According to structural geological studies, aerial photographic interpretation and satellite remote sensing based studies it was found that there are several hundreds of lineaments, fractures and joints exist within Sri Lanka and its surrounding. There are three sets of mega lineaments which are trending NE-SW, N-S and NW-SE are significant out of these lineaments (after P. W. Vitanage). Few major reservoirs, tunnels and dams like Victoria, Randenigala, Kotmale, Samanalawewa, ..etc are located very close to structurally weak regions like lineaments and faults which can be micro seismically very active regions.

In the history, there weren’t any major earthquakes other than micro seismic activities recorded in Sri Lanka. Those events were not affected the main buildings and other engineering structures. Thus, less importance was given for monitoring such tremors compared to other natural hazards and disasters recorded in Sri Lanka. It was noted that recording micro seismic activities in and around Sri Lanka have been increasing within last ten years. Also it was found that majority of these micro seismic events were recorded along lineaments, faults and shear zones or closer to them. Therefore, it is obvious that these were structurally controlled events. The dams, tunnels and reservoirs are in high risks which are located closer to these weak zones, which can be activated with the micro seismic activities. Thus, it is essential to monitor micro seismic events specially those record in and around structural geologically weaker regions. This process will useful to produce micro seismic hazard map for Sri Lanka.