SRI LANKA STANDARD 1194: 1999

UDC 665.353.4 : 628.52

TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR EFFLUENTS FROM THE PALM OIL INDUSTRY

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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SLS 1194: 1999

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SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
No. 17, Victoria Place
Elvitigala Mawatha
Colombo 08.
SRI LANKA

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FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Chemicals and Polymer Technology and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1999-11-11.

The tolerance limits prescribed in this standard are intended to guide the local authorities in framing rules regarding disposal of effluents from the Palm oil industry. In arriving at a decision on the tolerance limits and site selection the authorities shall, in consultation with the regulatory body in charge of Environmental Protection, give due consideration to the local conditions. This standard is expected to play a vital role in environmental protection.

Tolerance limits for colour and odour have not been prescribed in this standard but it is recommended that as far as practicable, colour and unpleasant odours shall not be present in the effluents.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated expressing the result of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with **CS 102**. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

In the preparation of this standard the assistance obtained from the following publications is gratefully acknowledged:

APHA-AWWA-WPCF, Standard methods for the examination of water and waste water: 18th edition, 1992.

GEMS/WATER Operational guide, UNEP/WHO/UNESCO/WMO Project on Global water quality monitoring

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes tolerance limits and methods of sampling and tests for effluents from industries involved in palm oil extraction after treatment at the point of discharge into inland surface waters and marine coastal waters and on land for irrigation purposes.