

To prevent and control pollution damage to the marine environment by the rivers that empty into the sea, it is prohibited to discharge into the sea kinds of wastes such as toxic and harmful waste water along seashores and beaches by improper means of dilution or permeation, waste water containing high-level or middle-level radioactive substance, oils, acid liquid, alkaline liquid or toxic liquid. Discharge of waste water and domestic sewage containing organic and nutrient substance, waste water containing harmful heavy metals or industrial waste water of other types, and waste water carrying pathogens shall also be strictly controlled.

It is prohibited to pile up, discard, or dispose of solid wastes along seashores and beaches without approval. If it is really necessary to pile up or dispose of solid wastes temporarily, a written application shall be submitted according to the examination and approval procedures stipulated by the environmental protection departments, and qualified treatment facilities shall be built up.

## **Prevention and Control System for Pollution of Coastal and Marine Construction Projects to the Sea**

### **“Threshold” of Environmental Impact Assessment**

The system of environmental impact assessment is an important legal means to harmonize economic development and environment protection. It provides a reasonable basis for the location of construction projects to avoid damage to the environment that is difficult to eliminate as a result of an irrational layout, predicts the range, extent and trends of environmental

impact of construction projects, and thus draws up targeted environmental protection measures.

In accordance with relevant regulations, any unit intending to construct a coastal and marine project must, at the project feasibility study stage, conduct scientific surveys of the marine environment, select a suitable site in the light of natural and social conditions and formulate and submit environmental impact assessment. The environmental impact assessment shall, after receiving deliberated opinions from the competent oceanic administrative department, be submitted to the competent administrative department in charge of environment protection for examination and approval. The administrative department in charge of environment protection must, before approving the environmental impact assessment, solicit opinions of the administrative departments respectively in charge of maritime affairs and fishery as well as the environment protection department of the armed forces.

## **“Three Simultaneous Steps” of Coastal and Marine Construction Projects**

The environment protection installations for a coastal or marine construction project must be designed, built and put into use simultaneously with the construction project itself. The construction projects can be put into use after the environment protection installations are examined and approved by the competent administrative department in charge of environment protection. The construction projects may not be put into trial operation if the environment protection installations are not yet examined and approved by the competent administrative department in charge of environment protection; and the construction project may not be put into production or use, if the environment protection installations are not yet checked and accepted by the competent administrative department in charge of environment protection or are found not up to the standards for



2007 Lanjian land-sea joint law enforcement activity was held aiming at improving the enforcement level of marine surveillance.

acceptance after the check.

Through the “Three Simultaneous Steps” provisions, the requirements of marine environment protection can be implemented in each stage of the basic construction program, preventing new environment issues caused after construction projects can be put into use as well as preventing environment pollution and ecological damage caused during the construction of the projects.

## **Pollution Prevention Measures of Sea-related Projects and Their “Forbidden” and “Limited” Activities**

Coastal construction projects and marine construction projects have different characteristics, and their pollution prevention measures also vary; however, they share the main goal of preventing or mitigating pollution damage to the marine environment as well as change of the natural marine landscape.

Pollution prevention and control measures that shall be taken in coastal construction projects mainly include: (1) The location of the outfall shall

be properly selected and set up according to the situation of waters. Where discharge by means of blind drainage or conduit is adopted, the location of the outfall shall be under the low tide line. (2) It shall be prohibited to construct a coastal engineering construction project that is likely to pollute or ruin the living environment of key wild animals and plants under protection; where the construction is really necessary, the consent of the competent administrative authority for protection of these wild animals and plants shall be acquired and corresponding protection measures shall be taken. (3) In an area where mangroves or coral reefs grow, it shall be prohibited to construct a coastal engineering construction project that will ruin the ecosystem of mangroves or coral reefs. (4) It shall be prohibited to engage in explosion, sand and gravel extraction, soil collection or any other activity that endangers the safety of a coast protection facility within its protective bounds as provided for by the administrative authority for coast protection facilities.

Forbidden and strictly limited activities in the marine construction projects mainly include: (1) The sea enclosing and filling projects shall be carried out under strict control as it causes lots of damage to the marine environment. The sea enclosing and filling activities shall be prohibited in the natural spawning fields, breeding grounds, or feeding grounds of economic organisms or bird habitats. (2) Materials containing radioactivity in excess of standards or materials containing toxic and harmful substance easy to dissolve in the water may not be used in a marine construction project. (3) The construction of the marine projects shall not cause any corrosion, deposit or damage to the baseline points of the territorial sea or to the adjacent environment thereof or endanger the stability of baseline points of the territorial sea as the baseline points are related to safeguarding of national security, rights and interests. (4) In construction of the marine dykes, cross-sea bridges, marine entertainment facilities, and landscape development, effective measures shall be taken to prevent the corrosion or deposit to the coast for the purpose of protecting coastal lines. (5) The