

SRI LANKA STANDARD 775 : 1987

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**TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR
MARINE COASTAL WATERS
LIABLE TO POLLUTION**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR MARINE COASTAL WATERS LIABLE TO
POLLUTION

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard has been authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1987-01-07, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Industrial Effluents, had been approved by the Chemicals Divisional Committee.

Marine environment is intended to cover, in addition to the sea and oceans, creeks and tidal waters. Within the estuarine region, the marine environment will extend up to low tide level; water above that point will fall in the region of inland surface waters. Marine coastal areas shall extend up to 5 km from the mean high water line. Pollution of marine coastal areas with sewage, effluents and wastes from the hinterland and from ships is an important problem associated with industrial development, growth of coastal towns and navigational activities in ports and harbours. This standard is being published in order to prevent such pollution, and to preserve the quality of marine coastal waters for such purposes as bathing and recreation, propagation of fish and other marine life, salt manufacture, boating and navigation and commercial fishing.

The considerations for deciding on regulations for disposing of wastes into the marine coastal areas and for determining the urgency for terminating disposal operations should include the following:

- a) Present and future impact on the marine environment, human health, welfare and amenities;
- b) Irreversibility of the impact of uncontrolled discharges;
- c) Volume and concentration of pollution involved; and
- d) Location of disposal point, that is, length of pipeline, and its depth, and potential impact of the location relative to the uses of the receiving water.