



# ENVIRONMENTAL NORMS



**Environment Management Department**

Board of Investment of Sri Lanka  
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## INTRODUCTION

*The Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI) Established in 1978, under the name Greater Colombo Economic Commission, the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka is one of the foremost investment promotion agencies in South Asia. As the apex agency for foreign direct investment in Sri Lanka, there are over 1700 enterprises under the purview of BOI in the span of its 40 years in operation.*

*In carrying out its primary function of investment promotion, the BOI aims at sector based investor targeting, while specializing in aftercare, navigating and regulating investor operations to reach its true and highest potential throughout the lifespan of the enterprise.*



## VISION

*“To make Sri Lanka the most preferred destination for sustainable investment in Asia”*



## MISSION

*“BOI will work in a positive and speedy manner to fulfill Sri Lanka's potential to attract and retain quality investment that leads to an enhanced export base, and brings more and better jobs, enhanced knowledge and skills through new technologies and innovations.”*

# LEGISLATIONS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

## National Environment Act No.47 of 1980

Under the National Environment Act No.47 of 1980, the Central Environment Authority (CEA) was established to make provision for the protection and management of the environment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The National Environment Act was amended in 1988 and 2000.

- National Environmental (Amendment) Act, No. 56 of 1988
- National Environmental (Amendment) Act, No 53. of 2000



## Board of Investment Act

Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC) was established by an Act of parliament (GCEC Act No. 4 of 1978) in 1978 with the aims to foster and generate economic development, widen and strengthen the base of the economy, encourage and promote foreign direct investment and diversify the sources of foreign exchange earnings and to increase the export earnings. Later in 1992, the name was changed to Board of Investment of Sri Lanka.

According to the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.49 of 1992, powers, duties or functions under the National Environment Act could be exercised, performed or discharged by the BOI in consultation with and the concurrence of the CEA.

The BOI Act was amended in 1980, 1983, 1992, 2002, 2009 and 2012.

- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.43 of 1980
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.21 of 1983
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.49 of 1992
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.09 of 2002
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.36 of 2009
- Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Amendment) Act, No.03 of 2012

# ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

The functions with regard to the Environment Protection and Management pertaining to the projects within the purview of the BOI, are being executed by the Environment Management Department in consultation and with concurrence of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA).

## Functions of the Environment Management Department

- In respect of new projects, granting environmental clearance with the concurrence of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). If the environmental approval requires undergoing the EIA process, facilitate the approval in consultation with the CEA.
- In respect of projects in operation, issuing Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) with the concurrence of the CEA.
- Issuing Environmental Recommendations (ERR) to sites proposed for erection of telecommunication towers to the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (TRC).
- Investigating into complaints concerning environment pollution and resolve them by ensuring required pollution control measures are in place.
- Monitoring the industrial effluent discharged in the Export Processing Zones for ensuring compliance with the standard is maintained.

In addition to above;

- Serving in the National Committees formed on the following International Conventions related to environment/chemicals for which Sri Lanka is signatory.
  - National Coordination Committee on Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Conventions.
  - Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone layer.
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).By this ensures that all BOI projects operate in compliance with these Conventions.
- Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. This is chaired by the Precursor Control Authority.

# INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

The functions with regard to the Environment Protection and Management pertaining to the projects within the purview of the BOI, are being executed by the Environment Management Department in consultation and with concurrence of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA).

## WITHIN EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES

- Common site for solid waste disposal. E.g. Material Recovery Center at KEPZ
- Central Wastewater treatment plant for pretreated wastewater disposal (BOI Norms)
- Noise levels are required to maintain within the national standard. As within an EPZZ, the most relax limits apply.
- Stack emissions are to be maintained within the CEA standards.
- Ambient quality is to maintained within the National Standard.
- Frequently carried out Environment monitoring activities
- EPL is issued with the concurrence of the CEA

## OUTSIDE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES

- Industries adopt their own disposal facility as per the EPL conditions .
- Industries are required to treat the effluent to the relevant National Standard prior to disposal.
- Noise levels are required to be maintained within the national standard. Limits are based on the area.
- Stack emissions are to be maintained within the CEA standards.
- Ambient quality is to maintained within the National Standard.
- EPL is issued with the concurrence of the CEA.

## SITE APPROVAL PROCEDURE

Before signing the agreement with the BOI, investor is supposed to obtain an approval for the proposed site, from the BOI. The approval process includes a site inspection and a brief study about the environmental impacts on future project and vice versa. A letter confirming the suitability of the site is issued to the investor at the end. This is a pre-requisite for signing the Agreement, with the BOI on the project

In order to obtain environment clearance, duly filled site approval application along with the investment approval application should be submitted to the Investment Appraisal Department of the BOI. From there it will be forwarded to the Environment Management Department and the Engineering Approvals and Special Projects Department of the BOI.

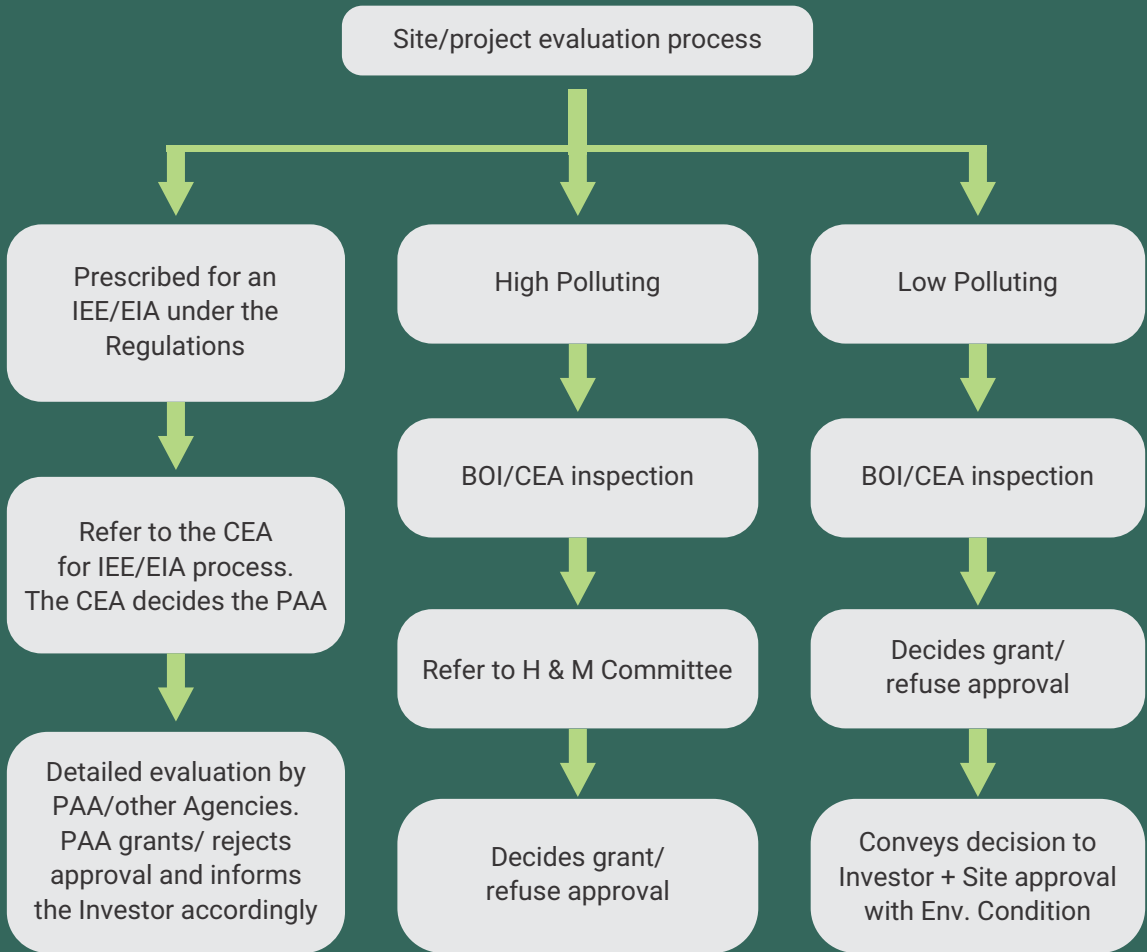
### Documents required to provide Environment Clearance for a site/project

1. Project Proposal (if it is a new project)
2. Approved survey plan and/or layout /floor plan (if it is a project set up in an already existing building)
3. Approvals from relevant local authorities (if applicable)
4. Solid waste management plan
5. Details of wastewater treatment and disposal

Once the site application along with the supporting documents are submitted, Environment Clearance for the site/project will be issued by the Environment Management Department of the BOI with the concurrence of the CEA.



# INDUSTRIAL SITING PROCESS



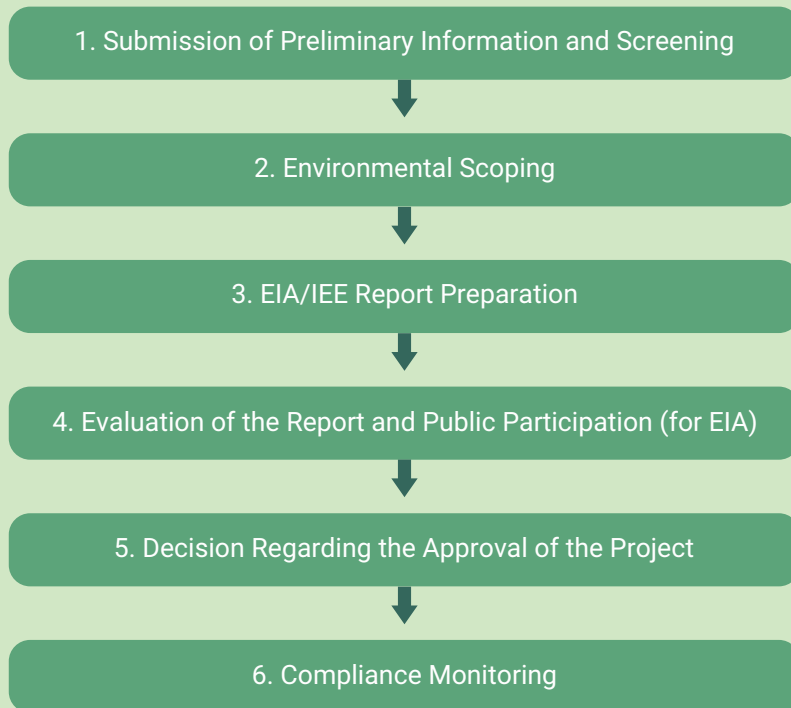
**Note:**

- High polluting toxic wastewater generating activities are not permitted at upstream to water intakes
- Any project involving importation of post-consumer waste is not permitted.

# EIA / IEE PROCEDURES FOR BOI INDUSTRIES

EIA process is mandated only for large scale development projects or projects which are located in environmental sensitive areas. The types of projects which require an EIA have been prescribed in the Gazette Nos. 772/22 of 24.06.1993, 859/14 of 23.02.95, 1104/22 of 06.11.99 and 1108/1 of 29.11.99. (Prescribed Projects (cea.lk))

## EIA/IEE Steps



EIA regulations are published in following Gazette notifications;

- Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 772/22 dated 24.06.93
- Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 1159/22 dated 22.11.2000

## 1. Submission of Preliminary Information and Screening

- A Basic Information Questionnaire (BIQ) which could be obtained from the EIA unit of the CEA or the Provincial / District offices of the CEA needs to be filled and submitted to the CEA by the project proponent. The CEA will then determine which will be the appropriate Project Approving Agency (PAA) for administering of EIA/IEE process. The PAA will determine whether an EIA/IEE is required for the project (6 days)

## 2. Environmental Scoping

- Environmental scoping determines the scope of issues to be addressed and identify the significant issues related to a proposed action.
- The PAA will invite all concerned agencies, the project proponent and other interested persons (if necessary) for the scoping process. The PAA will issue the Terms of References (ToR) for the EIA/IEE after the scoping process (14 days for IEE and 30 days for EIA)

## 3. EIA/IEE Report Preparation

- It is the responsibility of the project proponent to prepare the EIA / IEE report and to submit it to the PAA for evaluation (no time limit)

## 4. Evaluation of the Report and Public Participation (for EIA)

- On receipt of an EIA report, it will be subjected to an adequacy checking and will then be open for public inspection / comments for a period of 30 working days.
- Subsequent to the public commenting period the PAA will appoint a Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) to evaluate the EIA report and make its recommendations (21 days for IEE and 30 days for EIA)
- IEE reports are not required to be opened for public comments and are thus subjected to technical evaluation only.
- Comments and recommendations given by TEC and public will be sent to the project proponent for response.

## 5. Decision Regarding the Approval of the Project

- Based on the recommendation of the TEC, the PAA makes its' decision on whether to grant approval for a project. (If the PAA is not the CEA, it should obtain the concurrence of the CEA prior to granting approval.)
- If the project proponent doesn't agree with the decision, he has a right to appeal to the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment. The decision of the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment is final.

## 6. Compliance Monitoring

- The CEA or the PAA will monitor the implementation of conditions / mitigation measures. If the project proponent violates the conditions, the approval may be revoked.

## EPL PROCEDURE FOR BOI INDUSTRIES

According to the National Environmental (Protection & Quality) Regulations of 2008, made under the National Environmental Act, Enterprises are required to obtain an Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) prior to commencement of commercial operations. This EPL is issued by the Environment Management Department of the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka with the concurrence of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA).

Industries and activities which required an EPL are listed in Gazette Notification No. 2264/18 dated 27.01.2022. Industries are classified under 4 lists i.e., List "A", "B", "C" and "D" depending on their pollution potential. All activities which are published in the Gazette as prescribed activities have to obtain an EPL.

Part "A" comprises of 33 significantly high polluting industrial activities, Part "B" comprises of 71 numbers of medium level polluting activities. Part "C" comprises of 56 and Part "D" comprises of 39 low polluting industrial activities.

The application form for the EPL published in the Form A of the schedule II of the Gazette Notification No:1534/18 dated 01.02.2008 can be obtained from the Environment Management Department of the Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (Head office or Zonal Offices) or downloaded from CEA website.

The completed application should be submitted to the Environment Management Department of BOI, at least one month prior to the expected date of commencement of commercial operations.

## NEW EPL PROCEDURE / RENEWAL OF EPL



### Documents required for renewal of the EPL

1. Submission of test reports (if applicable)
  - Treated wastewater
  - Noise
  - Air emission
2. Solid waste disposal records
3. Wastewater disposal records
4. Schedule Waste Management Licence (if applicable)
5. Fire certificate

Note: An application for renewal should be submitted to the Environment Management Department of BOI at least **three months** prior to the date of expiry of the Licence.

## EPL INSPECTION FEE

EPL Inspection fee for the activities specified in Parts A, B, C and D of the Order made under section 23A of the National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980 is as follows:-

Part	Inspection Fee (Rs)
A	13,000/- + Tax
B	13,000/- + Tax
C	13,000/- + Tax
D	13,000/- + Tax

## EPL LICENCE FEE

The Licence Fee and the Renewal Fee for the activities, except the mining activities, specified in Parts A, B, C and D of the Order made under section 23A of the National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980, shall be as follows: -

Part	Duration	Fee (Rs.)
A	One year or less	15,000/- + Tax
B	One year or less	10,000/- + Tax
C	Two years or less	4,000/- + Tax (payable in two equal installments)
D	Three years or less	4,500/- + Tax (payable in three equal installments)

The Licence Fee and the Renewal Fee for the mining activities, specified in Parts A, B and C of the Order made under Section 23A of the National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980, shall be as follows:-

Part	Duration	Total Fee (Rs.)
A	Three years or less	45,000/- + Tax
B	Three years or less	30,000/- + Tax
C	Three years or less	6,000/- + Tax

\*For further information please refer to the amendment of the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulations, No.1 of 2008 in Gazette Extraordinary No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022



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# SERVICES OFFERED BY THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

## LABORATORY SERVICES

- Water and Waste quality testing
- Environment Parameter testing (eg: noise, air, etc.)
- Working environment monitoring (Dust, LUX , Noise , Heat stress etc.)

## TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Wastewater - Provide advice to BOI industries on proper disposal of wastewater generated from the industries.
- EIA/ IEE - assisting BOI industries in conducting EIA/IEE studies
- ER- providing environment recommendations for new projects/sites/expansion of BOI industries
- Solid waste management- Provide advises to BOI industries on proper disposal of solid waste generated from the industries.
- Assisting in resolving environment related complains.

## CHEMICAL APPROVAL

Chemicals to be used as raw materials by all industries are required to get the environmental clearance from the Director (Environment Management) of the BOI. Chemicals to be imported, approximate quantities should be requested prior importation through the Chemical Import Management System (CIMS). Any changes, substitutions or additions to the declared list of chemicals should also be requested through the CIMS.

Through this system (Enterprise Portal)

- The enterprises can submit their annual requirement of chemical import for BOI approval
- The enterprises can authorize and submit their relevant Chemical Import CusDecs to the IS department via the Dashboard
- View the chemical quantities requested, approved, imported and balance under each chemical item

Bulk quantity approvals are not granted for the items required approval of other line agencies

- Central Environmental Authority (CEA)
- Ministry of Defense (MOD)
- National Authority for Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in Sri Lanka
- Precursor Control Authority ...etc.

If it is envisaged to import/use/export any chemicals scheduled under the Chemical Weapons Convention Act No. 58 of 2007, such chemicals required registration with the "National Authority for Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in Sri Lanka" at 15th Floor, "Suhurupaya", Battaramulla, Sri Lanka (Tel. No. 0112876008, Fax No. 0112876008, e-mail address: nacwcsi@gmail.com). These scheduled chemicals are annexed.

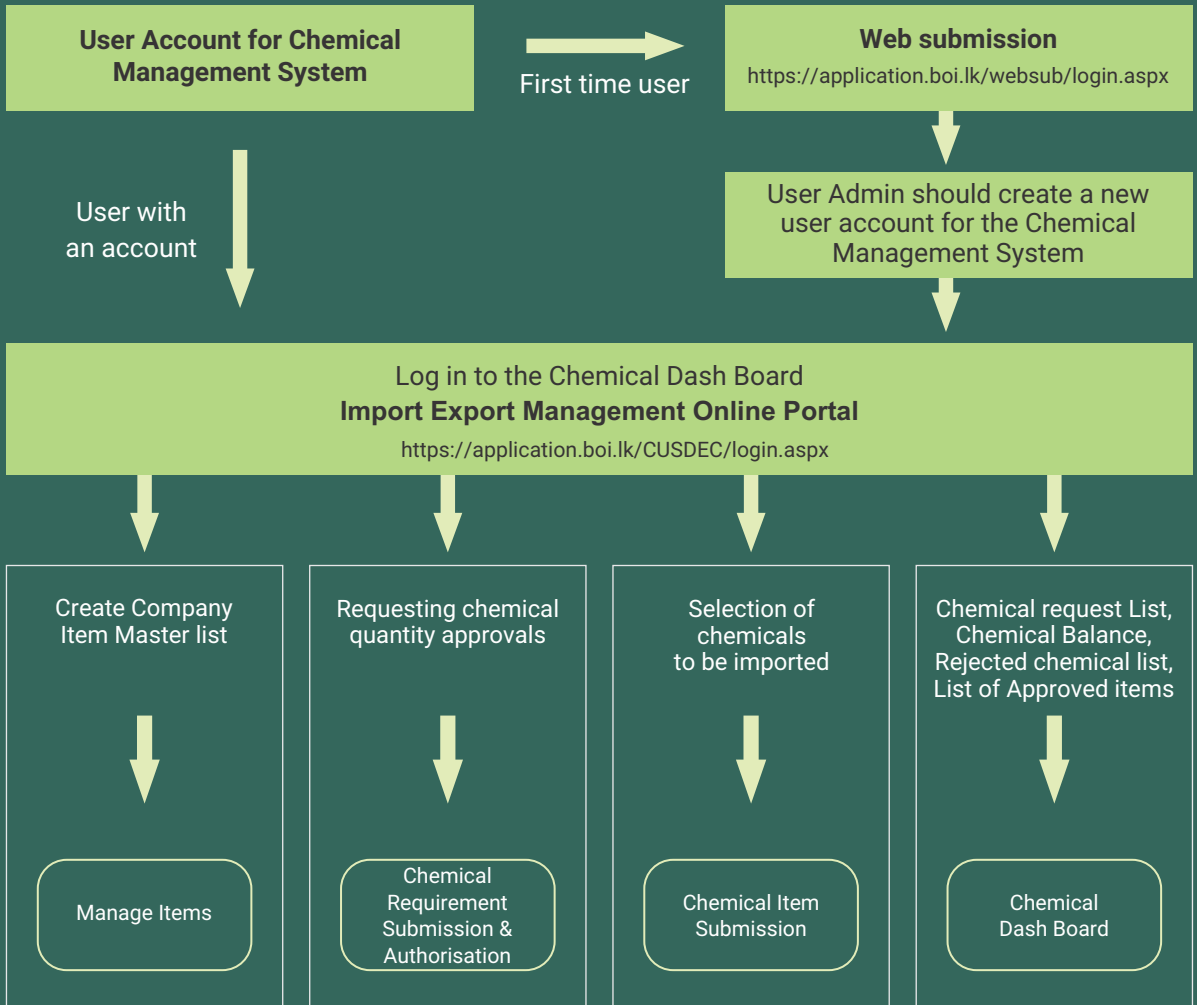
In terms of the "Conventions Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic Substances Act, No. 1 of 2008" Regulations have been gazetted on 10.05.2010. In accordance to these Regulations, to import/store/use any of the chemicals



listed therein requires to obtain a Licence from the "Precursor Control Authority" at National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, No: 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya, Sri Lanka (Tel. No. 0112868794, Fax No. 2868791, e-mail address: mail@nddcb.gov.lk). The list of these chemicals under Table I and Table II are annexed.

\*For further information please refer the 'A guide to Chemical Import Management System'

## Chemical Import Management System Steps





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# ENVIRONMENT STANDARDS

## WASTEWATER DISCHARGE QUALITY STANDARDS

### Tolerance Limits for Industrial Wastewater (Effluents) Discharged Into the Common Wastewater Treatment Plant

Parameters	Maximum Tolerance Limit
BOD (5 days at 20oC) (mg/1)	200
COD (mg/1)	600
pH	6.0-8.5
Total Suspended solids (mg/l)	500
Total dissolved solids (inorganic) (mg/1)	2100
Temperature (oC)	40
Phenolic compounds (as phenolic OH) (mg/1)	5
Oil and grease (mg/1)	30
Total Chromium (mg/1)	2 (Chromium VI 0.5)
Copper (as Cu) (mg/1)	3
Lead (as Pb) (mg/1)	1
Mercury (as Hg) (mg/1)	0.001
Nickel (as Ni) (mg/1)	3
Zinc (as Zn) (mg/1)	10
Arsenic (as As) (mg/1)	0.2
Boron (as B) (mg/1)	2
Ammonical Nitrogen (as N) (mg/1)	50
Sulphides (as S <sup>2-</sup> ) (mg/1)	2
Sulphates (as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) (mg/1)	1000
Chlorides (as Cl <sup>-</sup> ) (mg/1)	900
Cyanides (as CN <sup>-</sup> ) (mg/1)	0.2
Free Residual Chlorine (as Chlorine) (mg/1)	Nil

## Colour Parameters

Colour – Wave Length Range	Maximum Spectral Absorption Coefficient
400 – 499 nm (Yellow range)	7 m <sup>-1</sup>
500 – 599 nm (Red range)	5 m <sup>-1</sup>
600 – 750 nm (Blue range)	3 m <sup>-1</sup>

### Radioactive Materials

Alpha emitters (µc/ml)	10 <sup>-7</sup>
Beta emitters (µc/ml)	10 <sup>-6</sup>

mg/l=milligrams/litre  
 µc/ml=microcuries/millilitre  
 BOD=Biochemical Oxygen Demand  
 COD=Chemical Oxygen Demand  
 nm=nanometer

## Tolerance Limits for the Discharge of Industrial Wastewater into Inland Surface Waters

No.	Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit values for inland surface waters
01.	Total suspended solids	mg/l, max.	50
02.	Total dissolved solids	mg/l, max	1000
03.	pH at ambient temperature	-	6.0-8.5
04.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5 in five days at 20°C)	mg/l, max.	30
05.	Temperature of discharge	°C, max.	Ambient water temperature ± 5 or 40 (whichever is lesser)
06.	Oils and greases	mg/l, max	10
07.	Phenols (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	mg/l, max	1.0
08.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l, max	250
09.	Dissolved phosphates (as P)	mg/l, max	5
10.	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N)	mg/l, max	150
11.	Ammonical nitrogen (as N)	mg/l, max	50
12.	Nitrate (as N)	mg/l, max	10
13.	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/l, max	0.05
14.	Total residual chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	mg/l, max	0.5
15.	Chlorides (as Cl)	mg/l, max	400
16.	Flourides (as F)	mg/l, max	2.0
17.	Sulphides (as S)	mg/l, max	0.5
18.	Arsenic, total (as As)	mg/l, max	0.05
19.	Cadmium, total (as Cd)	mg/l, max	0.03
20.	Chromium, total (as Cr)	mg/l, max	0.05
21.	Chromium, hexavalent (as Cr <sup>6+</sup> )	mg/l, max	0.01
22.	Copper, total (as Cu)	mg/l, max	0.05
23.	Iron, total (as Fe)	mg/l, max	3.0
24.	Lead, total (as Pb)	mg/l, max	0.05
25.	Mercury, total (as Hg)	mg/l, max	0.001
26.	Nickel, total (as Ni)	0.2	0.2
27.	Selenium, total (as Se)	mg/l, max	0.05
28.	Zinc, total (as Zn)	mg/l, max	2.0
29.	Silver, total (as Ag)	mg/l, max	0.035
30.	Pesticides (Total)	mg/l, max	0.005
31.	Surfactants (Total)	mg/l, max	5.0
32.	Faecal coliform	MPN/100 ml, max	150
33.	Sulphates (as S)	mg/l, max	250
34.	Radioactivity Gross alpha activity +	Bq/l maximum	0.5
35.	Radioactivity Gross beta activity +	Bq/l maximum	1.0

## Colour Parameters

No.	Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit Values for inland surface waters
	Colour		Maximum spectral absorption coefficient
01.	400-499 nm - (Yellow range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	7 max
02.	500-599 nm - (Red range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	5 max
03.	600-750 nm - (Blue range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	3 max

Note 1 : All efforts should be made to remove unpleasant odour as practicable as possible.

Note 2 : These limit values are based on the premise that for inland surface waters the dilution factor may be at least 1:8. In an event where the dilution factor is found to be less, the limit values given in the lists shall be adjusted on proportional basis so as to give rise to more stringent limit values.

Note 3 : In case of the tolerance limits of radioactive materials exceeds, the standards stipulated by the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council shall apply.

*\*For further information please refer to the amendment of the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulations, No.1 of 2008 in Gazette Extraordinary No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022*

## Tolerance Limits for Industrial Wastewater or effluent Discharged on Land for Agricultural Purpose

No.	Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit value
01.	Total dissolved solids	mg/l, max.	2000
02.	pH at ambient temperature	-	6.5-8.5
03.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5 in five days at 20°C)	mg/l, max.	250
04.	Oils and greases	mg/l, max.	10
05.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l, max.	400
06.	Chlorides (as Cl)	mg/l, max.	300
07.	Sulphates (as S)	mg/l, max.	350
08.	Boron (as B)	mg/l, max.	2.0
09.	Arsenic, total (as As)	mg/l, max.	0.01
10.	Cadmium, total (as Cd)	mg/l, max.	0.003
11.	Chromium, total (as Cr)	mg/l, max.	0.05
12.	Lead, total (as Pb)	mg/l, max.	0.01
13.	Mercury, total (as Hg)	mg/l, max.	0.001
14.	Sodium Adsorption Ration (SAR)	max	10
15.	Residual Sodium Carbonate (RSC)Nitrate (as N)	miliequivalent/l, max.	1.25
16.	Electrical conductivity	µS/cm, max.	2500
17.	Faecal Coliform	MPN/100ml, max.	1000
18.	Copper total (as Cu)	mg/l, max.	0.2
19.	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/l, max.	0.05
20.	Nickel total (as Ni)	mg/l, max	0.02
21.	Selenium total (as Se)	mg/l, max	0.01
22.	Zinc total (as Zn)	mg/l, max	1.0
23.	Discharge rate	m <sup>3</sup> /hectare/day	<i>As decided in accordance with the notes given in the</i>
24.	Hydrolic loading rate		<i>Gazette Extraordinary No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022</i>
25.	Radioactivity Gross alpha activity	Bq/l maximum	0.5
26.	Radioactivity Gross beta activity +	Bq/l maximum	1.0

\*For further information please refer to the amendment of the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulations, No.1 of 2008 in Gazette Extraordinary No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022



## Tolerance Limits for the Discharge of Wastewater or Effluents into Coastal Waters

No.	Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit values for coastal water
01.	Total suspended solids	mg/l, max.	50
02.	Total dissolved solids	mg/l, max	1000
03.	pH at ambient temperature	-	6.0-8.5
04.	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD5 in five days at 20°C)	mg/l, max.	30
05.	Temperature of discharge	°C, max.	Ambient water temperature ± 5 or 40 (whichever is lesser)
06.	Oils and greases	mg/l, max	10
07.	Phenols (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	mg/l, max	1
08.	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l, max	250
09.	Dissolved phosphates (as P)	mg/l, max	5
10.	Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N)	mg/l, max	150
11.	Ammonical nitrogen (as N)	mg/l, max	50
12.	Cyanide (as CN)	mg/l, max	0.05
13.	Total residual chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	mg/l, max	0.5
14.	Chlorides (as Cl)	mg/l, max	Shall not change 20% from the ambient level at any point of the tidal cycle
15.	Flourides (as F)	mg/l, max	2.0
16.	Sulphides (as S)	mg/l, max	2.0
17.	Arsenic, total (as As)	mg/l, max	0.05
18.	Cadmium, total (as Cd)	mg/l, max	0.05
19.	Chromium, total (as Cr)	mg/l, max	0.05
20.	Chromium, hexavalent (as Cr <sup>6+</sup> )	mg/l, max	0.01
21.	Copper, total (as Cu)	mg/l, max	0.05
22.	Lead, total (as Pb)	mg/l, max	0.05
23.	Mercury, total (as Hg)	mg/l, max	0.001
24.	Nickel, total (as Ni)	mg/l, max	0.2
25.	Selenium, total (as Se)	mg/l, max	0.05
26.	Zinc, total (as Zn)	mg/l, max	1.0
27.	Silver, total (as Ag)	mg/l, max	0.035
28.	Pesticides (Total)	mg/l, max	0.005
29.	Surfactants (Total)	mg/l, max	5.0
30.	Sulphates (as S)	mg/l, max	250
31.	Faecal coliform	MPN/100 ml, max	150
32.	Radioactivity Gross alpha activity +	Bq/l maximum	0.5
33.	Radioactivity Gross beta activity +	Bq/l maximum	1.0

## Colour Parameters

Investor Services Department

No.	Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit Values for coastal waters
	Colour		Maximum spectral absorption coefficient
01.	400-499 nm - (Yellow range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	7 max
02.	500-599 nm - (Red range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	5 max
03.	600-750 nm - (Blue range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	3 max

Note 1 : All efforts should be made to remove unpleasant odour as practicable as possible.

Note 2 : These limit values are based on the premise that for coastal water the dilution factor may be at least 1:8. In an event where the dilution factor is found to be less, the limit values given in the Lists shall be adjusted on proportional basis so as to give rise to more stringent limit values.

Note 3 : In case of the tolerance limits of radioactive materials exceeds, the standards stipulated by the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Regulatory Council shall apply.

*\*For further information please refer to the amendment of the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulations, No.1 of 2008 in Gazette Extraordinary No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022*

## Tolerance Limits for Discharged of Wastewater or Effluents Into Marine Waters

No. Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit Values for an outfall leading up to near-shore water	Tolerance Limit Values for a short sea outfall	Tolerance Limit Values for a long sea outfall
01. Total suspended solids	mg/l, max.	30	50	250
02. Total dissolved solids	mg/l, max.	2100	-	-
03. pH value at ambient temperature	-	6.0-8.5	5.5-9.0	5.5-9.0
04. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> in five days at 20°C)	mg/l, max.	15	75	400
05. Temperature at the point of discharge	°C, max.	Ambient water temperature ± 5 or 35 whichever is lesser	Ambient water temperature ± 5 or 35 whichever is lesser	Ambient water temperature ± 5 or 35 whichever is lesser
06. Oils and greases	mg/l, max	5	12	15
07. Phenols (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH)	mg/l, max	1	1	5
08. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l, max	50	400	800
09. Dissolved phosphates (as P)	mg/, max.	1	5	10
10. Ammonical Nitrogen (as N)	mg/l, max	15	50	150
11. Cyanide (as CN)	mg/l, max	0.1	0.2	0.4
12. Total residual chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	mg/l, max	0.5	0.5	1.0
13. Fluorides (as F)	mg/l, max	2	2	5
14. Sulphides (as S)	mg/l, max	2	2	5
15. Arsenic, total (as As)	mg/l, max	0.08	0.1	0.2
16. Cadmium, total (as Cd)	mg/l, max	0.02	0.05	0.10
17. Chromium, total (as Cr)	mg/l, max	0.05	0.05	0.10
18. Chromium, hexavalent (as Cr <sup>6+</sup> )	mg/l, max	0.01	0.01	0.05
19. Copper, total (as Cu)	mg/l, max	1.0	1.0	1.0
20. Lead, total (as Pb)	mg/l, max	0.05	0.10	0.10
21. Mercury, total (as Hg)	mg/l, max	0.001	0.002	0.01
22. Nickel, total (as Ni)	mg/l, max	0.1	0.2	1.0
23. Selenium, total (as Se)	mg/l, max	0.01	0.05	0.10
24. Zinc, total (as Zn)	mg/l, max	3	3	5
25. Silver. Total (as Ag)	mg/l, max	0.005	0.035	0.35
26. Pesticides (Total)	mg/l, max	0.005	0.005	0.05
27. Surfactants (Total)	mg/l, max	1	5	10
28. Faecal Coliform	MPN/100ml, max.	150	1500	10 <sup>7</sup>
29. Radioactivity Gross alpha activity +	Bq/l maximum	0.5	0.5	0.5
30. Radioactivity Gross beta activity +	Bq/l maximum	1.0	1.0	1.0

## Colour Parameters

No.	Parameter	Unit type of limit	Tolerance Limit Values for an outfall up to near shore water
	Colour		Maximum spectral absorption coefficient
01.	400-499 nm - (Yellow range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	7 max
02.	500-599 nm - (Red range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	5 max
03.	600-750 nm - (Blue range)	m <sup>-1</sup>	3 max

*\*For further information please refer to the amendment of the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulations, No.1 of 2008 in Gazette Extraordinary No. 2264/17 dated 27.01.2022*

## DRINKING WATER STANDARD - First Revision

### (Sri Lanka Standards for potable water – SLS 614: 2013)

Parameters	Requirement
<b>A. Physical-Organoleptic requirements</b>	
Colour, Hazen Units, (max.)	15
Odour	Unobjectionable
Taste	Unobjectionable
Turbidity, (NTU) (Nephelometric Turbidity Units), (max.)	2
pH at 25°C ± 2°C	6.5 to 8.5
<b>B. Chemical requirements</b>	
Aluminium (as Al) (mg/l)	0.2
Ammonia;	
- Free ammonia (as NH <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/l)	0.06
- Albuminoid ammonia (mg/l)	0.15
Anionic detergents (as MBAS (Methylene Blue Active Substances)) (mg/l)	0.2
Calcium (as Ca) (mg/l)	100
Chloride (as Cl) (mg/l)	250
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (mg/l)	10
Copper (as Cu) (mg/l)	1.0
Fluoride (as F) (mg/l)	1.0
Free residual Chlorine (mg/l)	1
Iron (as Fe) (mg/l)*	0.3
Manganese (as Mn) (mg/l)*	0.1
Magnesium (as Mg) (mg/l) **	30
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) (mg/l)	50
Nitrite (as NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> ) (mg/l)	3
Nickel (as Ni) (mg/l)	0.02
Oil and grease (mg/l)	0.2
Phenolic compounds (as C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH) (mg/l)	0.001
Sodium (as Na) (mg/l)	200
Sulphate (as SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup> ) (mg/l) **	250
Total alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/l)	200
Total dissolved solids (mg/l), (max.)	500
Total hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) (mg/l)	250
Total Phosphates (as PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> ) (mg/l)	2.0
Zinc (as Zn) (mg/l)	3.0
Arsenic (as As) (mg/l)	0.01
Cadmium (as Cd) (mg/l)	0.003
Chromium (as Cr) (mg/l)	0.05
Cyanide (as CN) (mg/l)	0.05
Lead (as Pb) (mg/l)	0.01
Mercury (as Hg) (mg/l)	0.001
Selenium (as Se) (mg/l)	0.01

**(Sri Lanka Standards for potable water – SLS 614: 2013)**

Parameters	Requirement
C. Bacteriological requirements	
a) Treatment works and piped distribution system	
<i>E.coli</i> /100ml or thermotolerant coliform /100ml Total Coliforms / 100 ml	Not detected (i) Shall not exceed 3 in any 100ml sample (ii) Not detected in any two consecutive samples
b) Large water supplies	
<i>E.coli</i> /100ml or thermotolerant coliform /100ml Total coliforms	Not detected (i) Shall not be present in 95% of samples in a year and (ii) In remaining 5% samples, shall not exceed 10/100ml
c) Individual or small community supplies (include wells, bore holes and springs)	
<i>E.coli</i> /100ml or thermotolerant coliform /100ml Total Coliforms / 100 ml	Not detected Shall not exceed 10

\* Total concentration of Manganese (as Mn) and Iron (as Fe) shall not exceed 0.3mg/l

\*\* Not more than 30 mg/l Magnesium (as Mg) if there is 250mg/l Sulphate. If there is less Sulphate, Magnesium upto 150 mg/l may be allowed.

## AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Pollutant	*Average Time	Maximum Permissible Level		Method of measurement (By wet chemistry methods or by automated analysers)
		$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	ppm	
Particulate Matter- Aerodynamic diameter is less than $10\mu\text{m}$ in size ( $\text{PM}_{10}$ )	Annual	50	-	Hi-volume sampling and Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation
	24 hrs.	100	-	
Particulate Matter- Aerodynamic diameter is less than $2.5\mu\text{m}$ in size ( $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ )	Annual	25	-	Hi-volume sampling and Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation
	24 hrs.	50	-	
Nitrogen Dioxide ( $\text{NO}_2$ )	24 hrs.	100	0.05	Colorimetric using saltzman method or equivalent gas phase chemiluminescence
	8 hrs.	150	0.08	
	1 hr.	250	0.13	
Sulphur Dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ )	24 hrs.	80	0.03	Pararosaniline method or equivalent pulse fluorescent
	8 hrs.	120	0.05	
	1 hr.	200	0.08	
Ozone ( $\text{O}_3$ )	1 hr.	200	0.10	Chemiluminescence method or equivalent ultraviolet photometric
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 hrs.	10,000	9.00	Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy
	1 hr.	30,000	26.00	
	Any time	58,000	50.00	

\* Minimum number of observations required to determine the average over the specified period

- 03 hour average – 03 consecutive hourly average.
- 08 hour average – 08 hourly average.
- 24 hour average – 18 hourly average.
- Yearly average – 09 monthly averages with at least 02 monthly average each quarter.

\*For further information please refer to the National Environmental (Ambient Air Quality) Regulations 1994 in Gazette Extraordinary No.1562/22 dated 15.08.2008)

## STATIONARY SOURCE EMISSION CONTROL STANDARDS

Investor Services Department

**Regulation 06:** The concentration of any stationary source emission measured shall be converted into dry condition. The following equation shall be used for such conversion:-

$$\text{DRY GAS CONCENTRATION} = \frac{\text{MEASURED CONCENTRATION}}{[100 - (\text{MOISTURE PERCENTAGE})]} \times 100$$

**Regulation 07:** The stationary source emission concentration converted into dry condition under Regulation 6, shall be converted into standard condition. The following equation shall be used for such conversion :-

$$C_n (\text{mg} / \text{Nm}^3) = C_s (\text{mg} / \text{m}^3) \times \frac{(P_n \cdot T_s)}{(P_s \cdot T_n)}$$

where  $C_n$  = Emission concentration at standard conditions

$C_s$  = Converted dry emission concentration

$P_n$  = Standard pressure 760 mmHg

$P_s$  = Stack pressure in mmHg

$T_n$  = Standard temperature 273 Kelvin

$T_s$  = Stack temperature in Kelvin

**Regulation 08:** The stationary source emission concentration converted into standard condition under Regulation 7 shall be converted for relevant reference oxygen level specified in Schedule VIII hereto. The following equation shall be used for such conversion :-

$$E_r (\text{mg} / \text{Nm}^3) = E_m (\text{mg} / \text{Nm}^3) \frac{20.9 - O_2 \%_{\text{ref}}}{20.9 - O_2 \%_m}$$

where  $E_r$  = Emission concentration at fuel specific type reference oxygen percentage

$E_m$  = Standardized emission concentration level

$O_2 \%_{\text{ref}}$  = Reference Oxygen percentage of fuel specified in Schedule VIII

$O_2 \%_m$  = Measured volume percentage of oxygen on dry basis.

**Regulation 09:** Where the fuel type is not specified in Schedule VIII, the reference oxygen level shall be six percent (6%): Provided that, where there is a mixed-fuel usage, the major fuel type based on energy input shall be considered. Reference oxygen level shall be ten percent (10%) for incinerators.

**Regulation 10:** In the case of multi-fuel usage, for each fuel, the standards specified in Schedule II hereto shall be applied.

**Regulation 11:** Minimum stack height of any combustion point source shall be determined by the following equation.

$$C(m) = H(m) + 0.6U (m)$$

where  $H$  = The height in meters of the tallest building within 5U radius of the point source.

$C$  = Minimum stack height in meters.

$$U(m) = 1.36Q^{0.6}$$

where  $Q$  = Gross heat input in Mega Watt (MW)

$U$  = Uncorrected stack height in meters.

$U$  shall be determined by following equation.

(i) This rule shall be applied for the combustion source with gross heat input greater than 0.620MW.

(ii) In any case, stack height shall not be less than 20 meters except for the combustion sources with gross heat input less than 0.620 MW.



**Regulation 12:** In relation to thermal power plants and to any other combustion source, air pollution caused by Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission shall be controlled by fuel quality, stack height or Sulfur Dioxide emission control devices to maintain the existing ambient air quality standards. Minimum stack height shall be determined by accepted air quality modelling software. In the absence of such modelling software, with the approval of the Authority, following equation shall be applied to determine the minimum stack height in meters.

$$\text{Minimum stack height } H(m) = 14Q^{0.25}$$

Where Q is Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emission rate kg/hour.

**Regulation 14:** Dioxin and Furan emissions from incinerators shall be controlled by maintaining temperature between 1000° C to 1250° C and 2-3 seconds retention time in secondary chamber.

### Fugitive Dust Emission Standards

The difference between two simultaneous 3 hour Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSPM) measurements (gravimetric) carried out on up-wind and down-wind basis from any process area or emission area shall not be greater than 450µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

- a. Measurement location shall be within 10 meters from any process equipment or emission area towards upwind and down - wind directions.
- b. The wind direction shall be the most predominant wind direction during the time period of measurement.
- c. Any method approved by the Authority shall be used for the TSPM measurement.

### Fugitive Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC) Emission Standards

The difference between two simultaneous Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compound measurements carried out on upwind and down - wind basis from any process area which emits volatile organic compounds shall not be greater than 5ppm.

- a. The measurement location shall be within 5 meters from any process equipment or emission area towards up - wind and down - wind directions.
- b. The wind direction shall be the most predominant wind direction the time period of measurement.
- c. Any method approved by the Authority shall be used for the determination of Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds.

\*For further information please refer to the National Environmental (Stationary Source Emission Control) Regulations No. 1, 2019 (Gazette Notification No. 2126/36 dated 05.06.2019).

## NOISE LEVEL STANDARDS

Maximum Permissible Noise Levels (as  $L_{Acq} T$ ) at Boundaries of the land in which the noise source is located shall not exceed the limits set out below.

Area	Lacq T, dB(A)	
	Day Time	Night Time
Low Noise (Pradeshiya Sabha area)	55	45
Medium Noise (Municipal Council/ Urban Council area)	63*	50
High Noise (EPZZ of BOI & Industrial Estates approved under part IVC of the NEA)	70	60
Silent Zone (100 m from the boundary of a courthouse, hospital, public library, school, zoo, sacred areas and areas set apart for recreation or environmental purposes)	50	45

\* Provided that the noise level should not exceed 60 dB (A) inside existing houses, during day time.  
Maximum permissible noise levels at boundaries of the land in which the source of noise is located in  $L_{Acq} T$  for construction activities.

**Construction Activities** - Day Time ( $L_{Acq} T$ , dB (A)) - 75  
- Night Time ( $L_{Acq} T$ , dB (A)) - 50

*\*For further information please refer to the National Environmental (Noise Control) Regulations No. 1, 1996 and its amendments  
(Gazette Notification No. 924/12 dated 23.05.1996).*

## CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES AND RECOMMENDED BUFFER ZONES

Type	Categories and examples	Area each works (hectares)	Buffer Zone width (Feet)
1. Heavy Industry with much air pollution	Oil Refineries, Iron and steel industry, Nuclear reactor  Machine manufacture power station, ship building/breaking  Strawboard, artificial fibres, ceramic & glass products, cement etc.	50 -200	500 - 2000
2. Medium heavy industry with moderate air pollution	Electrical appliances textile weaving etc	50 -75	150 - 500
3. Light Industry with some air pollution	Confectionery and food industry, glass manufacture etc.	1 -50	30 - 150
4. Light industry with little air pollution	Electronics, garments etc.	1 -10	20 - 50
5. Workshops handicrafts etc.	Shoes, handbags etc.	< 1	> 10



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## SCHEDULE 1

### Chemicals Scheduled Under the Chemical Weapons Convention Act No. 58 of 2007

A. Toxic chemicals :	(CAS registry number)
(1) O-Alkyl ( $\leq$ C10, incl. cycloalkyl)	
Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates	
e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(107-44-8)
Somon: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(96-64-0)
(2) O-Alkyl ( $\leq$ C10, incl. cycloalkyl) N, N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or 1-Pr) phosphoramidocyanidates	
e.g. Tabun: O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate	(77-81-6)
(3) O-Alkyl (H or $\leq$ C10, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts	
e.g. VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate	(50782-69-9)
(4) Sulfur mustards:	
2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide	(2625-76-5)
Mustard gas:       Bis(2-chloroethyl) sulfide	(505-60-2)
Bis(2-chloroethylthio) methane	(63869-13-6)
Sesquimustard: 1, 2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio) ethane	(3563-36-8)
1, 3-Bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane	(63905-10-2)
1, 4-Bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane	(142868-93-7)
1, 5-Bis (2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane	(142868-94-8)
Bis (2-chloroethylthiomethyl) ether	(63918-90-1)
O-Mustard:       Bis (2-chloroethylthioethyl) ether	(63918-89-8)
(5) Lewisties:	
Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinylchloroarsine	(541-25-3)
Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine	(40334-69-8)
Lewisite 3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)arsine	(40334-70-1)
(6) Nitrogen mustards :	
HN1 : Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine	(538-07-8)
HN2 : Bis(2-chloroethyl) methylamine	(51-75-2)
HN3 : Tris(2-chloroethyl) amine	(555-77-1)

(7) Saxitoxin (35523-89-8)

(8) Ricin (9009-86-3)

B. Precursors :

(1) Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides  
e.g. DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride (676-99-3)

(2) O-Alkyl (H or  $\leq$ C10, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl  
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl  
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosponites and  
Corresponding alkylated or protonated salts  
e.g. QL: O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl  
methylphosphonite (57856-11-8)

(3) Chlorosarin:  
O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate (1445-76-7)

(4) Chlorosoman:  
O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate (7040-57-5)

## SCHEDULE II

### A. Toxic chemicals :

- (1) Amtion:  
O, O-Diethyl S-[2-diethylamino ethyl] Phosphorothiolate  
and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts (78-53-5)
- (2) PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)- 1-propene (382-21-8)
- (3) BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (\*) (6581-06-2)

### B. Precursors :

- (1) Chemicals, except for those listed in schedule 1,  
containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded  
one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group  
but not further carbon atoms,  
e.g. Methylphosphonyl dichloride (676-97-1)  
Dimethyl methylphosphonate (756-79-6)  
Exemption: Fonofos: O-Ethyl S-phenyl  
ethylphosphonothiolothionate (944-22-9)
- (2) N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidic dihalides
- (3) Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N, N-dialkyl  
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramides
- (4) Arsenic trichloride (7784-34-1)
- (5) 2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid (76-93-7)
- (6) Quinuclidin-3-ol (1619-34-7)
- (7) N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl-  
2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts
- (8) N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols and  
corresponding protonated salts (108-01-0)  
Exemptions: N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol  
and corresponding protonated salts  
N,N-Diethylaminoethanol
- (9) N, N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethane-  
thiols and corresponding protonated salts (100-37-8)
- (10) Thiodiglycol: Bis (2-hydroxyethyl) sulfide (111-48-8)
- (11) Pionacolyl alcohol: 3,3-Dimethylbutane-2-ol (464-07-3)

### SCHEDULE III

#### A. Toxic chemicals :

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (1) Phosgene: Carbonyl dichloride       | (75-44-5)  |
| (2) Cyanogen chloride                   | (506-77-4) |
| (3) Hydrogen cyanide                    | (74-90-8)  |
| (4) Chloropicrin: Trichloronitromethane | (76-06-2)  |

#### B. Precursors :

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Phosphorus oxychloride    | (10025-87-3) |
| (2) Phosphorus trichloride    | (7719-12-2)  |
| (3) Phosphorus penta chloride | (10026-13-8) |
| (4) Trimethyl phosphite       | (121-45-9)   |
| (5) Triethyl phosphite        | (122-52-1)   |
| (6) Dimethyl phosphite        | (868-85-9)   |
| (7) Diethyl phosphite         | (762-04-9)   |
| (8) Sulfur monochloride       | (10025-67-9) |
| (9) Sulfur dichloride         | (10545-99-0) |
| (10) Thionyl chloride         | (7719-09-7)  |
| (11) Ethyldiethanolamine      | (139-87-7)   |
| (12) Methyldiethanolamine     | (105-59-9)   |
| (13) Triethanolamine          | (102-71-6)   |

\*For further information please refer [Chemical Weapons Convention Act No. 58 of 2007](#)



# Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No.1 of 2008

## FIRST SCHEDULE

Table I

1. Acetic Anhydride  
HS Code : 2915.24  
CAS No. 108-24-7
2. N-Acetylanthranilic acid  
HS Code : 2924.23  
CAS No. 89-52-1
3. Ephedrine  
HS Code : 2939.41  
CAS No. 299-42-3
4. Ergometrine  
HS Code : 2939.61  
CAS No. 60-79-7
5. Ergotamine  
HS Code : 2939.62  
CAS No. 113-15-5
6. Isosafrole  
HS Code : 2932.91  
CAS No. 120-58-1
7. Lysergic acid  
HS Code : 2939.63  
CAS No. 82-58-6
8. 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl 1-2 propanone  
HS Code : 2932.92  
CAS No. 4676-39-5
9. Norephedrine  
HS Code : 2939.49  
CAS No. 154-41-6
10. 1-Phenyl -2-propanone  
HS Code : 2914.31  
CAS No. 103-79-7
11. Piperanol  
HS Code : 2932.93  
CAS No. 120-57-0
12. Potassium permanganate  
HS Code : 2941.61  
CAS No. 7722-64-7
13. Pseudoephedrine  
HS Code : 2939.42  
CAS No. 90-82-4
14. Safrole  
HS Code : 2932.94  
CAS No. 94-59-7

Table II

1. Acetone  
HS Code : 2914.11  
CAS No. 67-64-1
2. Anthranilic acid  
HS Code : 2922.43  
CAS No. 118-92-3
3. Ethyl ether  
HS Code : 2909.11  
CAS No. 60-29-7
4. Hydrochloric acid  
HS Code : 2806.10  
CAS No. 7647-01-0
5. Methyl ethyl ketone  
HS Code : 2914.12  
CAS No. 78-93-3
6. Phenylacetic acid  
HS Code : 2916.34  
CAS No. 103-82-2
7. Piperidine  
HS Code : 2933.32  
CAS No. 110-89-4
8. Sulfuric acid  
HS Code : 2807.00  
CAS No. 7664-93-9
9. Toluene  
HS Code : 2902.30  
CAS No. 108-88-3

\*For further information please refer [Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No.1 of 2008](#)

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## LIST OF IMPORTANT WEB SITES FOR INVESTORS

<i>Board of Investment of Sri Lanka</i>	<a href="http://www.investsrilanka.com">www.investsrilanka.com</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Customs</i>	<a href="http://www.customs.gov.lk">www.customs.gov.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Standards Institution</i>	<a href="http://www.slsi.lk">www.slsi.lk</a>
<i>Animal Quarantine and Inspection Services</i>	<a href="http://www.danuma.lk">www.danuma.lk</a>
<i>National Plant Quarantine Centre</i>	<a href="http://www.agridept.gov.lk">www.agridept.gov.lk</a>
<i>Forest Department Sri Lanka</i>	<a href="http://www.forestdept.gov.lk">www.forestdept.gov.lk</a>
<i>Department of Wildlife Conservation</i>	<a href="http://www.wildlife.lk">www.wildlife.lk</a>
<i>Department of Immigration &amp; Emigration</i>	<a href="http://www.immigration.gov.lk">www.immigration.gov.lk</a>
<i>Exchange Control Department</i>	<a href="http://www.cbsl.lk">www.cbsl.lk</a>
<i>Inland Revenue Department</i>	<a href="http://www.ird.gov.lk">www.ird.gov.lk</a>
<i>Central Environmental Authority</i>	<a href="http://www.cea.lk">www.cea.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Tea Board</i>	<a href="http://www.tea.lk">www.tea.lk</a>
<i>The Coconut Development Authority (CDA)</i>	<a href="http://www.cda.lk">www.cda.lk</a>
<i>Rubber Development Department</i>	<a href="http://www.rubberdev.gov.lk">www.rubberdev.gov.lk</a>
<i>Ministry of Defence &amp; Urban Development</i>	<a href="http://www.defence.lk">www.defence.lk</a>
<i>National Gem and Jewellery Authority</i>	<a href="http://www.srilankagemautho.com">www.srilankagemautho.com</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Telecom</i>	<a href="http://www.slt.lk">www.slt.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Export Development Board</i>	<a href="http://www.srilanka.business.com">www.srilanka.business.com</a>
<i>Department of Commerce Sri Lanka</i>	<a href="http://www.doc.gov.lk">www.doc.gov.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Ports Authority</i>	<a href="http://www.slpa.lk">www.slpa.lk</a>
<i>Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka)</i>	<a href="http://www.airport.lk">www.airport.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority</i>	<a href="http://www.sltda.lk">www.sltda.lk</a>
<i>The Department of Agriculture</i>	<a href="http://www.argidept.gov.lk">www.argidept.gov.lk</a>
<i>National Chamber of Exporters of Sri Lanka</i>	<a href="http://www.nce.lk">www.nce.lk</a>
<i>The National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka</i>	<a href="http://www.chamber-commerce">www.chamber-commerce</a>
<i>Ceylon Chamber of Commerce's (Sri Lanka)</i>	<a href="http://www.chamber.lk">www.chamber.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Shippers Council</i>	<a href="http://www.shipperscouncil.lk">www.shipperscouncil.lk</a>
<i>Sri Lanka Government officers &amp; Departments</i>	<a href="http://www.allsrilanka.com">www.allsrilanka.com</a>
<i>Colombo International Container Terminals Ltd</i>	<a href="http://www.cict.lk">www.cict.lk</a>
<i>Ministry of Ports &amp; Highways</i>	<a href="http://www.mohsl.gov.lk">www.mohsl.gov.lk</a>



**Environment Management Department**

Board of Investment of Sri Lanka  
[www.investsrilanka.com](http://www.investsrilanka.com)

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