

Incidents of Poisonous Gas Spreading in Pasir Gudang, Johor, Malaysia: Responsibilities, Roles and Social Impacts on Communities

By

Muhaymin Hakim Abdullah

Centre for General Studies and Co-Curricular, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Harliana Halim

Centre for General Studies and Co-Curricular, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Riki Rahman

Centre for General Studies and Co-Curricular, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Norizan Rameli

Centre for General Studies and Co-Curricular, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Nor Shela Saleh

Centre for General Studies and Co-Curricular, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Abstract

The issue of pollution due to uncontrolled industrial activities is widespread globally and must be treated seriously. The rapid and uncontrolled industrial development of manufacturing operations that prioritizes maximum profit regardless of the importance of nature and the surrounding population was alarmed. Recently, Malaysia have a latest incident of pollution occurred in the southern part of the country at the Kim Kim River in Pasir Gudang, Johor. This incident has impacted the community on social, economic, and political aspects. Furthermore, this issue of pollution is hazardous in that it is caused by water pollution due to the disposal of toxic chemicals in the river which then reacted to release toxic gas and cause air pollution. The air pollution was hazardous and affected the surrounding residents, particularly the school students and residents of that place. This study also discusses the issue and impacts of pollution from the social aspects and the roles of the authorities in resolving the pollution issue. Reference archive, online resources, and current local official reports were the origins of the research. The study found that over 2000 victims were mostly school children and 111 schools were closed for 14 days, resulting in students missing out on their learning. In addition, 15 agencies comprised of the government, volunteer bodies, and private sector were involved in the relief operation in this situation. Collaboration and unanimity by all parties is important to resolve this issue in a short time. For the protracted action, collaboration by government are required to confirm the impact were resolve.

Keywords: Pollution, poisonous gas, toxic gas, Kim Kim river; social impacts, communities

Introduction

The Pasir Gudang area is located south of Malaysia in the state of Johor opposite the Straits of Johor which separates Malaysia and Singapore. The main economic activity in this area is the manufacturing industry besides owning one of Malaysia's major port centres. Pasir Gudang's history has changed from being a fishing village to being a major industrial area

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producing export goods. Today, its main industries are petrochemicals, telecommunications, food products, and electronics. The Pasir Gudang port plays an important catalyst role in the development of local community's space and economy (Pacheco, 2007). The impact were create challenging toward residents for their social life as usually.

The Kim Kim River is located within an area of 680 meters in the Pasir Gudang area measuring 15 kilometres long, which flows out into the Straits of Johor. Visualized in the map, this area is not accessible by land to the public except by boat during high tides using the river. Drone monitoring method is also difficult because there are many mangrove trees (Izlaily, 2019). The other solution prerequisite to looking for. The lack of prevention, will being the unpredictable situation. In early 2019, the country was shocked with the incident of toxic air pollution that began with water pollution in the Kim Kim River due to the disposal of toxic chemicals by irresponsible people. This issue had an impact on the community especially school students. Among the questions that are the focus of this study are what the policies are and how the pollution issue is addressed by the state and federal authorities? What are the social impacts on the society?

Literature Review

In Malaysia, the Environmental Quality Act 1974 states that pollution is a direct or indirect change in the physical, chemical, biological, or radiation levels of the surrounding environment by releasing, removing, or disposing of waste to the detriment of beneficial uses that cause it. A study by Chelliah (1983) focused on the environmental pollution awareness. His study illustrated that the level of public concern in Penang for the environment in 1970s and 1980s was moderate and low. State residents were also more concerned with other issues such as inflation, unemployment, and education compared to the environmental crisis issue. Rostam et al. (2006), observed that economic growth increases the living standards of local people in the small town of Kemaman Terengganu due to social service improvement, infrastructure, and household economy. However, the quality of physical environment of the area had deteriorated in terms of air and water qualities as well as the changes in the thermal environment. A study by Haryati Shafii (2011) focused on the decline in air quality in urban areas, especially in major cities of Malaysia such as Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bharu, Penang, and Seremban. The author pointed out that high dependence of the population on private vehicles such as motorcycles and cars had negative implications on energy resource use. For example, fossils burned by vehicle engines that could increase air pollution. Most of the studies above focused on the air pollution aspects especially in the major cities of Malaysia. However, studies that specifically address water pollution issues, particularly in Johor, still lack of studies. As such, this study will analyse water pollution, particularly in the Kim Kim River, Johor, to fill the gap in the studies of environmental pollution that has scarcely been discussed scholars. The pollution on the Kim Kim River happened on March 6, 2019. This contamination issue is the first occurrence involving rivers because prior to this, disposal of hazardous chemicals by irresponsible people occurred at the seas and coasts. Local residents have lodged a complaint with the Department of Environment (DOE) of Johor over nearby plant activities but complaints regarding incidents of chemical waste disposal were recorded for the first time (Izlaily, 2019). This pollution issue was unique in that its pollution began with water pollution followed by air pollution (Rasyikah, 2019). As this issue is the first of its kind in the area, this study seeks to clarify and focus on the actions of the authorities and the impacts of the pollution on the social aspects of the community.

Hypothesis Development

According to the National Water Quality Standard (SKAK), the level of river cleanliness in Malaysia is divided into three categories: clean, medium polluted or polluted rivers. After testing the water quality, the class of water quality will be further divided into 6 classes namely Class 1, 2A, 2B, 3, 4 and 5 which will be determined through 12 parameters such as Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Nitrogen Ammonia (NH₃N). The major contributors to a high BOD are garbage while the major contributors to NH₃N are animal waste and sewage as following the science concept and calculation.

Prior to the toxic waste disposal incident, the Kim Kim River was already contaminated and according to SKAK, its water quality level was at Class 3, which is a polluted river and requires intensive treatment (Rasyikah, 2019). Residents reported that a truck stopped near a river bridge that was being constructed and that someone was lowering hoses into the water to dispose of toxic waste (Amanina, 2019). The irresponsible people took the easy way of dumping toxic waste into the river. It may be because of the high cost that they had to resort to disposing the waste to nearby rivers as the cost of chemical waste disposal can sometimes reach RM2,000.00 per ton depending on the situation (Izlaily, 2019).

After the toxic waste disposal incident into the Kim Kim River, there was a change in the physical nature of the polluted river water, causing it greasy, very strong odor, many dead fish and rubbish. A total of eight harmful chemical compounds were identified to be discharged into the Kim Kim River including limonene, xylene, toluene, benzene, acrolein, acrylonitrile, methane and hydrogen chloride (Izlaily, 2019). If zero accomplishment, it will be affecting residents for the long infection and conceivably because the high ill include cancer.

The Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia (FRDM) and the Special Management Team of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) conducted preliminary investigations confirming that the river pollution has chemical contamination and presence of methane gas (UN1971) around the site. The toxic gases produced in response to chemicals discharged into the river were oil residues from ship-washing activities (Izlaily, 2019). Some of the substances produced in these toxic gases after the reaction of chemicals, water and air were acrylonitrile, xylene, methane and toluene. Air absorption detected the presence of 15 types of gases in affected areas including hydrogen cyanide (Rasyikah, 2019).

According to reports on the first day of the incident, there was a case of a fishing pond worker was rushed to the hospital for fainting from the smell of toxic gas although the location of the fishing pond was 5.6 kilometers from the toxic waste disposal area (Izlaily, 2019). HAZMAT was present to monitor the pond's location and confirmed that there was no air pollution in the area and that it was safe (Hidayatidayu, 2019).

From that fact, we argues that the factor of wind change greatly affected the circulation of polluted air far beyond the toxic waste dumps to everywhere randomly and affected the people who breathed the polluted air. The wind change factor is unpredictable and makes it difficult for all parties, especially the authorities to control the air pollution from happening. Therefore, the impact on society does not occur concurrently in all areas and can occur repeatedly at different times and places and this is categorized as a wave of pollution.

Methodology

In order to reach the objectives, this study has used descriptive-analytic method. This study has used secondary data which was collected through library resources such as journals, books, reports and authoritative internet materials in connection with objectives of this study. This analysis is conducted in order to obtain certain results for a six-month period from Mei 2019 to October 2019.

Limitations

This research is limited to concentrating on authorities actions by analysing the role of each organization and stakeholder in resolving pollution issues. The impacts of pollution are discussed only in the social aspect, particularly in the field of education, as the most prevalent data was on the number of pollution victims formed of school children. In terms of duration, this study is limited to only data for two months only, March 2019 and April 2019, which marked the onset of contamination on the first day of the toxic waste disposal case detected until the authorities took actions to resolve the issue. However, factors beyond the duration scope of this study are considered supplementary.

Findings

According to the news reported, there are numerous phase of wave throughout the Kim Kim River incidents. All phase of wave have the identifiable implication and victim include students on that area. The effect also affect the industrial activity such as factory, business and higher institution. The air pollution on the Kim Kim River occurred in four waves, which were First Wave (G1) on March 7, 2019 to March 10, 2019; Second Wave (G2) on March 11, 2019; Third Wave (G3) on March 12, 2019 and March 13, 2019 (Ibrahim Isa, Izlaily, Sabran, 2019).

G1 was detected from the first day to the third day since the onset of the toxic waste disposal incident. The first case reported was of 1 student fainting and 5 students vomiting due to gas odour. Two days later, the victims of the contamination increased to 79 people from two schools near the contamination site, within 500 meters of the Kim Kim River, causing both schools to be evacuated immediately. The two schools were Pasir Putih National Secondary School (SMK) and Pasir Putih National Primary School (SRK) with a total of 1400 students. In addition to the students, 4 canteen workers also experienced signs of poisoning (Amanina, 2019). On the third day, 4 staff of the Sultan Ismail Hospital (HSI) were admitted to the hospital because they inhaled the toxic gas while providing treatment to the school victims. The HSI staff involved were 2 doctors, 1 nurse and 1 ambulance driver. The ambulance driver was placed under the supervision of the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) HSI due to shortness of breath (Ibrahim Isa, 2019). In total, the number of victims of poisoning in G1 was 93. Chemical cleaning work was underway. G2 took place on the fourth day involving other school victims, the SRK Tanjung Puteri Resort and the SMK Tanjung Puteri Resort within 500 meters of the two schools previously reported. The victims were students and the public (Sabran, 2019). G2 involved 106 victims who had sought treatment at the HSI health clinic (Ibrahim Isa, 2019).

The residue of toxic chemicals thrown into the river previously had settled into the ground during the rains. During the clean-up work, the soil was excavated causing the reaction of toxic gas vapour to the air which continued to be carried further away by winds from the original location and caused many casualties (Izlaily, 2019). DOEs present at the

school location to measure air quality confirmed that the level of air pollution measurement showed zero reading and stated pollution was caused by airborne factors (Sabran, 2019).

G3 occurred on the fifth day and was detected before the school break when 4 pupils were suffocating, nausea and vomiting. A total of 857 students who inhaled poisonous gas were rushed to the Taman Pasir Putih Community Hall for follow-up treatment (Sabran, 2019).

Result And Discussion

Social Impacts

Victims who inhaled poisonous gases will experience symptoms such as headaches, vomiting, sore throat, eye aches, shortness of breath, and fainting (Farhaan, Venesa, 2019) as these gases are absorbed into the human body through the respiratory and skin systems (Rasyikah, 2019). This pollution also affected other living things such as fish, including lizards, proving that the pollution was extremely dangerous to humans and animals (Izlaily, 2019). For the long term, it will be effect the body anticipation.

The school management took immediate action by contact the students' parents and guardians via WhatsApp and other solution to pick up their child immediately. The school were panic after 1 student fainted and 5 other students vomited due to inhalation of gas pollution (Sabran, 2019). The State Health Director of Johor advised the public not to approach or enter the contaminated river area and not to engage in any recreational activities until further instructions are issued (Ibrahim Isa, 2019). However, the action by government still ongoing to ensure the level of safety were guarantee.

The incidents disturbing school activities and learning process. The school was granted two days' emergency leave since the pollution incident, which began on the first day of pollution detected on Thursday, March 7, 2019 and Sunday, March 10, 2019. Friday, March 8, 2019 and Saturday, March 9, 2019 were public holidays and school days were normally held on Monday, March 11, 2019 as no school holidays were announced. Two of the worst affected schools - SRK Taman Pasir Putih and SMK Pasir Putih - started the school clean-up process on the third day by the Parent-Teacher Association (PTA), Pasir Gudang Municipal Council (PGMC) and relief workers from other nearby schools. The clean-up involved 37 classrooms and 10 special rooms. The clean-up work involved the maintenance of air conditioning, cleaning curtains and fabrics, as well as ensuring good ventilation. Clothes used during the cleaning work were washed separately from other clothing (Izlaily, 2019). But, the risk are still partaking during the cleaning process accomplishments.

As there were no other reports of pollution incidents and involved only two schools, the schools were given permission to reopen but all parties needed to take precautionary measures as they were concerned that pollution will occur during the river clean-up work. All the students of SRK and SMK Taman Pasir Putih attended the schools wearing nose and mouth masks as a precautionary measure to prevent from inhaling poisonous gas (Izlaily, 2019).

The schools were closed since the first day contamination was detected, reopened for a day in anticipation of the issue being resolved but were immediately closed until the first term of school holidays as there were cases of students being affected by the contamination. During the G3 incident, the Minister of Education of Malaysia ordered the immediate closure of the schools as it affected school activities and could affect the health of teachers, staff and

students. A total of 92 Childcare Centres (kindergartens) and 111 schools were closed around Pasir Gudang (Ekhwan Haque, 2019).

During the school day, the situation still insecure and panic when 4 students suddenly had shortness of breath, nausea and vomiting on the sixth day since the G1 pollution incident and were given treatment including respiratory aids before being rushed to the hospital (Sabran, 2019). Some students were carried to the community hall or by wheelchair due to weak condition. The situation was sometimes anxious when some people fainted walking down the hall. Several health workers and members of the Malaysian Volunteer Department (RELA) helped to calm the shocked parents of students and some were crying thinking about their children's fate (Bernama, 2019). Nearly 30 percent of the residents in the housing area of Taman Pasir Putih, Pasir Gudang decided to move elsewhere because they felt their safety was no longer guaranteed due to the pollution incident (Mary Victoria, 2019).

This pollution impacted the surrounding community especially students and took time to be addressed. If left unaddressed, it could cause serious harm to the surrounding population which can be fatal as well as affect the social, economic and political aspects in Malaysia and the public's view of the new government leadership. Absolutely, social effect more affect the school and higher institution such as government school, private school, private collage, government higher institution (Universiti Teknologi Mara, Pasir Gudang Branch). The disturbing affect the schedule of learning process and industrial activities too in produce productivity and also possibly distressing other employee income.

Actions Taken by the Authorities

As sympathy act, government have their own solution to comfort and support victims resolve the problem. The Federal Government approved an allocation of RM8 million while the State Government approved an allocation of RM6.4 million as aid to carry out the river clean-up work (Badrul, 2019). All the students who were victims were guaranteed by the Ministry of Education (MOE) to be given compensation under the protection of Takaful Insurance Malaysia (Hasimi, 2019).

Besides, the cleanness activity were programed and decided from time to time by government arrangement. Government have assign numerous of council, bodies and agencies to fulfil the cleanness process. The State Health, Environment and Agriculture Committee chairman said that after the chemical waste clean-up work was carried out at the main dump site, the river clean-up operation was concentrated 1.3 kilometres from the main site downstream. This was also discussed at the Disaster Management Committee Meeting of Johor Bahru District involving PGMC, DOE and HAZMAT (Izlaily, Ibrahim Isa, 2019).

A total of 250 sacks containing contaminated soil and sediment and 350 metric tons of contaminated water were collected for disposal by a factory licensed by the Department of Environment. The agencies involved needed to conduct inspections for the cleaning process as well as to appoint a professional cleaning contractor and specialist in handling the remaining chemicals (Izlaily, 2019). HAZMAT arrived at the scene of the incident as soon as it received a report on March 7, 2019 at 5.15 am (Sabran, 2019). Officers and firefighters, Emergency Medical Rescue Services (EMRS), Melaka HAZMAT and Forensic divisions were assigned at the site of the contamination (Hidayatidayu, 2019).

The Chemical Pollution Disaster Response Room was temporarily housed at the Aqabah Tower, PGMC. The Centre for Disaster Relief Management Committee and Early

Treatment Centre (Medic Base) were also set up at the PGMC Indoor Stadium following the pollution incident that left more than 4,000 residents including students (Izlaily, 2019).

An oil boom was used by FRDM to prevent chemicals from spreading to the surrounding area (Amanina, 2019). The police set up a blockade around Pasir Gudang to block the illegal movement of solid waste. The ATMs also assisted with equipment, machinery and engineering specialists to assist in the work of collecting contaminant samples and identifying plots of cleaning areas for which contractors have been appointed. Chemical waste emission reduction operation was also conducted by ATM and JUPEM. ATM, HAZMAT and FRDM worked together to continuously monitor the air quality (Mohd Azam, 2019).

DOE under the Ministry of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment & Climate Change (MESTECC) deployed energy sources from other states to inspect all the chemical plants in Pasir Gudang, of which 254 factories were inspected in 3 days to detect the contaminators. The DOE moved its assets including the use of gas pollutant detection tool to the affected areas (Mary Victoria, 2019).

Continuous sampling of water was carried out in three different locations namely in the chemical toxic dumping, upstream and downstream areas of the Kim Kim River. Monitoring and measurement reading of air levels to detect the presence of methane gas was done 24 hours at the location (Ezani, 2019). The Johor State Health Director ordered warning signs to be issued to all clinics including government and private clinics to report cases related to people suffering from symptoms such as eye aches, chest pain and shortness of breath due to inhalation or exposure to chemical pollution. This monitoring was continued until no new cases were reported (Ibrahim Isa, 2019).

Four contractor companies were appointed to carry out the urgent cleaning work. MESTECC ensures that the river clean-up was carried out promptly and securely so that no new sources of pollution for this crisis were managed. Evaluation committee was established to fully address these issues such as the management of scheduled materials and the development of industrial areas in the Pasir Gudang area as well as southern Johor for long term planning. The DOE media release dated March 17, 2019 announced that the clean-up work on the Kim River was completed. MESTECC sent 30 teams from the DOE and the Chemistry Department to monitor air quality using gas detectors at 42 schools within a 5-9 kilometre radius of toxic waste dumping location to ensure air quality was indeed safe in the affected areas. The five gas parameters examined were Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S), Volatile Organic Compound (VOC), Low Exposure Limit (LEL), Carbon Monoxide, and Oxygen. All of the collected chemicals were sent to a burning plant in Bukit Pelanduk, Seremban for disposal at a temperature of between 800 and 1200 degrees Celsius. (Mary Victoria, 2019).

Prior to this contamination case, the enforcement measures to control the disposal of these toxic wastes were carried out by the PGMC by patrolling 5 times a week during the day and night according to their client's charter. Inspections on high-risk factories were also conducted at least once every six (6) months. Looking at the situation above, the researcher feels that the commitment of this undertaking is at a good level if carried out consistently and that the number of inspections can be further enhanced. However, the illegal waste disposal activities are outside the control of the PGMC.

Besides the medical, all victims obligatory to get some psychology treatment to build their spirit and reduce traumatic and frightening. The Psychology and Counselling Division

with the Psychological Support Team (PST) under the Department of Community Welfare (JKM) also assisted by sending psychologists to the Medic Base in the Pasir Gudang Municipal Council's Indoor Stadium in an effort to reduce the trauma and anxiety of the victims involved in the incident. The team aimed to assist civilians facing crisis intervention, counselling, guidance, psycho education, programs and psychological activities and support. Among other agencies involved were the Department of Chemistry, Volunteer Body, private companies such as Petronas that assisted in equipment, machinery and specialists (Sinar, 2019).

Through collaborative efforts, it can be seen that among the implementing agencies involved were the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia (FRDM), the Department of Environment (DOE), the Chemistry Department, the Health Department, the Education Department, the Department of Community Welfare (JKM), the Malaysian Armed Forces (ATM), Civil Defence Force, Royal Malaysian Police, Volunteer Department, Johor Port Authority (LPJ), District Office, Pasir Gudang Municipal Council (PGMC) as the Local Authority and Department of Survey and Mapping Malaysia (JUPEM).

Involvement of Politicians

Dewan Rakyat has discussed this incident. A Pasir Gudang assemblyman called for the issue to be discussed immediately in the Dewan Rakyat and brought a motion for the Pasir Gudang area to be declared as a disaster emergency. However, the Deputy in the Prime Minister's Department (PMD) stated there was no official request from the Johor State Government for the declaration of emergency as the situation was still under control. The State Internal Security Council (MKN) Act 2016 also explicitly states that requests for declarations of emergency should be done by the State Government and not the representatives of the people. The declaration of emergency will cause the public to be more anxious and the situation will be more chaotic. The issue was also debated by five ministers and deputies including the Deputy Minister of Energy, Science, Technology, Environment and Climate Change; Minister of Health; Minister of Education; Minister of Defence; and Minister of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry (Rohaniza, Nasarudin, Suhael, 2019).

Involvement of Johor Royal Institution

The pollution issue garnered the attention of the Johor Royal Institution. DYMM Sultan Johor ordered the State Government to set up a committee to resolve the issue and to investigate the culprits that led to the disaster to be brought to justice immediately. Two state-level council events were also cancelled so that government agencies involved could focus more on the issue (Ibrahim Isa, 2019). A RM1 million grant by the Sultan of Johor was also given to the authorities and he also proposed a Government hospital to be built in the area for future facilities (Rizalman, 2019).

Law Enforcement

The Law of Malaysia, the Environmental Quality Act (AKAS) 1974, Section 47 states that the power to demand costs and expenses is that the court may order the offender to pay for all costs and pollution related to the pollution the offender caused. However, AKAS 1974 only empowered the DOE to sue those who polluted the water centrally and were licensed to dispose of scheduled waste under AKAS. This means that the power to take action such as suing an illegal plant is outside the jurisdiction of the DOE (Rasyikah, 2019).

Five police reports involving the case were received and the police opened an investigation paper to find the culprits (Ibrahim Isa, 2019). The Johor State DOE identified about 30 factories carrying out operations that produce the chemical waste that was dumped

into the Kim Kim River and a thorough investigation was conducted for 24 hours to identify the culprit based on samples of chemicals found in the river with samples released by the factory and fingerprint tracking and public reporting cooperation. Recording of closed-circuit cameras (CCTV) near the scene of the incident including those mounted on the traffic lights along the road will be jointly examined by the DOE and police to revisit the lorries passing through the scene starting at 11.00 pm on Wednesday, March 6, 2019 (Izlaily, 2019).

Three samples were collected by HAZMAT, which are a sample of water at the chemical dumping site, a soil sample where the disposed chemical was spilled, and a water sample at the river near the school were taken to the forensic laboratory for further study (Hidayatidayu, 2019). The DOE also obtained a report from the LPJ for detecting vessels docked at a nearby port for further investigation. MESTECC has identified 252 factories around Pasir Gudang and all have been inspected after the pollution crisis is over (Ezani, 2019).

According to the Malaysian Law, the offenses of creating pollution that harm the public may be fined up to RM 500,000 and a maximum jail term of five years (Bernama, 2019) if convicted and will be prosecuted under Section 34B of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Sahrudin Jamal, 2019). The case is being investigated under Section 278 of the Penal Code for causing dangerous air pollution to humans and in accordance with Section 284 of the Penal Code for neglect of toxic substances that endanger human beings. Pollutants must take responsibility and consider the impact on the population. Arrests have also been made on the offender and related evidence such as trucks and other materials have been seized. In addition to investigating under Seskyen 278 and Section 284 of the Penal Code, the accused was investigated under Section 326 for causing serious injury (Ibrahim Isa, 2019).

Conclusion

Environmental protection is the responsibility of all parties. People need to be aware that the importance of rivers is a source of water for mankind. At all rates, including industry, the value of concern for the environment must be addressed. The actions of some unscrupulous parties in the pursuit of temporary profit will ultimately harm everyone. The disposal of chemicals in the Kim Kim River was detrimental to the authorities and had a huge social impact on the community. School students did not only have to deal with shortness of breath, vomiting, nausea and dizziness due to pollution, they also missed out and experienced disruption in their education and emotions. An action on policy or 'standard', legislation and continuous enforcement of lawsuits against manufacturing plant owners should be reviewed immediately. An audit unit in the DOE needs to be established to monitor plant operations continuously. Heavy vehicles carrying certain materials must obtain prior permission to control the chemical movement of goods. The fine of RM 500,000 is not enough to cover the costs incurred by the government and the traumatic effects of the victims. The fine should be increased and heavy penalty should be imposed on the offender. License suspension and high fines could well apply to factory owners who do not comply with the regulations. It is also not possible to build high-risk factories near residential areas and vice versa. The public has to be bold in cooperating with the authorities by providing any information on illegal activities such as the disposal of toxic waste materials and open burning. The river will still be polluted by the human as long as it is not considered a living being and gives life to the human being. These cases need to be addressed progressively since this case took a long time to be resolved, although it is the first incidence. The collective efforts and commitments of all

parties, including the public, are also crucial in preventing such incidents from happening again and be a lesson to everyone.

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