	30	35	53-61	14-28	14-28	6-20
Zn	66-120	200-255	-	-	135-164	85-420	151-370	185	95	300-500	320-340	23-64	23-64	-
Co	-	-	-	1	6	9-26	17-20	17	-	-	8	5	5	-
Mn	200	-	200	20	11.6	30-77	35-37	14-35	290	5-10	6-7	300-1100	300-1100	200
Sr	-	150	30	120-800	-	1100-2500	1925	2022	-	2000-4000	1900	1600-2830	1600-2830	4650-5500
V	122	21	-	140	50-70	32-70	62	45	70	100-160	-	3-90	3-90	8-15

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Imported Comfrats.

1. China.
2. Belarus.
3. Jordan.
4. UK be kistam.

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A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	14-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	135.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$456,030.00
A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	14-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	103.60 Mts /	\$0.00	\$346,582.80
A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	14-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	702.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$237,135.60
Astar PLC	11-Feb-16 Triple Super Phosphate	1026.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$322,164.00
Astar PLC	22-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	972.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$284,796.00
Astar PLC	25-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1080.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$315,440.00
Astar PLC	25-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1080.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$315,440.00
Astar PLC	28-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	972.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$284,796.00
Astar PLC	25-Oct-16 Triple Super Phosphate	830.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$218,214.00
A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	16-Feb-15 Triple Super Phosphate	702.00 Mts /	\$0.00	\$219,726.00
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	16-Feb-15 Triple Super Phosphate	324.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$101,412.00
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	21-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	432.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$128,088.00
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	21-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1825.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$538,147.50
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	29-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	365.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$114,152.50
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	31-Mar-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1107.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$328,225.50
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	04-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1025.10 Mts	\$0.00	\$303,942.15
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	11-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1155.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$342,457.50
Hayleys Agro Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd.	08-Feb-15 Triple Super Phosphate	757.81 Mts	\$0.00	\$225,250.00
Hayleys Agro Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd.	08-Feb-15 Triple Super Phosphate	270.65 Mts	\$0.00	\$84,375.00
Hayleys Agro Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd.	25-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1080.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$315,440.00
Hayleys Agro Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd.	26-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	160.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$315,440.00
Hayleys Agro Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd.	06-May-15 Triple Super Phosphate	98.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$268,974.00
Shriak Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	19-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	571.51 Mts	\$0.00	\$184,610.65
Shriak Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	26-Apr-15 Triple Super Phosphate	460.70 Mts	\$0.00	\$148,806.10
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	12-Oct-15 Triple Super Phosphate	970.81 Mts	\$0.00	\$246,585.90
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	12-Oct-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1090.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$274,320.00
A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	03-Nov-15 Triple Super Phosphate	972.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$261,856.80
A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	11-Nov-15 Triple Super Phosphate	50.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$145,476.00
Astar PLC	22-Nov-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1100.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$297,000.00
A. Baur & Co (Pvt) Ltd	17-Nov-15 Triple Super Phosphate	702.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$199,118.80
Allied Commercial Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	21-Nov-15 Triple Super Phosphate	702.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$184,977.00
Astar PLC	23-Nov-15 Triple Super Phosphate	1100.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$297,000.00
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	15-Jun-16 Triple Super Phosphate	583.45 Mts	\$0.00	\$169,726.70
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	15-Jun-16 Triple Super Phosphate	702.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$260,772.00
Allied Commercial Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	05-Jul-16 Triple Super Phosphate	485.75 Mts	\$0.00	\$140,381.75
Sriak Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	08-Sep-16 Triple Super Phosphate	522.50 Mts	\$0.00	\$144,210.00
Sriak Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	15-Sep-16 Triple Super Phosphate	513.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$140,562.00
Afa Commercial Fertilizer (Pvt) Ltd	20-Sep-16 Triple Super Phosphate	243.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$66,339.00
CIC Agri Businesses (Pvt) Ltd	03-Oct-16 Triple Super Phosphate	810.00 Mts	\$0.00	\$205,740.00
Sriak Fertilizers (Pvt) Ltd	25-Nov-16 Triple Super Phosphate	522.50 Mts	\$0.00	\$11,860.00
NE Traders	19-Oct-16 Triple Super Phosphate	241.80 Mts	\$0.00	\$67,220.40

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Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in Sri Lanka - Current Research Evidence Justification: A Review

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Abstract

In this article, the current scientific evidence of Chronic Kidney disease with unknown aetiology (CKDu), were critically reviewed and harnessed with other relevant literature with a view to justify the possible causative reason(s) for this chronic health problem. To this end, authors first reviewed the literature on socio-economic, environmental, meteorological, health arid geo-environmental/chemical aspects in relation to the CKD of unknown aetiology in Sri Lanka and then studied the known aetiology of CKD (key medical facts) in detail highlighting a comprehensive list of causes. Based on the nature of economic development in the CKDu prevailing area, previous studies have suggested that the causative factor for CKDu is probably environmental and is related to the nature of anthropogenic activities. Therefore, authors investigated subject more into the chronic exposure to heavy metals associated with agricultural activities. Potential sources of heavy metals in the area are mentioned. The geochemical mobility and health effects of three selected elements namely arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) and Lead (Pb) are studied in detail. The current scientific observations reported on CKD were evaluated with established chemical, geochemical, and health risk of As, Cd and Pb. According to the review, it can be justified that CKDu of the North Central Province (NCP) in Sri Lanka is a disease caused by the chronic exposure and cumulative effects of elevated levels of heavy metals associated with agricultural activities.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD); heavy metals; groundwater; fertilizer; agricultural activities

Introduction

The outbreak and prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease with unknown aetiology (CKDu) among people living in some areas confined to North Central Province (NCP), namely Dehiwakandiya, Girandurukotte, Kabithigollawa, Medawachchiya, Medirigiriya, Nikawewa and Padaviya in Sri Lanka (Figure 01) was first recognized and announced in early 1990's according to the

Table 01: Content of trace elements (mg/kg) in different fertilizers collected from study regions (Chandrajith, 2009)

Collected location	Fertilizer type	Al	Cr	Ni	Cd	Pb	U
Anuradhapura	Urea	37	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	203	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	20.1
	TSP	9.949	52.9	35.2	3.6	50.7	107
Medawachchiya	Urea	32	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.0
	NPK	262	3.9	1.4	0.4	3.7	6.5
	TSP	9.405	43.6	27.1	4.0	79.2	75.9
Medirigiriya	Urea	25	210.3	1.4	0.4	3.7	28.3
	NPK	135	23.7	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	8.563	59.5	22.3	46.1	41.1	5.8
Girandurukotte	Urea	54	19.6	1.4	0.4	6.0	25.3
	NPK	143	22.8	1.4	0.4	3.8	6.1
	TSP	9.016	65.9	24.2	39.8	58.2	64.1
Girandurukotte	Urea	27	Nd	1.6	Nd	4.0	Nd
	NPK	77	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.6	119
	TSP	5.177	19.2	10.6	2.3	67.2	364
Kandy	Urea	52	21.0	1.4	0.4	3.9	24.4
	NPK	140	22.1	1.4	0.6	3.8	6.1
	TSP	10.113	62.1	27.3	4.3	80.2	166

Nd – not detected

Besides, the application of animal manures and composts to land also leads to accumulate heavy metals such as Cd, Pb, As, Cr, Cu, Zn, Hg, Ni, Mo, Se, Tl, Sb, and so forth, in the soil (Basta *et al.*, 2005). Certain animal wastes such as cattle, poultry and pig manures are commonly applied to top soil as soil conditioner either as solids or slurries (Sumner, 2000). Although those are seen as valuable fertilizers by farmers, those manures have the potential to cause metal contamination of the soil (Sumner, 2000; Chaney and Oliver, 1996). The livestock manures contain high concentrations of Cu, and Zn and repeat application can cause considerable increase of these metals in the soil and water.

Soils act as the major sink for heavy metals and unlike organic contaminants, most metals do not undergo microbial or chemical degradation, and they remain in soil for a long time (Kirpichtchikova *et al.*, 2006). They may undergo changes in their chemical forms (speciation) and bioavailability. Toxic metals in soil can inhibit the biodegradation of organic contaminants (Adriano , 2003; Maslin, and Maier, 2000). Also heavy metals may pose risks and hazards to humans and the ecosystem.

Geochemical Mobility and Health Effects of Arsenic(As), Cadmium (Cd), and Lead (Pb)

5.2.1 Arsenic (As)

As the number of body system affected with As, it is difficult to diagnose signs of chronic toxicity of arsenic. A range of non-specific symptoms are reported such as abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, weight loss and sore throat on the onset after chronic exposure to arsenic. In addition, symmetrical hyperkeratosis of palms and soles, as well as exfoliative dermatitis and melanosis are reported as major indicators of chronic arsenic exposure, which may take years to develop.

There is evidence that chronic arsenic ingestion may cause perivascular and neurological effects. Long-term ingestion of arsenic contaminated drinking water may effect to peripheral vascular diseases and to peripheral nervous system (IARC, 2004). Symptoms may include anaemia, leucopenia, paralysis, tingling of the skin of extremities, foot and wrist drop, tremors, severe pain and ataxia (IPCS, 1992). An increased incidence of cardiac arrhythmias, myocardial injury and cerebrovascular disease has been associated with chronic exposure to inorganic arsenic. There is evidence for increase in the incidence of diabetes mellitus and hepatic and renal injury as a result of chronic arsenic exposure (see Table 02). Non-specific gastrointestinal effects such as diarrhoea and vomiting have been seen under chronic effects (IARC, 2004; IPCS, 1992).

Table 02: Summary of key effects observed in humans after chronic arsenic exposure (Pritchard, 2007)

System or Organ	Effect
Respiratory Tract	Inflammation and tracheobronchitis
Dermal	Hyperkeratosis and changes to pigmentation (melanosis)
Vascular	Peripheral vascular disease ("Blackfoot disease"), myocardial injury
Haematological	Bone marrow depression (resulting in leucopenia and anaemia)
Neurological	Peripheral neuropathy, encephalopathy
Endocrine	Diabetes mellitus
Liver	Hepatomegaly, cirrhosis, altered haem metabolism
Kidneys	Proximal tubule degeneration, papillary and cortical nephrosis
Gastrointestinal	Diarrhea, vomiting

5.2.2 Cadmium (Cd)

As reported in toxicological facts, Cd is a chronic toxin. Chronic exposure to cadmium (Cd) leads to renal failure characterised by proteinuria due to renal tubular dysfunction as a result of Cd adversely affecting enzymes responsible for reabsorption of proteins in kidney tubules. This has been evidenced by an increase in urinary beta-2-microglobulin. Such proteinuria occur following

25-134 gm³ cadmium inhalation or ingestion for more than 10 years (IPCS, 1992). The inhalation of fumes and vapours causes kidney damage, bronchitis, gastric and intestinal disorders. Cadmium inhalation also causes cancer, disorder of heart, liver and brain, renal dysfunction, anaemia, hypertension and bone marrow disorder (Friberg *et al.*, 1974).

The cadmium accumulation in the kidney affects renal vitamin D metabolism, which subsequently disturbs calcium and phosphorous balance by the excretion of calcium and phosphorous into urine that may lead to osteomalacia, osteoporosis (Soderland *et al.*, 2010) and spontaneous fractures. This, as well as the increased excretion of calcium may result in bone disease (Chandrajith *et al.*, 2010).

The most spectacular disease of cadmium poisoning as result of dietary intake of cadmium by people in the Jintsu River Valley, Toyama, Japan, is known as itai itai disease. The symptoms are weak and brittle bones resulting painful bone disease (osteomalacia) combined with kidney malfunction. Cadmium poisoning was attributed to rice contaminated from Pb, Zn, and Cd due to mining activities. The major threat to human health is chronic accumulation of Cd in the kidneys leading to renal dysfunction.

5.2.3 Lead (Pb)

Lead is a chronic toxin and therefore, blood lead (PbB) concentration is taken as a measure of the chronic exposure to assess the health effects (Lead Toxicological Overview, 2012). Table 03 summarizes the effects of PbB at different levels.

In case of renal failure, it was reported that chronic exposure to lead can lead to nephrotoxicity characterised by renal effects, such as glomerular sclerosis, interstitial fibrosis and proximal tubular nephropathy (IPCS, 1992) which have been commonly observed among the patients with CKDu in Sri Lanka (Chandrajith *et al.*, 2010). The most critical effects of lead toxicity can be seen in children exposed during fetal and/or postnatal development (IPCS, 1992). Excessive exposure to Lead can cause serious damage to the gastrointestinal tract, brain, red blood cells, central nervous system, and kidneys (EFSA, 2010; Baldwin, and Marshall, 1999).

Unfortunately there is no scientific data available on PbB concentrations related CKDu in Sri Lanka except Pb high concentrations in fertilizers determined by Chandrajith *et al.*, 2009. Elevated Cadmium levels in irrigation and drinking water has been reported from the North Central Province (NCP) of Sri Lanka, where chronic renal failure among residents is common. This is a result of intensive use of cadmium contaminated fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals over a very long period of time. Cadmium is one of the most toxic heavy metals that could find its way into reservoir water and sediments. In

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ඡෛංඩු
වියෝගීය පුරුණ
ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ පුරුණ
The Island
චිත්‍රයර
නවම්ලිය
Friendship / e-pal of Marriage

වියෝගීය ව්‍යුහ

රජරට වකුගඩු රෝගය හා රටේ වගකීම

රජරට වෙළාගෙන ඇති වකුගඩු රෝගය ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අද පවතින ප්‍රධානතම මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය ගැටලුවලින් එකකි. ප්‍රමාණාත්මකව හා ගුණාත්මකව එය හා සම කළ හැකි අනෙක් එකම මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය ගැටලුව වන්නේ මුළු රට පුරාම අද නැවතන් තදින්ම ඉස්මතුවේ ඇති බෙංග වසංගතය පමණි. මේ සියල්ල හමුදේ සෞඛ්‍ය බලධාරීන් අසරණ නිරීක්ෂකයන් බවට පත්ව ඇති අතර, මේ ප්‍රශ්න කළට වේලාවට හදුනාගැනීමට හෝ ඊට එරෙහි නිසි පියවර ගැනීමට හෝ ඔවුන් කනාගාවුදායක ලෙස අපාහොසත් වී ඇත. එක අතකින් මිට හේතු මොනවාදීය ප්‍රට හදුනාගත හැක. මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය යන විෂය පරිය කෙරෙහි සෞඛ්‍යන්තික හෝ මතවාදී හෝ එලෙමුමක් නැති වට්පිටාවක හා අද මේ මතුවේ ඇති මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය ගැටලු අනෙකක් නොව දශක ගණනාවක් පුරාවට කෙරි යන අසාරථක (රීනියා) සංවර්ධන වැඩපිළිවෙළක පාරිසරික විනාශයක සෞඛ්‍ය ප්‍රකාශනයන් පමණක් යැයි හදුනාගැනීමට නොහැකි වට්පිටාවක මෙවන් ව්‍යාසනයන්ගෙන් රට දිගින් දිගටම බැඳ කනු නොඅනුමානය.

දැන් දැන් මේ මහජන සෞඛ්‍ය ව්‍යාසනයන් පාරිසරික ගැටලු ලෙස හදුනාගැනීමට සෞඛ්‍ය බලධාරීන් උත්සාහ දරනු අප හට විටින් විට හදුනාගත හැක. ඒ බව ජනමාධ්‍යයන් අප අසා දැන ගනිමු. ඒන් ඔවුන්ගේ ඒ තුළු ප්‍රකාශනයන් පමණක් මේ ප්‍රශ්නවලින් ගොඩිමට ප්‍රමාණවත් නොවේ. ඒ සඳහා ප්‍රායෝගික මෙන්ම මතවාදී වැඩපිළිවෙළක් ද එකසේ අවශ්‍ය වේ. ඒ තුළ පාරිසරික විනාශය තුළු මානුෂික ත්‍රියාකාරකම මත පමණක් පිහිටුවා නොව (උදාහරණයක් ලෙස බෙංග මර්දනය සඳහා ගෙන ආ මදුරුවන් බෝවීම වැළකීමේ පනත කදිම නිදුසුනාකි), පොදු සංවර්ධන සංදර්භය තුළ තේරුම ගැනීමට උත්සුක විය යුතුය.

අප ප්‍රධාන මාත්‍රකාව වන රජරට වකුගඩු රෝගය වෙත අඩු දැන් යොමුවෙමු. මේ වන විට මෙම වකුගඩු රෝග වැළඳුනු දස දහසක් පමණ පිරිමින්, කාන්තාවන් හා දරුවන් හා රෝගයෙන් මියගිය දහසක් පමණ දෙනා හදුනාගෙන ඇත. මේ ගණන් හිලවි ද තැනා තැනා එක්රොක්වූ නොරතුරු උප්පා ගැනීමෙන් කෙරුණු ගණනය කිරීම පමණි. එසේම ඉලක්කම හරඹයේ යෙදෙන අප සිහි තබාගත යුතු අනෙක් කරුණ වනුයේ මෙය දැනාට සෞඛ්‍යගෙන ඇති ගණන පමණක් බවත්, නියම අගය මිට වඩා කීප ගණයක් වැඩි විය හැකි බවත්ය. එසේම මෙම රෝගයට ගොදුරුවන සියලු දෙනාම පාහේ වසර කිහිපයකින් අනිවාර්යයන් මරණයට පත්වන්නේ මෙම රෝගය සඳහා නිසි ප්‍රතිකර්මයක් නැති නිසාය. රුධිර කාන්දුකරණ (Dialysis) මගින් සිදු කරනුයේ ඒ මොහොත්ව ඇති අපහසුතාව මගහැරීම පමණක් වන අතර, මෙමගින් සිදුවන්නේ මරණය සිදුවීම ප්‍රමාද කිරීමක් පමණි.

රජරට වකුගඩු රෝගය පිළිබඳ කතා කිරීමේදී 2000 දශකයේ මුල් වකවානුවේ සිට අනුරාධපුර දිස්ත්‍රික්කයේ ගම දානවි සිසාරා ඇවිදිමින් රෝගීන් හදුනා ගැනීමටත්, ඔවුන්ට ප්‍රතිකාර කිරීමටත් විශාල සේවාවක් කළ වෙදා තිලක් අබේසේකර මහතාගේ සේවය විශේෂයන් ඇගයීමට ලක්විය යුත්තකි. ඔහු කළ වැඩකොටස නිසා අද වන විට මේ පුදේශවල ජනතාව රෝගය ගැන භාජින් දැනුවත්ව සිටි.

2000 දශකයේ මුල් වකවානුවේ සිට ක්‍රමයෙන් කරලියට ආ "රජරට වකුගඩු රෝගය" වැළඳුණු රෝගීන් මේ වන විට පද්ධිය, ශ්‍රීපුර, මැදව්විවිය, කැබිතිගොල්ලැව, මහවිල්විය, තන්ත්‍රිමලේ, එජ්පාවල, මැදිරිගිරිය, වැලිකන්ද, අරලගන්විල, වැලියිය, ගිරාදුරුකොට්ටේ වැනි අනුරාධපුර, පෙළාන්තරු දිස්ත්‍රික්ක පමණක් නොව අම්පාර, ත්‍රිකුණාමලය, ව්‍යුනියාව හා මුලතිව යන දිස්ත්‍රික්කයන්ට ද පවා අයන් පුදේශවලින් ද හදුනාගෙන ඇත. මෙම නගර හා ගම ලැයිස්තුව වකුගඩු රෝගීන් බහුවල හදුනාගත් පුදේශ කිහිපයක ලැයිස්තුවක් පමණක් වන අතර, ඉන් එය එම පුදේශවලට පමණක් සිමා මුවක් බව වටහාගත යුතු නැත. (මැතකදී

හසලක ප්‍රදේශය ආශ්‍රිතව ද මෙම වකුගත් රෝගයට හාජන වූ රෝගීන් ගණනාගත් හඳුනාගත් බවට දැනගන්නට ලැබේ.) මෙම නගර හා ගම් ලැයිස්තුව සැලකීමේදී ප්‍රත්‍යාපක කරගත යුතු අනෙක් ප්‍රධානතම කරුණ වනුයේ ප්‍රාථමික ලෙස සිදුවී ඇති රෝගයේ ව්‍යාප්තියයි. එය දෙස සැලකිල්ලෙන් බැඳීමේදී පෙනී යන අනෙක් වැළැගත් කරුණ වනුයේ කඩිනම් මහවැලි ව්‍යාපෘතිය හා මෙම රෝගය අතර ඇති කිවිවූ සම්පාතභාවයයි. මේ හඳුනාගත් ප්‍රදේශ සියල්ලම පාහේ කඩිනම් මහවැලි ව්‍යාපෘතියට නතුවූ ප්‍රදේශ වේ.

කඩිනම් මහවැලි ව්‍යාපෘතය අප රට සිදු කළ විශාලතම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය බව ඕනෑම කෙනකු අව්‍යාදයෙන් පිළිගත්නා කරුණකි. මහවැලි අධිකාරියට අනුව 1970 සිට 2007 දක්වා මහවැලි සංවර්ධනය සඳහා වැය කර ඇති මුදල රුපියල් බිලියන 92 ක්. මුදලී වසර 30 ට සැලපුම් කර තිබූ මෙම සංවර්ධන ව්‍යාපෘතිය 1977 රජය පත්වීමෙන් පසු වසර 5 න් නිම කිරීමට තීරණය විය. මේ යටතේ කොත්මලේ, වික්වෝරියා, රන්දෙණිගල හා මාදුරුගිය යන ප්‍රධාන ජලාශ භතරක් ඉදිවුණු අතර කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය සඳහා වාර් ජලය සැපයීමත්, ජල විදුලි උත්පාදනයන් ව්‍යාපෘතියේ ප්‍රධානතම අභිජායන් දෙකක් විය. හෙක්වාර 160,000 ක භුමි ප්‍රමාණයක් මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය යටතේ අප්‍රතින්වූ විගා කළ ගැකි විය.

පාඨ බාධනයේ ප්‍රතිඵලයක් ලෙස අධික ලෙස රෝගීන් මෙම තැන්පත්වීම නිසා මහවැලි ජලාගවල අපේක්ෂිත ධාරිතාව දැන් වන විට අධික ලෙස අඩුවී ඇත. මෙය 40-60% ත් අතර ප්‍රමාණයකි. එසේම ජලවිදුලි උත්පාදන ගැකියාව ද අධික ලෙස අඩුවී ඇත. මේ කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගැනීමේදී මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය වෙනුවෙන් වැය කළ සුවිශාල මුදල් සම්භාරය හා සැසදීමේදී මෙම ව්‍යාපෘතිය අපේක්ෂිත ආර්ථික ප්‍රතිලාභ ලබාදුන්නා දැයි යන සැකය තදින්ම මතුවේ.

එම් කෙසේ වෙතත් අපගේ ප්‍රධාන තේමාව වන වකුගත් රෝගය හා සම්බන්ධව කඩිනම් මහවැලි ව්‍යාපෘතයේ ආදිනව ප්‍රකාශිත වන්නේ කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය වෙනුවෙන් කෙරෙන පාරිසරික විනාශයන් සමගයි. මෙය ප්‍රධාන දෙයාකාර්යකින් සිදුවිණි. පළමුවැන්න නම් විරාත් කාලයක් රජරට ආශ්‍රිතව පැවති "වැව-ගම්මානය-කුමුරුයාය හා වෙනත් ගොඩ ඉඩම්- වන ලැහැල" නම් එම් සුවිශේෂ පරිසර පද්ධතිය කඩිනම් මහවැලියේ බුල්බුසර හා බැකෝ යන්ත්‍රවිනි වැනසි යැමයි.

දෙවැන්න නම් එමගින් සිදු කළ "ඇල්" මගින් "වැව" විස්තාපනය කිරීමේ ත්‍රියාවලියයි. පාර්මිපරික වාර් කර්මාන්තයේ "වැව" සුවිශේෂ පාරිසරික පද්ධතියක් විය. එය ඇත්ත්වගයෙන්ම එකිනෙකට සම්බන්ධතාවකින් යුතු වූ වැව පද්ධතියක් වූ අතර "ලල්ලංගාව" හෝ "ආගාර පාර" (Cascade) ලෙස එය ලුදන්වනු ලැබේය. වාර් කටයුතු සහ පරිහෝජන කටයුතු සඳහා පමණක් නොව සතුන්ගේ අවශ්‍යතාවන් හා පාරිසරික සම්බුද්ධිතාව රැකිම අතින් ද මෙම වැව පද්ධතිය සුවිශේෂ මෙහෙරක් සිදු කරන ලදී. (මේ පිළිබඳ මනා විස්තරයක් උදුල බණ්ඩාර අඩුසඳහාම් රවිත් "වැව" පොත මගින් සැපයේ). එසේම තුළ ප්‍රධාන ජල මට්ටම රැකිම ද මෙම වැව පද්ධතිය මගින් සිදුවිය. වැඩකට නැති වැව යන මතයේ පිහිටා කඩිනම් මහවැලි ව්‍යාපෘතය භරහා එල්ලංගාවන් විශාල ගණනක් විනාශ කරන ලද අතර, මහවැලි H කළාපයේ පමණක් වැව 200 කට වැඩි ගණනක් විනාශ කර ඇත. මෙමගින් මෙම ප්‍රදේශවල සාම්ප්‍රදායික ජල කළමනාකරණයට මෙන්ම තුළ ප්‍රධාන ජල මට්ටමට ද සිදුවූ හානිය අතිමහත් විය.

අමරිකාවේ "වෙනසි නිමන් මොඩලය" (Tennessee valley Model) අනුගමනය කෙරෙමින් විශාල පාරිසරික හානියක් සමග ත්‍රියාත්මක වූ මෙම "සංවර්ධන" ත්‍රියාවලිය මගින් උත්සුක වුණේ සම්ප්‍රදායිකව කෙරුණු ප්‍රාදේශීය (regional) ජලය යෝජිකර ගැනීමේ ත්‍රියාවලිය වෙනුවට ආනයනික (Imported) ජලය රජරටට ගෙනමේ ක්‍රමවේදයකටය. සැතපුම් සිය ගණනක් දුරබැජුර සිට මහවැලි ජලය රජරටට ගෙනඟන ලදී. මෙම ජලය ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේදී "ඇල්" ප්‍රධාන මාධ්‍යය විය. එයද පුරාතනව හාවිත කළ වකුනාර ගමන් මාර්ගයක, සෙමින් ප්‍රවාහනය කිරීමේ ක්‍රමය (යෝජි ඇල් මිට කිදිම නිදුෂ්‍යනකි) වෙනුවට කෙටි කාලයකදී, වැඩි දුරක් ගෙන යැමි අධිවේශී ක්‍රමවේදයක් ඔස්සේසේය. පුරාතනයේදී හාවිත කළ යම් දුරක් ජලයේ ව්‍යාපෘතය මාර්ගයක් ඔස්සේ සෙමින් ගෙනයැමි ත්‍රියාවලිය තුළ ජලයේ තිබූ බැඳී, බනිජ දුවා යනාදිය පත්‍රලේ තැන්පත්වීම හෝ ඉවුරේ තිබූ තිලු, කුමුද, කෙකටය වැනි ජලජ ගාක මගින් අවශේෂණ කිරීම සිදුවිය. නුතන වාර් ක්‍රමවේද මගින් ජලය අධිවේදයෙන් ගෙනයැම තවත්

පහසු කිරීමටත්, ඉවුරු මගින් සිදුවන ජල කාන්දුව අවම කිරීමට කෙරුණු ඉවුරු කොන්ත්‍රේව කිරීම මගිනුත් ජලයට මුසුඩු බැර ලෝහ, බනිජ ද්‍රව්‍ය හා වෙනත් විෂධායක ද්‍රව්‍ය අධිවේගයෙන් ඉහළ සිට පහළට ගලාජ්‍යම සිදුවිය.

එසේම එවකට ප්‍රවිත් "හරිත විෂ්ලවය" ලෙස හැඳින්වූ, අධික ලෙස රසායනික පොහොර හා වෙනත් යෙදවුම් යෙදු, ලෙඩ රෝග හා කෘමි උච්චරුවලට මුහුණදීමට අඩු හැකියාවක් ඇති "වැඩි එලඳයි ප්‍රජේද" වගාව තුළින් වැඩි වැඩියෙන් රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය කෙත්වතු වලටත්, පරිසරයටත්, එමගින් ජලයටත් එක්වන්නට විය. රජරට ප්‍රදේශය ආශ්‍රිතව මෙම සංසිද්ධිය දෙවැදුරුම් විය. ප්‍රාදේශීය වශයෙන් ගොවිතැන් සිදුවූ වෙනස්කම් නිසා පරිසරයට එකතුවූ රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය ප්‍රමාණය එක් පසස්කින් වැඩිවිය. අනෙක් පසින් සැතපුම් සිය ගණනක් දුර ගෙවා එන මහවැලි ජලය ද එ සමග තවත් රසායනිකයන් හා බැර ලෝහ ප්‍රමාණයක් ද ගෙන එන ලදී.

මහවැලි පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශය වනාහි වර්ග කි. මි. 10,000 ට වැඩි ප්‍රදේශයකි. එනම් ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ මූල්‍යම් ප්‍රමාණයෙන් 1/6 පමණ වපසරියකි. මෙය මධ්‍යම කළුකරයේ සිට පහළට විහිදෙන්නාකි. විශේෂයෙන් මධ්‍ය කළුකරයේ සිදුවන වන විනාශයන් හා තේ, අර්තාපල් හා වෙනත් එලවු බෝග වගාවනට වන නැකුරුව සමග කාෂි රසායනික ද්‍රව්‍ය අධික ලෙස යොදාවන තත්ත්වයනට පත්වේ. වන විනාශයට සමාන්ත්ව සිදුවන පස සේදාපාලුව සමග මෙ රසායනික වස විස අවසානයේදී මහවැලි ජලය හා මුසුවේ.

මෙම රසායනික යෙදවුම් අතුරින් ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට (TSP) සුවිශේෂ වේ. මෙය කැඩිමියම යන බැර ලෝහයෙන් බහුලය. අද රජරට වෙළාගත් වකුගඩු රෝගයට බලපාන ප්‍රධාන සාධකය බවට පත්ව ඇත්තේ ද මෙම කැඩිමියමය. ජේරාදේනිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලයේ කාෂිකරුම විද්‍යාව පිළිබඳ මහාචාර්ය සරත් බණ්ඩාර මහතාගේ පර්යේෂණවලට අනුව කැඩිමියම මහවැලි ගහේ තලවකුලේ ප්‍රදේශයේ සිට වැලිමඩ දක්වා විවිධ ස්ථානවල ප්‍රධාන ගංගාවේ හා අතු ගංගාවන්ගෙන් ලබාගන්නා ලද ජල සාම්පූල සියල්ලකම අධික ප්‍රමාණවලින් හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. (දි අයිල්න්ඩ - 2009 අප්‍රේල් 25). එසේම වකුගඩු රෝගයට හාජන ප්‍ර රෝගීන් විශාල සංඛ්‍යාවක් සිටින ප්‍රදේශ ගණනාවක් ද වැවැනි ජලය පර්යේෂණයට හාජන කළ මහාචාර්ය බණ්ඩාර මහතා විශාල ලෙස කැඩිමියම ජලයට එක්වී ඇති සැටි ඕජ්පූ කර ඇත.

කඩිනම් මහවැලි ව්‍යාපාරයේ ආගමනයෙන් සිදුවන පරිසර විනාශයන්, ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර පොස්පේට හරහා එකතුවන අධි කැඩිමියම ප්‍රමාණයන් රජරට වකුගඩු රෝගයට සංස්කුත බලපෑ මුලික සාධක දෙක බව සඳහන් කිරීමට අපහට යොමුවිය හැකි අනෙක් ප්‍රධානතම කරුණ වනුයේ "කාලය" හා එහි ඇති සම්බන්ධතාව. වකුගඩු රෝගය කාලාන්තරයක් තිස්සේ දිගටම සිදුවන තත්ත්වයක් නිසා ඇති වන්නාකි. මේ අනින් බලනාවිට මේ සංසිද්ධින් නොනැවති දිගටම දෙක දෙකකට වැඩි කාලයක් රජරට ජනතාව අතර ක්‍රියාත්මකවීමෙන් 2000 දෙකකදී මුල් හාගය වන විට එහි අනිසි ප්‍රතිඵල දෙපාර්තමේන්තු ඉතා විද්‍යාත්මක නිරික්ෂණයකි.

දැන් මේ කරුණු සියල්ල පැහැදිලිව අප ඉදිරිපිට නිරාවරණය වී ඇති අතර, රටක් වශයෙන් අප කළ යුත්තේ කුමක්ද යනු අප ඇසිය යුතු ප්‍රශ්නයයි. අපට පැහැදිලි මේ කරුණු සැලකිල්ලට ගෙන "කඩිනම්" වැඩිපිළිවෙළකට යැමේ අවශ්‍යතාව තදින්ම අප වෙත ඇත. එය කළ යුතුව ඇත්තේ තවත් ඒවින ගණනාවක් අවදානමකට ලක්වීම වැළැකීම පිළිසෙය. සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය තම වගකීම පැහැරහැර ඇත්තේ මේ තත්ත්ව යටතේය. 2008 මැයි මස ලෝක සෞඛ්‍ය සංවිධානය විද්‍වතුන් කණ්ඩායමක් ගෙන්වා ගන්නා සෞඛ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය රෝගය ගැන කරුණු සේවීමේ තවත් පර්යේෂණයකට යොමුවේ. රෝගය පිළිබඳ තවදුරටත් කරුණු සේවීය යුතු යැයි සිතනවා නම් ද්විනියකව වඩා විභාත් පර්යේෂණවලට යොමු වනවාට කම් නැතු. එහෙත් එය කඩිනම් උත්තර සැපයිය යුතු ප්‍රශ්නය මගහැමිමට හෝ එය කළදැම්මට කිසිදු හේතුවක් නොවිය යුතුය.

මේ සමස්ත ප්‍රශ්නයට පිළිනුරු වූ ප්‍රදේශවල ජනතාවට පිරිසිදු පානීය ජලය සැපයීම. (මෙම

ප්‍රදේශවල ජල සම්පාදන මණ්ඩලය හරහා ජලය ලැබෙන ග්‍රාහකයන් අතර මෙම රෝගයට ගොදුරුවීමේ ප්‍රවණතාව ඉතා අල්ප බව දැනටමත් හඳුනාගෙන ඇත. එයට ප්‍රධානතම හේතුව ලෙස සලකන්නේ ජල මූලාශ්‍ර එකම වුවද, ජල පවිත්‍රකරණ ක්‍රියාවලිය හරහා කැඩිමියම් වැනි විෂකාරක ද්‍රව්‍ය පානීය ජලයෙන් ඉවත් කිරීමයි)

2. අයි කැඩිමියම් සංවිත ආනයනික ත්‍රිත්ව සුපර් පොස්පේට් පොහොර භාවිතය වහාම නැවතීම. (පොස්පේට් පොහොර සඳහා ආදේශකයක් ලෙස එප්පාවල පොස්පේට් මූලාශ්‍රය භාවිත කළ හැක. එය කැඩිමියම් සංවිතයෙන් ඉතා අඩුය.)

3. මහවැලි ජල පෝෂක ප්‍රදේශ ආලුත්ව කෙරෙන වන විනාශ හා රසායනික යෙදුවුම් භාවිත කෙරෙන වගාවන් තහනම් කිරීම. මෙමගින් අසීමිත පරිසර භානියක් සහ මහවැලි ජලයට විෂ මුළුවීම දිගටම සිදුවනු ඇත. (අනාගතයේදී සිදුකිරීමට බලාපොරොත්තු වන උමා ඔය, මොරගහකන්ද වැනි ව්‍යාපෘති හරහා ද මෙම තත්ත්වය වඩාත් උත්සන්න කෙරෙනු ඇත. - "දි අසිලන්සි" 2008 මැයි 09)

4. රජරට වැව පවිත්‍රකරණ ක්‍රියාවලියක් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම.

මෙම සිව්වැදුරුම ක්‍රියාවලියට තවත් එක් යෝජනාවක් එකතු කිරීමට මම කැමැත්තෙමි.

එනම්, පිඩාවට පත්වූ පවුල් සඳහා නිසි "වන්දියක්" ලබාදීමය. එම "වන්දිය" ඔවුනට පිරිසිදු පානීය ජලය ලබාදීම නම්, එයද ඉතා ප්‍රමාණාත්මක එකක් වනු ඇතැයි මාගේ හැඳිමය.

වෙබ් ප්‍රසන්න කුරේ

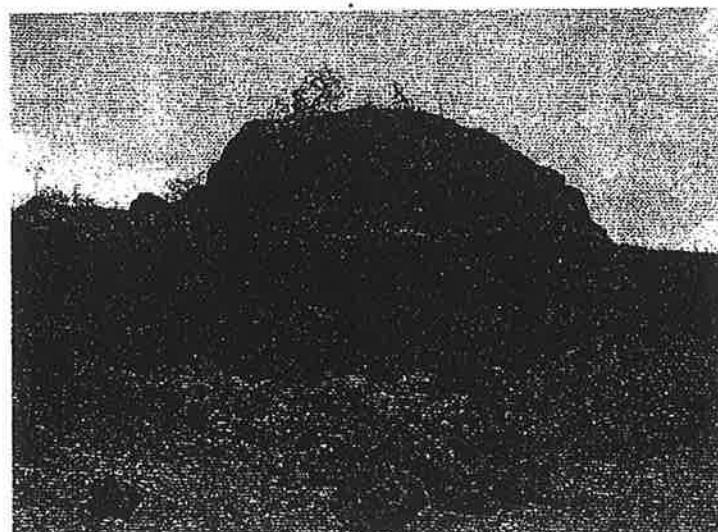
Powered By - 



සීමාක්‍රිත උපම්‍ර දුව්‍ය ප්‍රවාහන මධ්‍යම
අංක 223, විශ්වාස්ථාන පාර, ටොලො 13, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

Lanka Phosphate Limited

Project Proposal For Manufacture of Single Super Phosphate



Lanka Phosphate
Limited
(State Company)
City Office
73/1/1
New Kelani Bridge
Road
Colombo 14

H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER

17 NOV 1988
13/11/88

H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER
LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)
EPPAWALA

7. SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 TANGIBLE BENEFITS TO THE COUNTRY

There are substantial direct benefits for the country in general and for the area in particular along with the establishment of Single Super Phosphate manufacturing plant and dedicated Sulphuric acid manufacturing plant. The direct benefits can be summarized as follows:

- i. Saving of substantial amount of annual foreign exchange to the range of SLR. 15,000 to 20,000 million.
- ii. Substantial amount of direct employment generation of nearly 300 persons in the initial phase and more in the latter phase. Social upliftment of the people, especially those who are living in the economically under-privileged areas in the North - Central province.
- iii. Providing a low cost fertilizer.
- iv. Achieving self-sufficiency in phosphate fertilizer
- v. Saving of valuable foreign exchange for the import of medicine and medical laboratory equipment for the patients suffering from kidney related deceases due to consumption of Cd contained food and water drained from the imported phosphate fertilizers which are known to be constituting heavy metals Ensuring the good health of the people from the diseases such as kidney failures and saving of money spent on healthcare. Eppawala deposit is classified as one of the ten lowest Cadmium containing deposits out of 414 phosphate deposits of the world.
- vi. Burden on the government in paying subsidy for SSP will be much less than with that of TSP.
- vii. Any excess of sulphuric acid can be utilized for country's other industrial requirements whereas saving of valuable foreign exchange for the import of the same.
- viii. Country will mark a new benchmark on industrial sector.

**PRELIMINARY PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
THE MANUFACTURE OF
SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE (SSP) FERTILIZER
USING LOCAL PHOSPHATE ROCK**



LANKA PHOSPHATE LTD
73 1/1, New Kelani Bridge Road,
Colombo 14.
Tel.: 2459906/7 Fax: 2459908
Web site: www.lpl.lk

JANUARY – 2006

W.R.U.D. Bandara
H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER
LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)
EPPAWALA

9. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As was highlighted earlier, locally exploited ore from the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit is currently applied as a direct fertilizer in ground form to perennial crops such as tea, rubber and coconut and caters to the total "P-nutrient requirement. This constitutes about 50% of the local phosphate fertilizer market. The rest of the requirement is mainly for vegetables in more soluble forms. Paddy/vegetable sector "P"- nutrient requirement is catered to by imported Triple Super Phosphate with a total annual tonnage of nearly 50,000 mt draining the country of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 1000 – 1200 million per annum.

Lanka Phosphate Ltd a state company responsible for the exploitation of the Eppawala Deposit considers its mission the fulfillment of total "p" - nutrient requirement of country's agriculture with a saving of foreign exchange. Other direct benefit to the country is the creation of employment, a vital need in the current context.

For the annual production of 60,000 mt. per annum of SSP in the initial phase, company plans to:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| i). Increase rock phosphate production by 50% | - 40,000 mt per annum |
| ii). Setting up of a Single Super Phosphate Plant of capacity | - 60,000 mt per annum |
| iii). Setting up of a Sulphuric Acid Plant of capacity | - 100 mt per day |

9.1 Direct benefits

can be summarized as:

- i). Saving of annual foreign exchange to the tune of SLR. 1000-1200 million.
- ii). Employment generation of nearly 120 persons in the initial phase.
- iii). Social upliftment of the people, especially those who are living in the economically under-privileged areas in the North-Central province.
- iv). Providing a low cost fertilizer.
- v). Burden on the government in paying subsidy for ESSP will be much less than with that of TSP.
- vi). Any excess of sulphuric acid can be utilized for country's other industrial requirements.

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- iv). Providing a low cost fertilizer.
- v). Burden on the government in paying subsidy for ESSP will be much less than with that of TSP.
- vi). Any excess of sulphuric acid can be utilized for country's other industrial requirements.

- vii). Large saving to the government in subsidy extended to currently imported TSP with the substitution of the same with SSP manufactured out of ERP (Ref.: foot note).

Footnote:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Present annual consumption of TSP for paddy | = 35,000 mt |
| 2. Equivalent requirement of SSP to substitute TSP | = 70,000 mt. |
| 3. Present subsidy for TSP (35,000 mt @ 25,000/- per mt.) | = Rs. 875 millions |
| 4. Required subsidy for ESSP (70,000 mt. @ 5,200/- per mt.) | = Rs. 364 millions |
| 5. Therefore, saving of subsidy | = Rs. 511 millions |

9.2 Indirect benefits

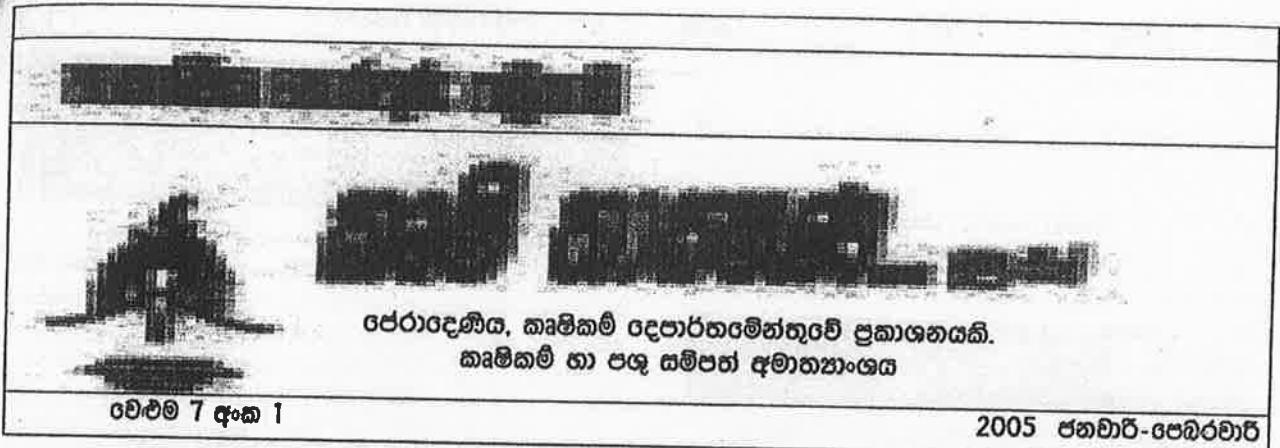
Extension of the magnitude of operations will have a healthy impact on the economy of the region, not only in terms of the increased work force, but also in the flow-on effects through the service, transport and retail sectors.

It can be anticipated that the skill levels required by potential employees at Eppawala by the proposed development of the phosphate deposit will also attract some high income earners, thus increasing liquidity and purchasing power of the people in the area generally.

Consonant with the economic impact of the project implementation, a flow-on effect occurs in local education. Not only may there be an increased localized demand for places in schools with migration of new workers, but also the heightened profile of the mining operation may lead to increased future demand for technical and scientific education on the part of students who wish to seek employment at the works.

9.3 Negative Local Impacts

Noticeable increase in the drunkenness, illicit liquor production and consumption, heavy indebtedness resulting in strains on family life are possibly the negative aspects of 30 years of the mining operation and are areas which should be given serious attention by the local authorities, law enforcement authorities, religious leaders and the Company Management in the future.



ଓয়ে বিত্তগোকি কী পর্যবেক্ষণ কু কান্দির্দিন আয়তন
বিসিন কী বিগুলি অন্তর্ভুক্ত কু কু কু কু কু কু কু কু কু

ගොයල් පැදු සිවුම් වී ගාකයේ වර්ධනයට වාසි රැක්ස් ලබාදෙන අමුත් ඒ සඳහා වැඩි ක්‍රේතිකරු ඇමයින් වැය වේ. වැඩි ක්‍රේතිකරු සූජිත් තා පාලිකරු මියා තිකා අප රැවී ගොවින්ගෙන් වැඩි දැනෙක් වී වැඩිරිලට යොමුව පැන.

මෙම අවබෝධ ව්‍යාපෘතිට සඳහා විෂ විසින්ටත්, පැල සිදුවීම්ටත් යන සෞඛ්‍ය කාස්ථ්‍රාපන තුළ දෙදෙකකිට වාසි රේඛාරුකු සුමායන් ලෙස මෙම නැව ප්‍රමාද හඳුන්වා දී ඇත. මෙකිදී තුළී සුවී සහිත ත්‍රෑලජ්‍රේස් තැව්යක, තුවී ගැලුව මධ්‍ය තායැද ඒ වන වී පැලුණකාට දින 12-15 කදී තැව්යන් පස් සුවීටියන් ඩොන් ගලුවාගත් ගොඹා පැල සෞඛ්‍යයට වෙශි කරනු ලැබේ. මෙහි විශ්‍යෙන්නය ව්‍යක්ත් අඩු මුළුයයින් හා පැනුවෙන් ව්‍යාව තැකැළුවයේ කාස්ථ්‍රාපනය කිහි ඇතිවීමයි. මෙය පැලුණෙන්ම දෙමුනුම් වී විශාලීදී විෂ සඳහා යන වියදම අඩු කිරීමට අඩු විෂ ප්‍රාථමිකය් හාවිතා කිරීම සඳහා හඳුන්වා දෙන ලද අතර පානුව මෙම සුමාය තුළුනුම් වී ප්‍රාග්ධන සඳහාද තාර්කිකව නැවිතා කිහි පැනී වෙති ගොඹා පැන

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕವಿ

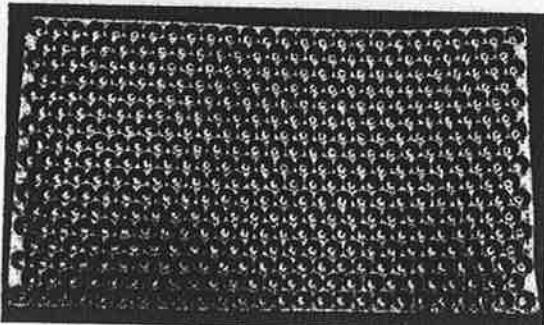
තවත් තැටිය ශේ. 59 x සේ. 34 x ශේ. 2 ප්‍රමාණය
ජලයේක් තැටියකි (රුපය 1). එක් තැටියක සූඩ් සූට් 425 ක්
ඇති. අන්තර්යක බිජ පැලු වැපිරිම සඳහා තැටි 313 ක් ප්‍රමාණය
වන අතර තැටි ගැබීම සඳහා වැඩි මිගි 100 ක ප්‍රමාණ ඇම්
ප්‍රමාණයක් ප්‍රමාණය වේ. එක් තැටියක් කන්න දිගිපායන් හා පිළි කළ
යැයි.

କବିତା ଦେଉଛି

ନାଲିଙ୍କ ରେଖାକାର ଆଶୀର୍ବଦ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହା

i. මධ්‍ය රුවාසු

විය) සරන සුඩුලේම කොටසක ගොඳීන් බෝ සකකා අගුල්
4 ක උස අඩි 2 1/2 ක් පළප පාර්ශ්ව තුනක් නැත්තා ගැඹායේ



ರೇಖೆ 1: ತವಿನು ತಡೆಯಿ

କୁଳା ତାରାରେ ରାତି ରାତିରେ ପାଦ୍ୟ 5-6 କୁଠ ଲେଠ ଆହଁତି କନନ୍ଦା
ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୁଷ୍ୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବୁ ଲାଗେଥି ମନ ଶକ୍ତିବନ୍ଦନାର ହୋଇଛି ଅବେଳା ଦେଖି
ଏବଂ ଫେରେ 2 ଚି ରାତି ପିଲାର୍ଦ୍ର ରାତିରେ କବିତା କା ଗ୍ରହିତାରେ ଲାଗିଥିଲା
ଏବଂ ଅପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରତ୍ନିତ ହୋଇଛି ଦୀର୍ଘ ବୁ ଲେଠ ରାତିରେ କବିତା କା ଲାଇନ୍ 3/4 ଚି
ପାଇବା ପିଲାର୍ଦ୍ର ଦେଖି ଦୁଇ ରାତିରେ ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଉପରେ କିମ୍ବାରେ
କୁଳା ରାତି ପାର୍ତ୍ତିବନ୍ଦନାର ଅର୍ଥିରେ କିମ୍ବା ଦୁଇରେ
ରାତିରେ ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଏବଂ କିମ୍ବାରେ କିମ୍ବାରେ କିମ୍ବାରେ
କୁଳା ରାତିରେ ଲାଗିଥିଲା ଏବଂ କିମ୍ବାରେ କିମ୍ବାରେ କିମ୍ବାରେ

ii. ගොඩ කුවානු

ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ପାଇଁ ଯଦୁଗାନ୍ତ ଏହି ପାଇଁ ମହାରାଜାଙ୍କ କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହି ବ୍ୟାକରଣ କାହାର ପାଇଁ ଏହି ପାଇଁ ଏହି କାହାର ପାଇଁ

ඩිජ්ටල පොදුසේරී හිඳිය ඇප රාව විනිහා සහිපතක් වුවත
සේ රැවේ හාඹිතා සරුන පොදුසේරී පොභාර වලින් විගාල ප්‍රමාණයක
තවමත් පිටවින් අභ්‍යන්තරය කරයි. වෙළ හිඳියන් නිපදවාන් පෙන්ස
පොදුසේරී එකි දුර්වල ජල ලුව්‍යනාව තේශ්‍යවෙන් ප්‍රධාන වශයෙන්ම
තේ සහ වෙනත් බිඩු විරිෂික බෝග සඳහා පළමුක් හාවිනා වේ
විඩු හා අනිල්‍යක ආභාර බෝග වැනි හොටිකාලින ගොග වූ පොදුපරස්
පෙළික අවශ්‍යතාව යුතුවාලීම සඳහා සම්පූර්ණයෙන් ගාවිනා වූ මූල්‍ය
අභ්‍යන්තරය බැඳ ස්ථිරව යුතුව පොදුසේරී වේ. එකිවිත් එංජිනියුල
පොදුසේරී හිඳියන් වැඩි දැයැත්වයක් දේශ්‍යයේ ප්‍රසිඨ සර්ව්‍යතාව
මඩ්‍යුලීම අරුණුව සොරෙනා වේ. අනිල්‍යක බෝග සහ වූවාව වැඩි
සොරිකාලින බෝග සඳහා හාවිනා සඳහා යායි පොභාරයේ පොභාර
විශියක් නිෂ්පාදනය කිරීමට ලංකා පොදුසේරී ලුම්බඩ් (රුපස සඳහාලු)
විශින් අරමින කර ඇත. සින්ගල් දුටුව පොදුසේරී ලෙස නැග්වන
මෙම පොභාර වූ පොටයිම් පොදුසේරී (P_2O_5) 17.1% හා අඩු-ගැ
වේ. වී වායාව සඳහා වෙළ සින්ගල් දුටුව පොදුසේරී (ESP) හාවිතය
පිළිබඳව පරියෝගය සිදු කෙරුම්හේ පවතින අභාරල, සහිතයේ
දෙපාන්තිලේන්තුව හා පොදුසේරී සඳහා ප්‍රකාශනවාව සෙනු අන්තර්
වුදුම් 100 ක දිජ්ටලුන මිටිවින් පැවත්වීමේ සටුයුතු 2004 වසරදී
අරමින සරුන දැඟ.

සංග්‍රහ තොරතුරු

වැඩිදු තොරතුරු සඳහා විම්පන්‍යා : අධිකාරී විනාශක හා ප්‍රංශ විම්පන්‍යා මාලා 18 පාරියේ පෙන්වන්න 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

வாசிகள், ரயு செப்பி, ஓவிலி கூ வீரலாகி அமுகதங்கை அக்ட காசிக்கி ரூபார்தானின்றும் வநாச்சி கூ க்ரான் மதிச்சப்பான மீண்டும்

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

මුද්‍රිත දුවනය
කාර තොළතොතුත් සාපය පෙනුම හිරන්තා

අධිකාරී,
විභාගත්ති තා පුරුණු මධ්‍යස්ථානය,
යලුව. 18,
කැමිෂ්‍යම දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව,
පෙරාදෙනිය.

ପିଲେଟର୍ ମ ବି ପାଇଲିବ ଏକତରିବ ଏକିଲୀଙ୍କ ଧାରାର ଦେଖିଯ କା
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RESEARCH

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Phosphate fertilizer is a main source of arsenic in areas affected with chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka

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Abstract

Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown etiology (CKDu) has escalated into an epidemic in North Central Province (NCP) and adjacent farming areas in the dry zone of Sri Lanka. Studies have shown that this special type of CKD is a toxic nephropathy and arsenic may play a causative role along with a number of other heavy metals. We investigated the hypothesis that chemical fertilizers and pesticide could be a source of arsenic. 226 samples of Fertilizers and 273 samples of pesticides were collected and analyzed using atomic absorption spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for arsenic and other heavy metals in two university laboratories. Almost all the agrochemicals available to the farmers in the study area are contaminated with arsenic. The highest amount was in triple super phosphate (TSP) with a mean value of 31 mg/kg. Also TSP is a rich source of other nephrotoxic metals including Cr, Co, Ni, Pb and V. Annually more than 0.1 million tons of TSP is imported to Sri Lanka containing approximately 2100 kg of arsenic. The next highest concentration was seen in the rock phosphate obtained from an open pit mine in NCP (8.56 mg/kg). Organic fertilizer contained very low amounts of arsenic. Arsenic contamination in pesticides varied from 0.18 mg/kg to 2.53 mg/kg although arsenic containing pesticides are banned in Sri Lanka. Glyphosate the most widely used pesticide in Sri Lanka contains average of 1.9 mg/kg arsenic. Findings suggest that agrochemicals especially phosphate fertilizers are a major source of inorganic arsenic in CKDu endemic areas. Organic fertilizer available in Sri Lanka is comparatively very low in arsenic and hence the farmers in CKDu endemic areas in Sri Lanka should be encouraged to minimize the use of imported chemical fertilizer and use organic fertilizers instead.

Keywords: Arsenic; Pesticides; Fertilizer; Chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology; Sri Lanka

Background

During the last 2600 years, farmers inhabiting dry zone of Sri Lanka were cultivating rice using irrigated water and organic fertilizer. In the last two decades, escalating numbers of patients with a chronic kidney disease were reported from rural Sri Lanka especially from the North Central Province (NCP) (Jayasumana et al. 2013). Ministry of Health (MoH), Sri Lanka named it as the Chronic Kidney Disease of unknown etiology (CKDu) (Ministry of Health 2009). A WHO led study found the prevalence of CKDu among the 15–70 year olds to be at 15.1% in

Anuradhapura and 20.6% in the Polonnaruwa, the two districts of the NCP (Jayatilake et al. 2013).

Patients with CKDu do not have the commonly known risk factors for kidney disease such as diabetes and hypertension (Athuraliya et al. 2011). Histo-pathological findings in the kidneys of CKDu patients include tubular interstitial nephritis associated with mononuclear cell infiltration, glomerular sclerosis and tubular atrophy (Nanayakkara et al. 2012a). This picture of tubulo-interstitial disease with negative immunofluorescence for IgG, IgM, and complement are in favor of toxic nephropathy (Athuraliya et al. 2011). This disease is characterized clinically by tubular proteinuria; alpha-1 and beta-2 microglobulinuria (Nanayakkara et al. 2012b). The observed geographical distribution of the disease and associated socioeconomic

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characteristics are suggestive of an environmental and occupational etiology. Several studies have been conducted to determine the cause of CKDu, and five such studies had speculated about the causative role of agrochemicals (Peiris-John et al. 2006; Bandara et al. 2010; Wanigasuriya et al. 2011; Jayasumana et al. 2013; Jayatilake et al. 2013). Two of the current authors have formulated a detailed hypothesis that incriminates glyphosate, arsenic and heavy metal complexes as a causative factor for CKDu among paddy farmers in rural Sri Lanka (Jayasumana et al. 2013, 2014a, b). However the source of arsenic, mode of entry and role in the pathogenesis is not established yet.

Agrochemicals are chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Herbicides, insecticides and fungicides are the major categories of pesticides. Urea, phosphate and potash are the main groups of chemical fertilizers used in Sri Lanka (Ekanayake 2009). Chemical fertilizers contain trace amounts of heavy metals and metalloids (Chandrajith et al. 2009). Continuous application of contaminated fertilizers during the past fifty years (since green revolution) may have contributed to increase heavy metals and metalloids in the soil and groundwater aquifers (Weggeler et al. 2004). Sri Lanka is the leader in fertilizer usage in the South Asia (Sri Lanka 230.8, Pakistan 217.1, Bangladesh 184.4, India 178.9, Nepal 23.2, kg per hectare respectively of arable land in 2010) (World Bank 2010).

The newly improved varieties of rice cultivated by farmers requires a large amount of urea, triple super phosphate (TSP) and muriate of potash (MOP or potassium chloride), the three main fertilizer varieties subsidized by the government (Ekanayake 2009). WHO classifies pesticides with arsenic as highly hazardous (WHO 2004). Arsenic containing pesticides have been banned in Sri Lanka since 1995 (Fernando and De Silva 2006). Using arsenic to augment potency of agrochemicals is a potential way to increase sales.

The objective of the present study was to investigate levels of arsenic contamination in the fertilizer and pesticides used widely for rice cultivation, in four areas of NCP, Padaviya, Medawachchiya, Mahawilachchiya and Anuradhapura town (Figure 1).

Methods

Collection of agrochemicals

Samples were collected from four areas in the NCP, Padaviya, Medawachchiya, Mahawilachchiya and Anuradhapura. First three towns are situated in the endemic area and Anuradhapura is the capital of NCP.

Two sets of samples from each type of fertilizer were collected from farmers living close to the above-mentioned four areas. The fertilizer samples were collected from farmers into new polythene bags and sealed. These fertilizers are usually stored in woven polypropylene or polythene bags. (the weight of the fertilizer in a bag or

the volume of liquid in a container indicated within parentheses). Samples of urea (50 kg), TSP (50 kg), MOP (50 kg), Eppawala rock phosphate (50 kg), NPK mixture (5 or 10 kg), liquid fertilizer (4 L can), dolomite (50 kg), compost (5 kg), chicken manure (5 kg), cattle manure mix (5 kg), wood charcoal (5 kg), paddy husk charcoal (5 kg) and coir dust (5 kg) were collected from farmers. 238 fertilizer samples were collected. Twelve samples, four each of urea, MOP and TSP were sent to the Institute for Integrated Research in Materials, Environments and Society (IIRMES) laboratory, California State University, Long Beach (CSULB), USA for further analysis. All the others samples were analyzed using atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and stored at the department of chemistry, University of Kelaniya.

273 samples of pesticides representing 21 chemical groups (31 brands) were purchased in duplicate, in sealed containers, from vendors in Medawachchiya, Anuradhapura town, Padaviya and Mahawilachchiya. One set was analyzed using AAS and the other set was stored with evidence of proof of purchase at the department of chemistry, University of Kelaniya.

Treatment of samples

Each sample (0.1 g) was weighed into a 100 ml conical flask, and digested using US EPA method 3050B as described below (United States, Environmental Protection Agency 1996). Each sample was mixed thoroughly to achieve homogeneity and sieved using a USS #10 sieve. All equipment used for homogenization was cleaned thoroughly to minimize the potential cross-contamination. For each digestion procedure, a sample was weighed to the nearest 0.01 g and a 0.1 g sample (dry weight) was transferred to a digestion vessel. Concentrated HNO_3 (10 ml) was added into it. The sample was heated to $95 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and refluxed for 10 to 15 minutes without boiling. The sample was allowed to cool, and then 5 ml of Concentrated HNO_3 was added and refluxed for 30 minutes. If brown fumes were generated, indicating oxidation of the sample by HNO_3 , this step was repeated (addition of 5 ml of conc. HNO_3) over and over until no brown fumes were given off by the sample indicating the complete reaction with HNO_3 . The solution was allowed to evaporate to approximately 5 ml without boiling and heated at $95 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ for two hours. The sample was cooled to room temperature and 2 ml of water and 3 ml of 30% H_2O_2 were added. The vessel was covered with a watch glass (care was taken to ensure that losses did not occur due to excessively vigorous effervescence). The sample was heated until effervescence subsides and the vessel was cooled. The adding of 30% H_2O_2 in 1 ml aliquots with warming was continued until the effervescence was minimal. The reaction mixture was poured into a 100 ml volumetric flask and diluted to 100 ml. Each fertilizer was digested in duplicates. Spiked

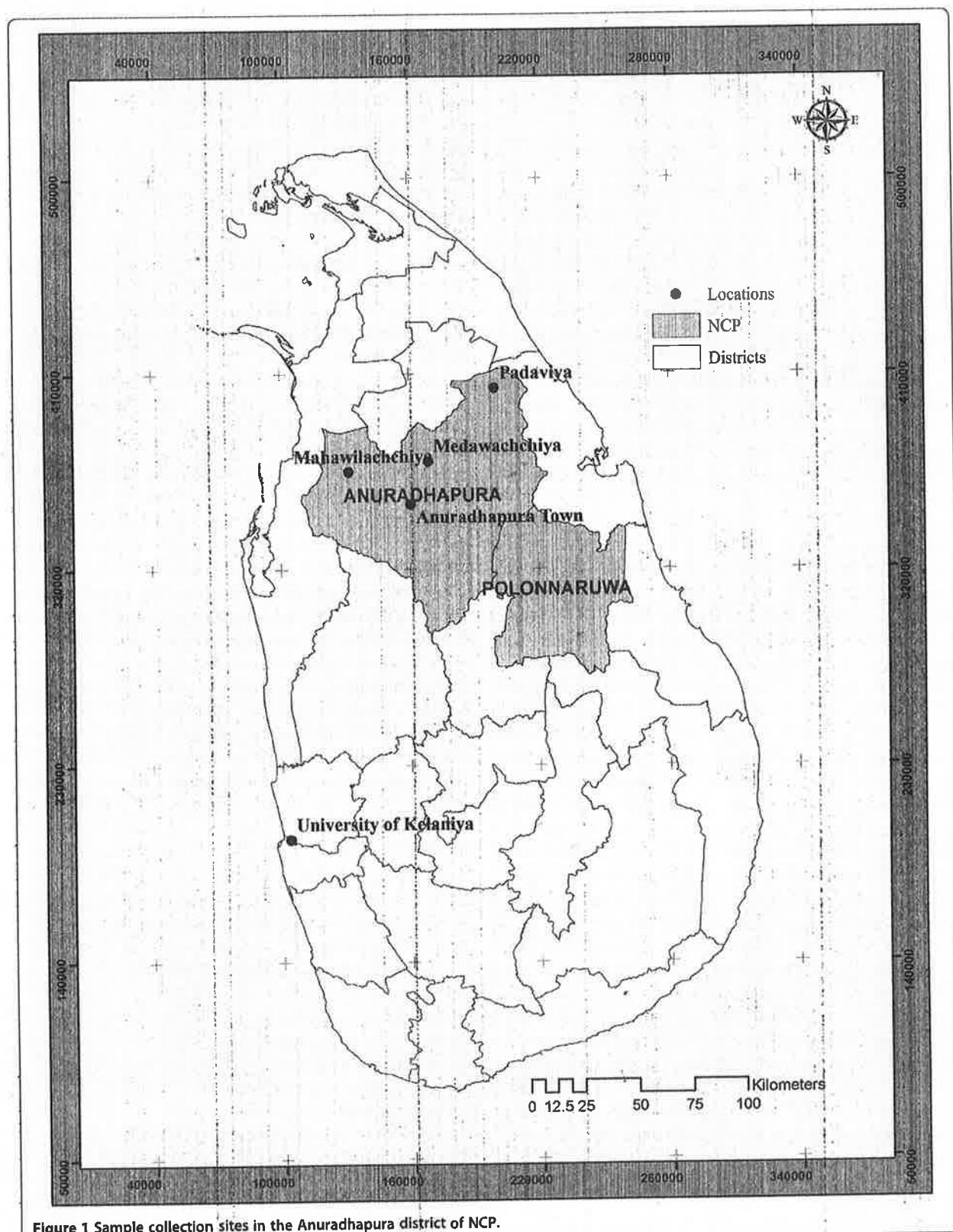


Figure 1 Sample collection sites in the Anuradhapura district of NCP.

samples ($10 \mu\text{g/L}$) in duplicates were also digested to confirm the methodology. The same procedure repeated without the fertilizer was considered as the control.

AAS (atomic absorption spectrometry) analysis

GBC 932 plus AAS (GBC scientific equipments, VIC, Australia) equipped with a hydride generation system (GBC 3000) and graphite furnace (GF 3000) with the deuterium background corrector was used to detect arsenic.

All chemicals used were of analytical grade, and the standard solution of arsenic was sourced from Reagecon, Ireland. Chemicals used were concentrated nitric acid (70% AR) (Techno Pharmachem Pvt. Ltd.), HCl (37% AR) (Sigma Aldrich Pvt. Ltd), and high purity hydrogen peroxide (35.5%) (Sigma Aldrich Pvt. Ltd). Laboratory glassware was kept overnight in 10% (v/v) nitric acid.

Standard solutions were prepared daily for analysis. The calibration curves were established with the standard solutions and the square of correlation coefficient (R^2) was in the range of 0.987 - 0.999 in most occasions while AAS was in use.

ICP-MS analysis

Major and trace elements were measured using an Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS; HP 4500, Agilent Technologies, Palo Alto, CA) equipped with a quadrupole analyzer and octopole collision/reaction cell that can be pressurized with either a hydrogen or helium reaction gas. Analysis was done in accordance with United States Environment Protection Agency standards No.6020 M. Samples were injected at the rate of 0.4 mL/min using a peristaltic pump. Carrier Argon gas at a rate of 1.2 L/min was inserted into a Peltier-cooled double-pass spray-chamber through a Babington-style nebulizer at 2°C. Auxiliary argon gas at the rate of 1.0 L/min and plasma argon at the rate of 12.0 L/min were added for a total of 14.2 L/min separated from nickel cones. The ICP-MS was tuned according to the manufacturer suggested standard settings by running solution of $10 \mu\text{g/L}$ of Li, Y, Ce, Tl, and Co (Agilent internal standard mix) for resolution and sensitivity. Optimizing plasma conditions to produce low oxide reduced interference levels and doubly charged ions (formation ratio of <1.0% at the plasma conditions of this.) and residual matrix interferences were removed using the collision/reaction processes in the octopole reaction system. Accuracy was measured using the spiked standard solutions. Ultrapure water (MilliQ 18.8 ohms) was used as blank (1 blank per each 10 sample batch).

Quality control

Precision (reproducibility) was ascertained using within-day replicate analysis of samples. The Relative Standard Deviation (% RSD = SD/\bar{x} of the replicate values $\times 100\%$;

\bar{x} is mean value) was calculated to give an indication of sample preparation and analytical precision. Replicates of samples provided an indication of within-day precision. The analytical detection limit was calculated as the concentration of the element which gave a detectable signal above the background noise at greater than the 99% confidence level, and the detection limit was calculated as the mean of blanks plus 3 times the standard deviation of the mean.

Results and discussion

NCP encompasses 16% (10472 km^2) of the landmass in Sri Lanka and is inhabited by 6.2% (1,259,421) of its population (Department of Census, Sri Lanka 2012). According to the Ministry of Health 73% (50382) of CKDu patients live in NCP (Ministry of Health 2014).

Results of 226 fertilizer samples analyzed at Kelaniya University using AAS are shown in Table 1. Arsenic content of the fertilizers (Table 2) tested in IIRMES laboratory, CSULB, USA was similar to the results obtained from the University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka. The analysis demonstrated TSP as a rich source of other heavy metals as well (Table 2). The highest arsenic content was seen in TSP and the next highest was in rock phosphate ($3\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_4)_2 \text{F} \cdot \text{Ca(OH)}_2$) produced at Eppawala (a mining area in the NCP) and in dolomite ($\text{CaCO}_3 \text{ MgCO}_3$) produced in Naula area in the Central province of Sri Lanka.

Natural (or organic) fertilizers such as cattle manure, compost, chicken manure, paddy husk, coir, wood charcoal all contained very low amounts of arsenic. Cattle manure may be contaminated with arsenic from grass grown with TSP and chickens may be fed with arsenic containing Roxarsone, a food additive and an anti-protozoan drug. The government does not subsidize for pesticides. Despite the fact that the import of arsenic containing pesticides is illegal, all 31 pesticide brands belonging to 21 active ingredients contained arsenic (Table 3).

TSP is one of the major sources of arsenic in disease endemic areas. The quantity of arsenic in TSP is 15 times more than that insecticide Dimethoate which contained the highest amount of arsenic among the pesticides. In 2012, the total amount of TSP imported to Sri Lanka was $1.08 \times 10^6 \text{ kg}$ amounting to 2100 kg of arsenic. The total amount of arsenic in pesticides imported in 2012 do not exceed 15 kg (mean arsenic content of each pesticide was multiplied by the total imported). Thus, confirming fertilizers (TSP and others) as the major source of arsenic. There is documented evidence since 1968 that Sri Lanka has been importing phosphate fertilizers, and its use has increased during the past 40 years. Although no regulations are currently in existence about fertilizer contaminated with arsenic, Government Gazette Notification No. 1190/24 of 29th June 2001 under the Control of Pesticides Act No. 33 of 1980 banned arsenic as an active ingredient

Table 3 Arsenic content of the pesticides available in Sri Lanka

Active ingredient	Type	No of samples	Range of as content ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	Mean as content ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$)	Imported quantity in 2012 (MT)
Dimethoate	I	12	965-2457	1957	NA
Glyphosate	H	18	858-2586	1896	5295
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	H	12	1254-2578	1835	41
Mancozeb	F	15	458-2478	1680	692
Carbofuran	I	18	831-2458	1578	299
Propanil	H	12	512-2584	1324	1094
Methomyl	I	12	1112-1458	1279	09
Quinalphos	I	12	928-1893	1278	08
Carbendazim	F	12	1163-1458	1278	20
Profenofos	I	12	458-1452	968	141
MCPA	H	18	458-1496	967	686
Bispyribac Na	H	12	721-1458	923	50
Methoxyfenozide	I	12	872-911	902	04
Thiamethoxam	I	12	542-1024	874	08
Chlophyriphos	I	18	654-1365	804	420
Phentoate	I	12	565-1258	785	32
Diazinon	I	12	625-995	708	197
Oxyfluorfen	H	06	423-788	602	33
Pretilachlor + Pyribenzoxim	H	12	415-655	530	102
Tebuconazole	F	12	288-680	420	19
Imidacloprid	I	12	180-359	239	33

F = fungicide H = herbicide I = insecticide.

and from rock phosphate also contains arsenic as an impurity.

In the disease endemic region arsenic content in soil gradually decreases as we descend from the surface downwards of the earth's crust, implying that it is not present naturally but has been introduced most probably due to anthropogenic activity (Fonseka et al. 2012). The soil is an important sink for arsenic compounds but the amount retained depends on the nature of the soil type. Arsenic and phosphorous are both group V elements with similar properties. However phosphorous is essential for plants but arsenic is toxic to both plants and animals. Since both have similar chemical properties arsenate and phosphate compete for same sorption sites in the root, resulting in reduction in sorption and increase in the arsenic concentration in ground water in a phosphate rich environment (Smith and Naidu 2009). Phosphorus containing fertilizer added to soil increases the mobility of arsenic and consequently, arsenic becomes more biologically available (Davenport and Peryea 1991).

Arsenic in water can exist both as organic and inorganic forms. However inorganic arsenic is the primary form that poses human health risk and exists as arsenate (AsO_4^{3-}) (+5) or arsenite (AsO_3^{3-}) (+3). In oxidizing conditions (typically aerobic), arsenate dominates, and in reducing

conditions (typically anaerobic and anoxic, such as flooded rice fields), arsenite (+3) dominates. Arsenite is more soluble than arsenate at neutral pH and at ion concentrations typical of fresh water (Zhao et al. 2010). Chemical interactions among arsenates, phosphates and carbonates are important to understand their ability of adsorption to soil, as sorption properties of these anions are almost identical. The arsenites (+3) are more soluble, mobile and toxic than the arsenates but both forms have harmful effects on humans, plants and animals. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended maximum permissible level for arsenic in drinking water as 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ (World Health Organization 2011).

Arsenic in soil can contaminate drinking water and food crops including vegetables, fruits and grain. Accumulation of heavy metals in vegetables occurs after application of phosphate fertilizers (Jiao et al. 2012). Recently, Codex has adopted a maximum level for inorganic arsenic in polished rice as 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (Food and agricultural organization of the United Nations 2014). Chronic arsenic poisoning causes many health hazards and entry of minute quantities of arsenic into the human body through the food chain over several years can cause many non-communicable diseases (Kapaj et al. 2006; Golka et al. 2010). Increased amounts of arsenic in urine have been

Table 1 Arsenic content of the synthetic and natural fertilizers available in Sri Lanka

Type of fertilizer	No of samples	Range of as content (mg/kg)	Mean as content (mg/kg)	Imported quantity in 2012 (MT)
TSP**	17	25.49-37.86	31.00	108229
Eppawala rock phosphate	15	3.4-21.81	8.56	PP
Dolomite	15	6.01-7.61	6.58	PP
NPK mixture#	15	1.95-7.28	5.88	4879
Urea**+	18	0.88-1.09	0.92	302831
Ammonium sulphate*	10	0.71-1.21	0.94	77199
Cattle manure mix	18	0.76-1.02	0.84	PP
MOP**+	18	ND-1.02	0.44	111855
Compost	20	ND-1.34	0.41	PP
Chicken manure	18	0.25-0.72	0.38	PP
Liquid fertilizer#	15	ND-0.65	0.33	243222
Paddy husk charcoal	16	ND-0.23	0.10	PP
Coir dust	16	ND	0.00	PP
Wood charcoal	15	ND	0.00	PP

PP Purchased and produced in Sri Lanka. *The government imports and heavily subsidizes these fertilizers. +mainly used in rice cultivation *Imported by private sector and not used in paddy cultivation.

in pesticides in Sri Lanka (Fernando and De Silva 2006). Level of trace metals in the fertilizers including arsenic can vary widely according to the country of origin, but determining the country of origin of the fertilizers is extremely difficult (Dissanayake and Chandrajith 2009). Arsenic content in the phosphate fertilizers available to the Sri Lankan farmers is comparatively high when compared with the arsenic content in phosphate fertilizers available in other countries (Mortvedt 1996).

Imported granular TSP is mainly used for perennial crops such as rice and vegetables. Eppawala rock phosphate (from an open-pit mine in NCP of Sri Lanka) has a very low solubility and is only used in long-term crops such as tea, rubber and coconut mainly in the wet zone of Sri Lanka (Dissanayake and Chandrajith 2009). Its usage in the CKDu endemic areas is minimal. Apatite structure in phosphate rock includes heavy metals such as As, Cd, Cr, Hg, Pb, Se, U and V. Aside from its presence in the phosphate rock, arsenic may be introduced as an impurity in the sulfuric and phosphoric acids used in the manufacturing process of superphosphate. Sulfuric acid manufactured from pyrite is used extensively in the fertilizer industry; and often contains considerable amount of arsenic (Tremearne and Jacob 1941). Phosphoric acid manufactured through sulfuric acid process

Table 2 Trace metal profiles of commonly used fertilizers in Sri Lanka

(mg/kg) Element	Urea		MOP		TSP	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Al	2.6	1.0-3.3	151.3	97.9-231.1	9939.0	8923.0-11290.0
Sb	0.1	0.1-0.2	0.1	0.1-0.1	6.0	5.7-6.0
As	0.1	ND-0.3	0.3	0.2-0.4	28.9	26.5-31.9
Ba	0.1	0.1-0.1	1.1	1.0-1.3	79.1	77.6-83.4
Be	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1	0.1-0.2	2.2	2.1-2.3
Cd	ND	ND	0.1	0.1-0.2	2.0	1.9-2.0
Cr	ND	ND	1.2	0.4-2.7	29.3	22.6-33.7
Co	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.2	0.2-0.3	6.0	5.9-6.4
Cu	0.2	0.1-0.4	0.3	0.3-0.4	15.0	14.2-16.0
Fe	1.0	ND-1.7	23713	2252.3-2634.3	11215.3	10910.3-11760.3
Pb	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	0.8	0.8-0.9	252.5	251.7-263.9
Mn	0.3	0.1-0.4	12.3	11.6-13.7	1948.0	1886.0-2034.0
Ni	1.0	0.2-3.7	0.3	0.2-0.5	25.0	23.9-27.1
Se	0.2	ND-0.5	1.7	1.4-2.1	2.0	1.2-2.5
Ag	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.1	0.1-0.1	0.3	0.1-0.3
Sr	0.1	ND-0.1	10.2	9.8-10.6	245	230-277.9
Tl	0.1	ND-0.1	0.1	ND-0.2	0.5	0.5-0.5
Sn	0.1	0.1-0.2	0.2	0.2-0.3	0.7	0.7-0.7
Ti	ND	ND	4.1	2.6-5.0	439.6	379.0-496.3
V	0.2	0.2-0.4	0.3	0.2-0.5	37.1	34.9-39.3
Zn	ND	ND	0.8	0.2-1.3	489.8	443.6-544.0

shown in two previous studies among people living in CKDu endemic areas (Jayasumana et al. 2013; Jayatilake et al. 2013). Other than arsenic Cr, Ni, Pb and V content in phosphate fertilizers is also high. Nephrotoxicity of these heavy metals on animals have been discussed widely (Vyskocil et al. 1994; Loghman 1997; de la Torre et al. 1999; Sahu et al. 2014). However, a possible role for Cr, Ni, Pb and V in CKDu in Sri Lanka is not studied in-depth. The hypothesized interactions of these metals in the presence of high levels of arsenic particularly when present in drinking water from shallow wells with a high level of hardness and the role of these metal complexes in the causation of CKDu has been discussed in a previous publication by the current authors (Jayasumana et al. 2013).

One of the major limitations of the study is the absence of chain of custody in the collection of agrochemicals. However receipts of all pesticides purchased, and few photographs of fertilizer samples, being taken from farmers are available. We could only repeat the analysis in ICP-MS in selected fertilizer samples (5.3%) due to resource limitations.

CKD epidemic in Central America with similar histological findings (López-Marín et al. 2014) and its association with large-scale cultivation of sugar cane (Orantes et al. 2014) have shown remarkable similarities with the CKDu epidemic in Sri Lanka. Recent research has shown increased amount of arsenic in water and soil in the endemic areas in El Salvador (Lopez et al. 2013).

Conclusion

Findings suggest that agrochemicals especially phosphate fertilizers are a major source of inorganic arsenic in CKDu endemic areas in Sri Lanka. Study highlights the magnitude of an environmental issue that has received little attention. Increased arsenic contamination of the soil and ground water can adulterate food and drinking water. Arsenic content in the organic fertilizer available in Sri Lanka is comparatively low and hence the farmers should be encouraged to minimize the use of imported chemical fertilizer and use organic fertilizers in order to avoid further environmental damage and human health hazards.

Abbreviations

AAS: Atomic absorption spectrometry; CKDu: Chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology; CSULB: California state university, long beach; ICP-MS: Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer; IIRMES: Integrated research in materials, environments and society; MoH: Ministry of health; MOP: Muriate of potash; NCP: North central province; TSP: Triple super phosphate.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests. The funding sponsors had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results.

Authors' contributions

CJ, PP, MA, SF, KJ and AF conceived and designed the experiments; CJ, PP, MA, SF, KJ, AF and SG performed the experiments; CJ, PP, SS and MA analyzed the data; CJ, PP, SS wrote the first draft of the manuscript. MA, SF, KJ, AF and SG edited it. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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(B) Agenda Items:

(I) Cabinet Papers

26. Cabinet Paper 06/1596/266/025, a Note to the Cabinet dated 29.08.2006 by the Minister of Industrial Development on "Development of Lanka Phosphate Ltd." - (Cabinet decision dated 10.05.2006 on CP06/0815/274/009 refers) Cabinet considered the documents attached to the Note, namely, (i) the Comprehensive Project Proposal, (ii) the Financial Feasibility Report, and (iii) Addendum to the Financial Feasibility Report, together with the observations of the Minister of Finance and Planning and it was decided that in the first instance, the Minister should submit his own recommendations on these reports followed by a detailed review to be made in consultation with PERC before implementation, in order to establish the financial viability of the proposal.

Action by: My/Industrial Development – observations of the Minister of Finance and Planning annexed.

Copied to: My/Finance and Planning
My/Skills Development and Public Enterprise Reforms

රහයිගතයේ.

පිටපත:	ජනාධි/ලේ.	මෙයෙන් අංකය: අමප/06/1596/266/025
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උ.භා ගොස්පේර් සෑමානු සටර්ඩනය කිරීම

(කරුමාන්ත සටර්ඩන ගරු ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2006.08.29 දිනැති යටහන)

2006 සැප්තැම්බර් මස 13 දින පැවැතුවුණු අමානු මණ්ඩල රෝවීමේදී එමඟි තිරණයක් අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු යෙදා මේ ප්‍රමාණ එවා ඇත.

උ.භාස්පේර් සෑමානු,
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අ.කළේ/ච්.විජේසි.ජා.
අමානු මණ්ඩලයේ ලේකම්.

(ආ) තහාය පත්‍රය විෂයයන්:

(I) අමානු මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා:

26. අමානු මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා 06/1596/266/025 හි, "උ.භා ගොස්පේර් සෑමානු සටර්ඩනය කිරීම" යන මැයෙන් කරුමාන්ත සටර්ඩන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2006.08.29 දිනැති යටහන - (අමප 06/0815/274/009 ප්‍රක්ෂේප හි 2006.05.10 දිනැති අමානු මණ්ඩල තිරණයට අදාළ) සටහනට යාමකාට තිබූ, (i) සට්‍රීජර ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජනාට, (ii) මූල්‍ය ගක්‍රනා වාර්තාව යහු (iii) මූල්‍ය ගක්‍රනා වාර්තාවට වූ අතිරේක යහු ලියවිලි, මූල්‍ය භා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමායේ තිරණීක්ෂණ දමන අමානු මණ්ඩලය විධින් යළුතාබලුතා ලදී, පළමුකාට මේම වාර්තා එක්වැව සිය තිරෙදෙය ඇමතිතුමා විධින් ඉදිරිපත් කර ඇත් අනුරුද්‍ය, මේම යෝජනාවලි මූල්‍යමය සහිතයාට තහවුරු කිරීම ප්‍රක්ෂේප එවා ත්‍රියාන්තක කිරීමට පෙරාකුව රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යවසාය ප්‍රතිඵාසිතරණ කොමිෂන් සභාව විම්පණික, සට්‍රීජර සමාලෝචනයක් කළ යුතුයයේ තිරණය කරන ලදී.

ක්‍රියා කළයුනු: කරුමාන්ත සටර්ඩන අමානුසාය - මූල්‍ය භා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමායේ තිරණීක්ෂණ යාමකාට ඇත.

පිටපත: මූල්‍ය භා කුමසම්පාදන අමානුසාය
නිපුණතා - සටර්ඩන භා රාජ්‍ය ව්‍යවසාය
ප්‍රතිඵාසිතරණ අමානුසායය



06/2136/

Note to the Cabinet

Ministry of Industrial Development

08th November 2006

**Recommendations on the Project Proposal Reports for production of
Single Super Phosphate (SSP)**

Ministry : Ministry of Industrial Development (refers to the Cabinet paper 06/1596/266/025, a Note to the Cabinet dated 29.08.2006 by the Minister of Industrial Development on "Development of Lanka Phosphate Ltd.", and Cabinet decision dated 13.09.2006 accordingly.)

Title : Development of Lanka Phosphate Ltd.

With regard to the Cabinet decision dated 13.09.2006 on Development of Lanka Phosphate Ltd., I would like to submit my recommendations of the Comprehensive Project Proposal for Development of Eppawala Deposit, Financial Feasibility Report and Addendum to the Financial Feasibility Report for production of SSP fertilizer.

Eppawala Rock Phosphate (ERP) and High-grade Eppawala Rock Phosphate (HERP) are used for perennial crops, such as tea, rubber and coconut in Sri Lanka. Paddy and vegetable cultivation require phosphate fertilizer of different types, which are more soluble and not currently produced by LPL. Hence, soluble phosphate fertilizer is imported for paddy and vegetable cultivation requirements, incurring the outflow of foreign exchange.

Manufactured SSP is a substitute for imported Triple Super Phosphate for short term crops. The nature of the Eppawala apatite deposit strongly favors the production of Single Super Phosphate which is an environmentally friendly product. A viable SSP industry can make a significant contribution to the development of agricultural sector by providing cheaper, locally produced fertilizer as import substitution saving Rs. 900 million per annum.

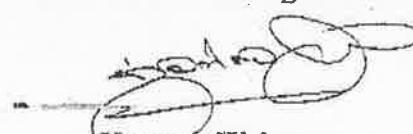
The total fund requirement of the project, approximately around Rs. 681 million, will be obtained through long-term financing from Commercial Banks. Bank of Ceylon & Peoples Bank have agreed to grant a loan on 50% basis to the new company based on the assets of LPL and assets of the new company as guarantee. Lanka Phosphate Limited will contribute approximately Rs. 100 million capital for the new project. Lanka Phosphate Limited continues mining of rock phosphate.

The Company using its optimum manufacturing capacity intends to produce 70,000 MT of Single Super Phosphate fertilizer in substitution of 31,000 MT of Triple Super Phosphate fertilizer per annum. The company pays royalty to the government annually through GSMB for mining rights on the basis of 4% of selling price of the total production.

The Company anticipates a cash surplus of Rs. 25.1 million in the first year of operation after making all attributable deducting tax, and a continuous average growth of 97% over the five years of projected operation. The expected Net Present Value (NPV) over this period is projected to be Rs. 80.7 million which is equivalent to Rs.1.1 billion over 20 years.

The company expects that entirety of the project investment would be realized in the forth year of commercial operation and hence, it is viable and profitable to be commenced as indicated above.

Considering the above facts of the proposal and related documents, I strongly recommend the implementation of the project and approval of the Cabinet is sought for the same.


Kumara Welgama
Minister of Industrial Development

රත්සිභානයි.

පිටපත්: ජනාධි/ලේ.

අගු/ලේ.

මු. භා කු./ලේ.

හිල.ම. බැ/අධිපති.

විශ්වාසකාධීපති.

මෙයි අංකය: අමුප/06/2136/266/025- I

බණි අංකය:

2007 ජනවාරි මස 18 දින,

ජොලුම්, අමානු මණ්ඩල කාර්යාලයේදී ය.

කර්මාන්ත ස.වර්ධන ආමානු-යයෝ ලේකම්.

සේවල සූපර් පොස්ට්‌වේ (SSP) තීජ්පාදනය යදා වත
ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජන වාර්ෂා පිළිබඳ තිරිපේශී

(කර්මාන්ත ස.වර්ධන යන් ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2006.11.08 දිනැති යටහන)

2007 ජනවාරි මස 10 දින රැවැනුවෙනු අමානු මණ්ඩල රිස්ටිජිඩ් එලුම් තීරණයෙන්
අවශ්‍ය කටයුතු යදා මේ යමග එවා ඇත.

හුමා

පි.මි.අභයත්නිජිත්,
අධිරේක ලේකම්.

ඡා.චිං

(ආ) ත්‍යාය පැවුලයේ විශයායෙන්:

(I) අමානු මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා:

32. අමානු මණ්ඩල පත්‍රිකා 06/2136/266/025- I පි, "සේවල සූපර් පොස්ට්වේ (SSP) තීජ්පාදනය යදා වත ව්‍යාපෘති යෝජන වාර්ෂා පිළිබඳ තිරිපේශී" යන මැයෙන් කරුමෙන් ස.වර්ධන ඇමතිතුමා ඉදිරිපත් කළ 2006.11.08 දිනැති යටහන - මෙම සටහන වැඩි බා කුමසම්පාදන ඇමතිතුමායේ තීරණයෙන් සමඟ යෙළුමාලු ලේඛිත දුටු, එහි සඳහන් ව්‍යාපෘතිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා අනුමැතිය පෙනු ලදී තවද මේ යෝජන මෙහෙයුම යෝජන තිරිපේශී මුද්‍රය යෙළුමාලු බැඳී ය සූජායයේ ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැඳුව විශින් ද තිරිපේශී කර ඇති ක්‍රියා කළයුතු:

ක්‍රියා කළයුතු: කර්මාන්ත ස.වර්ධන ආමානු-යයෝ

පිටපත්:

මුදල් නා කුමසම්පාදන අමානු-යය
ශ්‍රී ලංකා මහ බැඳුවට අධිපති

PRELIMINARY PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
THE MANUFACTURE OF
SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE (SSP) FERTILIZER
USING LOCAL PHOSPHATE ROCK



LANKA PHOSPHATE LTD
73 1/1, New Kelani Bridge Road,
Colombo 14.
Tel.: 2459906/7 Fax: 2459908
Web site: www.lpl.lk

JANUARY – 2006

W.R.U.D. Bandara
H.R.U.D. BANDARA 13
GENERAL MANAGER
LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)
EPPAWALA

11. PROJECT COSTING

11.1 Capital Cost

Capital investment consists of:

1. Setting-up of the single super phosphate (SSP) manufacturing plant.
2. Setting-up of a sulphuric acid plant.
3. Enhancing the rock phosphate quarrying and grinding facility.

The details of above capital investment are given below;

	<u>SLR</u>
1. SSP manufacturing plant	
Plant cost	= 100,000,000
Civil construction including warehousing	= 15,000,000
Erection & commissioning	= 5,000,000
Sub total	= 120,000,000
2. Sulphuric acid plant	
Plant cost	= 415,000,000
Civil construction including warehousing	= 8,000,000
Erection & commissioning	= 2,000,000
Sub total	= 425,000,000
3. Enhancing the rock phosphate quarrying & grinding facility:	
Plant & machinery cost	= 70,000,000
Civil construction	= 15,000,000
Erection & commissioning	= 3,000,000
Sub total	= 88,000,000
4. Working capital	= 100,000,000
Total cost	= 733,000,000

As there is reliable information that a number of interested foreign parties have either made inquiries or forwarded project proposals to the Board of Investment (BOI) Sri Lanka, seeking approval to establish a sulphuric acid plant final decision on this project by Lanka Phosphate Ltd will have to be taken giving due consideration to the above with the approval of relevant authorities.

11.2 Cost of production of sulphuric acid:

Item	<u>SLR per mt.</u>
Sulphur	= 2,040.00
Power	= 400.00
Labour	= 1,400.00
Maintenance	= 1,500.00
Depreciation	= 1,400.00
Overheads	= <u>260.00</u>
Total	<u>7,000.00</u>

11.3 Cost of production and selling price of single super phosphate:

Item	<u>SLR per mt.</u>
Sulphur	= 1,600.00
Sulphuric acid	= 2,700.00
Power	= 400.00
Labour	= 300.00
Maintenance	= 350.00
Depreciation	= 200.00
Packaging	= 500.00
Overheads	= <u>350.00</u>
Sub total	6,400.00

add: Profit margin 25%	=	2,240.00	1
Ex-factory price	=	<u>8,640.00</u>	—
add: Transport cost from Eppawala to Colombo	=	<u>1,000.00</u>	1
Sub total	=	9,640.00	1
add: Whole sale dealer margin 15%	=	<u>1,446.00</u>	1
	Sub total	= 11,086.00	1
add: Retailer margin 10%	=	<u>1,109.00</u>	1
Retail price	=	<u>12,195.00</u>	1

Note: The fixed overheads including project-financing costs are expected to be covered by the profit margin of 35%.

11.4 Pay back period - six and half years.

11.5 Committee comments

At the detailed project report level, the project viability should be assessed in terms of Net Present Value calculations once the detailed information is available.

- vii). Large saving to the government in subsidy extended to currently imported TSP with the substitution of the same with SSP manufactured out of ERP (Ref.: foot note).

Footnote:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Present annual consumption of TSP for paddy | = 35,000 mt |
| 2. Equivalent requirement of SSP to substitute TSP | = 70,000 mt. |
| 3. Present subsidy for TSP (35,000 mt @ 25,000/- per mt.) | = Rs. 875 millions |
| 4. Required subsidy for ESSP (70,000 mt. @ 5,200/- per mt.) | = Rs. 364 millions |
| 5. Therefore, saving of subsidy | = Rs. 511 millions |

Lanka Phosphate Limited

Project Proposal For Manufacture of Single Super Phosphate



**Lanka Phosphate
Limited**
(State Company)
City Office
73 1/1
New Kelani Bridge
Road
Colombo 14

H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER

17 NOV 1978
H.R.U.D. BANDARA
GENERAL MANAGER
LANKA PHOSPHATE LIMITED
(STATE COMPANY)

6. PROJECT COSTING

It is not exaggeration to say that as was highlighted earlier; locally exploited ore from the Eppawala Phosphate Deposit is currently applied as a direct fertilizer in ground form to perennial crops such as tea, rubber and coconut and caters to the total "P" - nutrient requirement. This constitutes about 30% of the local phosphate fertilizer market. The rest of the requirement is mainly for vegetables in more soluble forms. Paddy/ Vegetable sector "P"- nutrient requirement is catered to by imported Triple Super Phosphate with a total annual tonnage of nearly 100,000 mt draining the country of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 15,000-20,000 million for annum.

Lanka Phosphate Ltd a state company responsible for the exploitation of the Eppawala Deposit considers its vision the fulfillment of total "Phosphorus" - nutrient requirement of country's agriculture with a saving of foreign exchange. Other directed benefits to the country are the creation of employment, vital need in the current context.

6.1 PLANT CAPACITIES AND THE REQUIREMENT

At present the Triple Super Phosphate consumption of the country is about 1,000,000 mt per annum . It is a scientifically proven fact that Single Super Phosphate is twice used to get the same agronomic effectiveness of Triple Super Phosphate.

Triple Super Phosphate (46% -phosphate) = $2 \times$ Single Super Phosphate (18% - phosphate)

Hence Annual requirement of Single Super Phosphate = 200,000 mt. Figure has been arrived at with the assumption of only the local requirement.

In the initial phase, it is recommended to manufacture a Single Super Phosphate tonnage of 100,000 mt per annum. Production is to be gradually stepped up to achieve the total market demand. Thus, initial production level per annum = 100,000 mt of Single Super Phosphate (SSP).

6.2 INGREDIENT REQUIREMENT PER TON OF SSP

Phosphate Rock (28%) = 0.626 mt

Sulphuric Acid Conc. (98% H₂SO₄) = 0.390 mt

Therefore,

Annual requirement of Phosphate rock = 0.626 × 100,000 mt
= 62,600
= 65,000 mt

Annual requirement of Conc. Sulphuric. Acid = 0.390 × 100,000 mt
= 39,000
= 40,000 mt

For the annual production of 100,000 mt annum of SSP in the initial Phase, company plans to:

- i. Increase rock phosphate production by 100% - 60,000 mt per annum
- ii. Setting up of a Single Super Phosphate Paint of capacity- 100,000 mt per annum
- iii. Setting up of a Sulphuric Acid Plant of capacity -200 mt per day

6.3 CAPITAL COST

Capital investment consists of:

1. Setting-up of the single super phosphate (SSP) manufacturing plant.
2. Setting-up of a sulfuric acid plant
3. Enhancing the rock phosphate quarrying and grinding facility



The details of above capital investment are given below:

	<u>SLR (MN)</u>
1. SSP manufacturing plant	
Plant cost	= 1000
Civil construction including warehousing	= 250
Buildings for offices and other accessories	= 50
Subtotal	<u>1300</u>
2. Sulphuric acid manufacturing plant	
Plant cost	= 6000
Civil construction including warehousing	= 350
Buildings for offices and other accessories	= 50
Subtotal	<u>6400</u>
3. Enhancing the rock phosphate quarrying & grinding facility:	
Plant & machinery cost	= 400
Civil construction	= 250
Erection & commissioning	= 50
Subtotal	<u>700</u>
4. Working capital	<u>600</u>
Total Cost	<u>9000</u>

6.4 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ALL MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

1. Ram materials

(a) Phosphate Rock

- Mining - Excavation of weathered rock, drilling and blasting of
Un-weathered rock



sulphuric acid imports 2017

<u>DECLARANT NAME</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>QTY</u>	<u>GROSS WGT (kg)</u>	<u>NET WGT (kg)</u>	<u>UOM</u>	<u>CIF (RS)</u>	<u>PAL (RS)</u>	<u>VAT (RS)</u>	<u>NBT (RS)</u>
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 344,	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,341.00	476.00	1,118.00		150.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3 3RD	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	717,452.00	53,809.00	126,451.00	16,861.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	3.7	3.7	3.7 KGM	106.00	8.00	19.00	3.00	3.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	63.00	5.00	12.00	2.00	2.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	21.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	1.00
ACE CARGO PVT LTD VAUXHAL	2017	3	3	3 KGM	5,086.00	382.00	897.00	120.00	
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	668,814.00	50,162.00	117,879.00	15,718.00	
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,146,538.00	85,991.00	202,078.00	26,944.00	
HSD FREIGHT FORWARDING 1	2017	26.21	40.16	26.21 KGM	21,993.00	1,650.00	3,877.00	517.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,451.00	334.00	785.00	105.00	
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	636,058.00	47,705.00	112,106.00	14,948.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,341.00	476.00	1,118.00	150.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,857.00	215.00	504.00	68.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	0.78	0.78	0.78 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	1.25	1.25	1.25 KGM	35.00	3.00	7.00	1.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	3.7	3.7	3.7 KGM	106.00	8.00	19.00	3.00	
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,147,297.00	86,048.00	202,212.00	26,962.00	
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,147,297.00	86,048.00	202,212.00	26,962.00	
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	637,193.00	47,790.00	112,306.00	14,975.00	
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	651,297.00	48,848.00	114,792.00	15,306.00	
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	637,193.00	47,790.00	112,306.00	14,975.00	
YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEN	2017	26000	26910	26000 KGM	612,681.00	45,952.00	107,986.00	14,399.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	1.85	1.85	1.85 KGM	53.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	1.85	1.85	1.85 KGM	53.00	4.00	10.00	2.00	
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	651,855.00	48,890.00	114,890.00	15,319.00	
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	96	96	96 KGM	78,105.00	5,858.00	13,767.00	1,836.00	
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES 3	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	63.00	5.00	12.00	2.00	

LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	63.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	63.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	658,867.00	49,416.00	116,126.00	15,484.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	644,598.00	48,345.00	113,611.00	15,149.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	152.5	152.5	152.5 KGM	136,950.00	10,272.00	24,138.00	3,219.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	250	290	250 KGM	125,713.00	9,429.00	22,157.00	2,955.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,279,895.00	95,993.00	225,582.00	30,078.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,279,895.00	95,993.00	225,582.00	30,078.00
HEMSONS INTERNATIONAL PV	2017	604.8	639.5	604.8 KGM	178,332.00	13,375.00	31,432.00	4,191.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	3.45	3.45	3.45 KGM	98.00	8.00	18.00	3.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	645,062.00	48,380.00	113,693.00	15,159.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	659,340.00	49,451.00	116,209.00	15,495.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,494.00	338.00	793.00	106.00
M S A SHIPPING PVT LTD 121/:	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	620,555.00	46,542.00	109,373.00	14,584.00
PACIFIC CONTAINER LINE AGE	2017	3	6	3 KGM	3,068.00	231.00	541.00	73.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	660,589.00	49,545.00	116,429.00	15,524.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,883.00	217.00	509.00	68.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	64.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	12.23	18.34	12.23 KGM	25,307.00	1,899.00	4,461.00	595.00
PACIFIC CONTAINER LINE AGE	2017	2.5	2.5	2.5 KGM	9,714.00	729.00	1,713.00	229.00
CHRISLOGIX PVT LTD 120/11C	2017	0.08	0.08	0.08 KGM	1,524.00	115.00	269.00	36.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	646,744.00	48,506.00	113,989.00	15,199.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,379.00	479.00	1,125.00	150.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	660,763.00	49,558.00	116,460.00	15,528.00
HELNIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,282,490.00	96,187.00	226,039.00	30,139.00
HELNIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,282,490.00	96,187.00	226,039.00	30,139.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	646,370.00	48,478.00	113,923.00	15,190.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	660,677.00	49,551.00	116,445.00	15,526.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,494.00	338.00	793.00	106.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	21.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	660,718.00	49,554.00	116,452.00	15,527.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,379.00	479.00	1,125.00	150.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,883.00	217.00	509.00	68.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	64.00	5.00	12.00	2.00

LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	1.48	1.48	1.48 KGM	41.00	4.00	8.00	1.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	1.85	1.85	1.85 KGM	53.00	4.00	10.00	2.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	638,203.00	47,866.00	112,484.00	14,998.00
CHRISLOGIX PVT LTD 120/11C	2017	0.2	0.2	0.2 KGM	2,482.00	187.00	438.00	59.00
MASTER FREIGHT AGENCIES C1	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,266,283.00	94,972.00	223,183.00	29,758.00
MASTER FREIGHT AGENCIES C1	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,266,283.00	94,972.00	223,183.00	29,758.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,341.00	476.00	1,118.00	150.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,451.00	334.00	785.00	105.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	638,916.00	47,919.00	112,609.00	15,015.00
HELNIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	731,089.00	54,832.00	128,855.00	17,181.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	614,642.00	46,099.00	108,331.00	14,445.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	639,464.00	47,960.00	112,706.00	15,028.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	653,618.00	49,022.00	115,201.00	15,361.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	63.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	1.11	1.11	1.11 KGM	21.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	660,627.00	49,548.00	116,436.00	15,525.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	646,310.00	48,474.00	113,913.00	15,189.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	641,950.00	48,147.00	113,144.00	15,086.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,341.00	476.00	1,118.00	150.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,857.00	215.00	504.00	68.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	1,787,799.00	134,085.00	315,100.00	42,014.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,451.00	334.00	785.00	105.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	657,532.00	49,315.00	115,891.00	15,453.00
SPEED WAY LOGISTICS 46/2 LA	2017	25600	26560	25600 KGM	1,276,385.00	95,729.00	224,963.00	29,996.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,199,029.00	89,928.00	211,329.00	28,178.00
HELNIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,199,029.00	89,928.00	211,329.00	28,178.00
HELNIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,199,029.00	89,928.00	211,329.00	28,178.00
YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEN	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	630,457.00	47,285.00	111,119.00	14,816.00
FREIGHT MASTERS INT'L PVT L	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	1,276,385.00	95,729.00	224,963.00	29,996.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,276,385.00	95,729.00	224,963.00	29,996.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	29.52	37.3	29.52 KGM	48,975.00	3,674.00	8,632.00	1,151.00
SMART AGENCY 47/1, B 3, 1ST	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,341.00	476.00	1,118.00	150.00

LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	100	100	100	100 KGM	2,924.00	220.00	516.00	69.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3 2017	25200	26208	25200	25200 KGM	666,006.00	49,951.00	117,384.00	15,652.00
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1/2 2017	50400	52416	50400	50400 KGM	1,292,836.00	96,963.00	227,863.00	30,382.00
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1/2 2017	50400	52416	50400	50400 KGM	1,292,836.00	96,963.00	227,863.00	30,382.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	155.84	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,580.00	344.00	808.00	108.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/ UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3 2017	36.15	36.15	36.15	36.15 KGM	27,934.00	2,096.00	4,924.00	657.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI: CHRISLOGIX PVT LTD 120/11C C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	666,006.00	49,951.00	117,384.00	15,652.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	360	360	360	360 KGM	302,042.00	22,654.00	53,236.00	7,099.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	46.34	46.32	46.32	46.32 KGM	44,953.00	3,372.00	7,924.00	1,057.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3 2017	222	222	222	222 KGM	6,492.00	487.00	1,145.00	153.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48 KGM	43.00	4.00	8.00	2.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3 2017	25200	26208	25200	25200 KGM	663,683.00	49,777.00	116,975.00	15,597.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3 2017	25200	26208	25200	25200 KGM	663,984.00	49,799.00	117,028.00	15,604.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI: EXCEL FREIGHT SERVICES 18 SF	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	691,503.00	51,863.00	121,878.00	16,251.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48 KGM	43.00	4.00	8.00	2.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48 KGM	43.00	4.00	8.00	2.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI: YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEN	2017	27000	26208	25200 KGM	623,509.00	46,764.00	109,894.00	14,653.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	222	222	222	222 KGM	6,492.00	487.00	1,145.00	153.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	100	100	100	100 KGM	2,939.00	221.00	519.00	70.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	155.84	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,580.00	344.00	808.00	108.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
VISTA CLEARING & FORWARDI S W CARGO SERVICES 126/3/5,	2017	70.08	83.26	70.08 KGM	60,204.00	4,516.00	10,612.00	1,415.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	18200	18200	18200	18200 KGM	485,293.00	36,397.00	85,533.00	11,405.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	222	222	222	222 KGM	6,492.00	487.00	1,145.00	153.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48 KGM	43.00	4.00	8.00	2.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4 KGM	217.00	17.00	39.00	6.00
S W CARGO SERVICES 126/3/5, 2017	2040	2040	2040	2040 KGM	54,223.00	4,067.00	9,557.00	1,275.00

JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	647,205.00	114,070.00	15,210.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	661,533.00	116,596.00	15,547.00
CHRISLOGIX PVT LTD 120/11C	2017	1	1	1 KGM	1,329.00	100.00	235.00
FAST FREIGHT FORWARDERS 2	2017	271.39	327.57	271.39 KGM	256,588.00	19,245.00	45,224.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	45.42	52.8	45.42 KGM	35,511.00	2,664.00	6,030.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	662,177.00	49,664.00	6,259.00
DHL KEELS PVT LTD 117, SIR C	2017	1	0.5	0.5 KGM	1,498.00	113.00	265.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	664,593.00	49,845.00	117,135.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,379.00	479.00	1,125.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	662,219.00	49,667.00	116,717.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	26600	27700	26600 KGM	654,750.00	49,107.00	115,400.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	662,590.00	49,695.00	116,782.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,924.00	220.00	516.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,557.00	342.00	804.00
COLOMBO BREAK BULK SEA &	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	623,614.00	46,772.00	109,913.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	662,590.00	49,695.00	116,782.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	27945	27000 KGM	666,274.00	49,971.00	117,431.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	663,898.00	49,793.00	117,013.00
HEMSONS INTERNATIONAL PV	2017	285.2	390.06	285.2 KGM	1,192,980.00	89,474.00	210,263.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	667,269.00	50,046.00	117,607.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,492.00	487.00	1,145.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	693,514.00	52,014.00	122,232.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 BS BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	693,514.00	52,014.00	122,232.00
HEMSONS INTERNATIONAL PV	2017	405.56	463.55	405.56 KGM	206,001.00	15,451.00	36,308.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14-1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,292,836.00	96,963.00	227,863.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14-1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,292,836.00	96,963.00	227,863.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	666,006.00	49,951.00	117,384.00
YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEN	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	626,830.00	47,013.00	110,479.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00

LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	155.84	155.84	155.84 KGM	4,580.00	344.00	808.00	108.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
MASTER FREIGHT AGENCIES C:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,285,486.00	96,412.00	226,567.00	30,209.00
MASTER FREIGHT AGENCIES C:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,285,486.00	96,412.00	226,567.00	30,209.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	731,450.00	54,859.00	128,919.00	17,190.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI: C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	689,664.00	51,725.00	121,554.00	16,208.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	415,260.00	31,145.00	73,190.00	9,759.00
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	534.56	817.25	534.56 KGM	662,220.00	49,667.00	116,717.00	15,563.00
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,288,243.00	96,619.00	227,053.00	30,274.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,939.00	221.00	519.00	70.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI: UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	691,143.00	51,836.00	121,814.00	15,242.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,328,827.00	99,663.00	234,206.00	31,228.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,328,827.00	99,663.00	234,206.00	31,228.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,492.00	487.00	1,145.00	153.00
YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEV	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	625,331.00	46,900.00	110,215.00	14,696.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	666,221.00	49,967.00	117,422.00	15,657.00
MASTER FREIGHT AGENCIES C:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,293,253.00	96,994.00	227,936.00	30,392.00
MASTER FREIGHT AGENCIES C:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,293,253.00	96,994.00	227,936.00	30,392.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI: HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	693,826.00	52,037.00	122,287.00	16,305.00
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,292,668.00	96,951.00	227,833.00	30,378.00
HELANIC CLEARING AGENCY 1:	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,292,668.00	96,951.00	227,833.00	30,378.00
FREIGHT MASTERS INT'L PVT L:	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	685,506.00	51,413.00	120,821.00	154.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,524.00	490.00	1,150.00	200.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,939.00	221.00	519.00	70.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	1.48	1.48	1.48 KGM	43.00	4.00	8.00	2.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00	2.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	135,145.00	10,136.00	23,820.00	3,176.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES :	2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	142.11	219.68	142.11 KGM	665,834.00	49,938.00	117,354.00	15,648.00
PRINCE GLOBAL LOGISTICS 365	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	665,834.00	49,938.00	117,354.00	15,648.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	693,562.00	52,018.00	122,241.00	16,299.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	693,162.00	51,988.00	122,170.00	16,290.00

LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,524.00	490.00	1,150.00	154.01
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	157.32	157.32	157.32 KGM	4,623.00	347.00	815.00	109.01
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	665,579.00	49,919.00	117,309.00
YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEN	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	646,253.00	48,469.00	113,903.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	736,950.00	55,272.00	129,888.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,292,506.00	96,938.00	227,805.00
ARKAY TRADERS 157-14 1/2 ST	2017	50400	52416	50400 KGM	1,292,506.00	96,938.00	227,805.00
SK ENTERPRISES 7/2/43,2ND F	2017	69.84	69.84	69.84 KGM	889,033.00	66,678.00	156,693.00
MADAN ENTERPRISES 174/2,P,	2017	1.21	1.21	1.21 KGM	1,804.00	136.00	319.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	665,921.00	49,945.00	117,369.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	714,527.00	53,590.00	125,936.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	739,737.00	55,481.00	130,379.00
SUPREME CLEARING & FORWA P	2017	67.5	79.2	67.5 KGM	73,996.00	5,550.00	13,042.00
C N E FREIGHTERS PVT LTD 70/	2017	126.65	126.64	126.64 KGM	78,690.00	5,902.00	13,870.00
HUMAIRA CLEARING AGENCY :	2017	5261	5995	5261 KGM	591,993.00	44,400.00	104,339.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	222	222	222 KGM	6,524.00	490.00	1,150.00	154.01
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	156.88	156.88	156.88 KGM	4,610.00	346.00	813.00	109.01
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	2.22	2.22	2.22 KGM	65.00	5.00	12.00	2.01
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	666,094.00	49,958.00	117,400.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	100	100	100 KGM	2,941.00	221.00	519.00	70.01
S B FREIGHT SERVICES 87 PICKI	2017	10	19.83	10 KGM	51,921.00	3,895.00	9,152.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	664,331.00	49,825.00	117,089.00
JEGAN ENTERPRISES 57 B5 BRI:	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	737,975.00	55,349.00	130,069.00
YASEEN ENTERPRISES 436 DEN	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	683,870.00	51,291.00	120,533.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	663,857.00	49,790.00	117,005.00
LALAN MARKETING SERVICES : 2017	0.74	0.74	0.74 KGM	22.00	2.00	4.00	1.01
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	27000	28000	27000 KGM	712,316.00	53,424.00	125,546.00
HEMSONS INTERNATIONAL PV	2017	3.61	7.35	4.59 KGM	3,579.00	269.00	631.00
UNIQUE CARGO SERVICES 1/3	2017	25200	26208	25200 KGM	662,824.00	49,712.00	116,823.00
							15,577.00
3877928	3731708.83			100,701,249.00	7,552,705.00	17,748,718.00	2,366,601.00

Total

H-1/3/FAC

.08.2019

All FAC Committee members,

The first Fertilizer Advisory Committee meeting of the year 2019 was held on 12th July at Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Irrigation and Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development.

The minutes of the meeting was finalized with the comments of committee members.

The minute is attached for your reference.

Prilyanga H. Hadunhewa
Director
National Fertilizer Secretariat

OLC.

**Minutes of the Fertilizer Advisory Committee meeting of 2019 held on 12th
July at National Fertilizer Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture**

The first Fertilizer Advisory Committee meeting of the year 2019 was held on 12th July at 10.30 a.m. at the National fertilizer Secretariat with the chairperson of Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon, The Director General of Department of Agriculture.

Committee members attended

1. Dr. W.M.W. Weerakoon – Director General, Department of Agriculture – Chairman, FAC
2. Mrs. Priyanga H. Handunhewa – Director, National Fertilizer Secretariat – Convener for FAC
3. Mr. W.M.M.B. Weerasekara – Commissioner General – Department of Agrarian Service
4. Mr. Keerthi Kotagama – Director – Hector Kobbakaduwa Agrarian Research Training Institute
5. Dr . G.P. Gunaratne - Head/ Soils & Plant Nutrition Division – Tea Research Institute – represented Director/ Tea Research Institute
6. Dr. M.A.P. W.K. Malawiarachchi – Principal Agriculture Scientist – Field Crop Research and Development Institute
7. Dr (Mrs.) R.P. Hettiarachchi – Principal Research Officer – Rubber Research Institute
8. Mr. P.R. Idemekorala – Deputy Director – Department of Export Agriculture
9. Mrs. N.K.F. Nadeesha- Senior Research Officer – Coconut Research Institute
10. Mrs. V. Sri Lalitha – Assistant Director – Sri Lanka Standard Institute
11. Mr. A.S.Y.P. Ranasinghe – Assistant Director – Centre for Sustainable Agriculture Research and Development Institute
12. Mrs. N.R.N. Silva - Assistant Director – Horticulture Research and Development Institute

Other officers attended

1. Mr. Kasun Mahanththila – Deputy Director – National Fertilizer Secretariat
2. Mr. Chandana Ruwan Siriwardena – Assistant Director – National Fertilizer Secretariat
3. Mr. A.G.D.S.K. Sisira Wijesundara - Assistant Director – National Fertilizer Secretariat
4. Mr. T.M.K.P.Kithsiri Hemarathna - Monitoring Officer – National Fertilizer Secretariat
5. Mr. S.H.M. Thameem – Development Officer – National Fertilizer Secretariat

Dr. W.M.W Weerakoon , The chairman, Fertilizer Advisory Committee chaired the meeting and welcomed the all participants.

Matters arising from the previous FAC meeting, which was held on 2018. 11.16 and current issues are discussed in the followings.

Discussed matter	Present status	Decision taken	Time limit	Responsibility
Amendment to the regulation of Fertilizer Act	Seeking for the Cabinet approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least, soil pH level has to be checked, before applying the fertilizer • Encourage farmers to apply fertilizer after checking the nutrient level in soil • Encourage farmers to apply locally produced SSP instead of TSP • Encourage to produce SSP locally from Eppawapa Rock Phosphate (ERP) but should not be imported • A committee has been appointed to give scientific recommendation about the high P level in Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts 	Before the next FAC	<p>Director- National Fertilizer Secretariat</p> <p>The members of the committee</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dr. G.P. Gunarathna – Head/ Soils and Plant Nutrition Division - TRI 2) Mr. P. R. Idamekorala – DD- Department of Export Agriculture 3) Mrs. N.R.N. Silva- AD – HORDI 4) Ms. M.K.F. Nadeesha- Senior Research Officer – CRI 5) DR. R.P. Hettiarachchi- Principal Research Officer – RRI 13. Dr. M.A.P. W.K. Malawiarachchi – Principal Agriculture Scientist – Field Crop Research and Development Institute 6) Mr. W.M.J. Bandara- Department of Agriculture 7) Mr. Prabath Vitharana – Engineer- Department of Agrarian Service

BULANKULAMA AND OTHERS
 v.
 SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF
 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHERS
 (EPPAWELA CASE)

SUPREME COURT
 AMERASINGHE, J.
 WADUGODAPITIYA, J. AND
 GUNASEKERA, J.
 SC (FR) APPLICATION NO. 884 /99
 MARCH 15th, 16th, 28th AND 30th, 2000
 APRIL 7th, 2000

Fundamental rights - Proposed agreement for exploration and mining of phosphate - Environmental and development policies applicable to exploitation of natural resources - International standards and requirements of domestic law - Contractual provisions calculated to circumvent local laws - Denial of the right of the public to object to the proposed agreement - Articles 12(1), 14(1)(g) and 14(1)(h) of the Constitution.

After discussions that ended on 04. 08. 1997, the representatives of the Government and Freeport Mac Moran of USA and its affiliate IMCO Agrico initialled the final drafts of the Mineral Investment Agreement and subsidiary documents in respect of a deposit of phosphate rock at Eppawela in the Anuradhapura district. The proposed agreement granted the Company the sole and exclusive right (a) to search and explore for phosphate and other minerals in the Exploration Area (b) to conduct test or pilot operations at any location within the Contract Area (c) to develop and mine under Mining Licences any phosphate deposits (including associated minerals) found in the Exploration Area.

The petitioners being residents of Eppawela engaged in cultivation and owning lands there, one of whom was the Viharadhipati of a temple, complained of infringement of their rights under Articles 12(1), 14(1)(g) and 14(1)(h) of the Constitution by reason of the proposed agreement. They relied on the analysis of several professional experts and reports of the National Academy of Science and the National Science Foundation who were of the opinion that the proposed agreement will not only be an environmental disaster but an economic disaster.

In respect of preliminary objections raised on behalf of the respondents:

It is unnecessary for the purposes of the task in hand to enter into the matter of the alleged beneficial nature of the proposed agreement: The petitioners case is that there is an imminent infringement of their fundamental rights guaranteed by Articles 12(1), 14(1)(g) and 14(1)(h). I have stated my reasons for upholding their complaints. The "balancing" exercise referred to by learned counsel has been already done for us and the Constitution sets out the circumstances when any derogations and restrictions are permissible. Article 15(7) of the fundamental rights declared and recognized by Articles 12 and 14 are "subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law", among other things, for "meeting the just requirements of the general welfare of a democratic society." In the light of the available evidence, I am not convinced that the proposed project is necessary to meet such requirements. In any event, the circumstances leading to the imminent infringements have not been, "prescribed by law" but arise out of a mere proposed contract, and therefore do not deserve to be even considered as permissible.

ORDER

For the reasons set out in my judgment, I declare that an imminent infringement of the fundamental rights of the petitioners guaranteed by Articles 12(1), 14(1)(g) and 14(1)(h) has been established.

There is no assurance of infallibility in what may be done; but in the national interest, every effort ought to be made to minimize guesswork and reduce margins of error. Having regard to the evidence adduced and the submissions of learned counsel for the petitioners and respondents, in terms of Article 126(4) of the Constitution, I direct the respondents to desist from entering into any contract relating to the Eppawela phosphate deposit up to the time.

- (1) a comprehensive exploration and study relating to the (a) locations, (b) quantity, moving inferred reserves into the

- proven category, and (c) quality of apatite and other phosphate minerals in Sri Lanka is made by the third respondent, the Geological Survey and Mines Bureau, in consultation with The National Academy of Sciences of Sri Lanka and the National Science Foundation, and the results of such exploration and study are published; and
- (2) any project proponent whomsoever obtains the approval of the Central Environmental Authority according to law, including the decisions of the superior Courts of record of Sri Lanka.

I make further order that (1) State shall pay each of the petitioners a sum of Rs. 25,000 as costs; (2) the fifth respondent shall pay each of the petitioners a sum of 12,500 as costs; (3) the seventh respondent shall pay each of the petitioners Rs. 12,500 as costs.

WADUGODAPITIYA, J. - I agree.

GUNASEKERA, J. - I agree.

Relief Granted.