

Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) - authorization issued by the Environment Management Bureau -Department of Environment and Natural Resources (EMB-DENR) to a proponent whose project has been reviewed, evaluated and finally approved after consideration that the project will not bring about unacceptable environmental impact and that the proponent has complied with all the requirements 5 of Presidential Decree No. 1586 or the Environment Impact Statement System as well as Presidential Proclamation No. 2146, otherwise known as Environmental System.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - process consisting of identifying and predicting the impacts of proposed projects and programs on the bio-geophysical environment and on man's health and well- being interpreting and communicating information about its impact in a manner which can be utilized by planners and decision-makers.

Environmental Impact - alteration to any degree of environmental conditions, or the creation of a new set of environmental conditions, adverse or beneficial, to be induced or caused by a proposed project.

Extraction - act or process of taking, excavating and removing minerals.

Fauna - all species of animals.

Flora - all species of plants.

Foreshore Land - strings of land margining a body of water; the part of seashore between the low water line at the seaward margin of low tide terrace and the upper limit of wave wash at high tide marked by beach scarp or beam.

Forest Reserve - lands of public domain that have been the subject of the present system of classification and declared as needed for forest purposes.

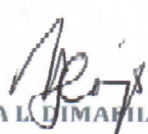
Fugitive Particulate - the particulate matter which escapes and becomes airborne from unenclosed industrial operation, or that which escapes from incompletely or partially enclosed operation into the outside atmosphere without passing or being conducted through a flue pipe, stack or other structure.

Game Refuge or Sanctuary - a piece of land or body of water designed for the protection of game animals, birds and fishes, and closed to hunting and fishing in order that the excess population may flow and restock surrounding areas.

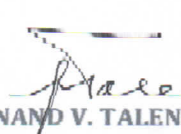
Hazardous Substances - elements or compounds which, when discharged in any quantity, pose eminent or substantial danger to public health.

Hazardous Waste - solid waste or a combination of sorts that, due to its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Incineration - burning of wastes including, but not limited to, bio-medical and hazardous wastes, resulting in the emission of toxic and poisonous fumes.


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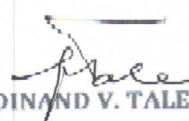

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- Infectious Waste** - solid waste from hospitals such as equipment, instruments, utensils, and fomites of a disposable nature from patients who are suspected to have or have been diagnosed as having communicable disease and must therefore be isolated as required by public health agencies; laboratory wares such as pathological specimens as used in I.A. No. 9003, and disposable fomites that may harbor or transmit pathogenic organism, and surgical operating room pathologic specimens and disposable fomites attendant thereto, and similar disposable material from outpatient areas and emergency rooms;
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)** - activities that achieve sustainable use and management of valuable resources and land uses in coastal areas as defined through Coastal Resource Management or Integrated Coastal Management but with an emphasis on a specified coastal geographical area or zone.
- Integrated Social Forestry (ISF)** - inter-agency national program created by Letter of Instruction No. 1260 dated July 28, 1982 designed to promote the socio-economic conditions of forest occupants and 6 communities that are dependent on forest land for their livelihood, provide land tenure and, at the same time, protect and improve the quality of the environment.
- Land Classification** - the assessment, appraisal, and determination of land potentials which include survey and classification of land resources and the study and mapping of the soil.
- Land Reclassification** - the subsequent classification, allocation, and disposition of alienable and disposable lands of the public domain into specific uses.
- Land Resources** - all terrestrial, subterranean and all geological features and land masses of the public domain and private domain of the State, within the respective geographical jurisdiction of the Municipality, including all flora and fauna, minerals and aquatic resources that dwell or exists upon it.
- Land Use Planning** - act of defining the allocation, use, development, and management of all lands within a given territory or jurisdiction according to the inherent qualities of the land itself and supportive of economic, demographic, socio-cultural and environmental objectives as an aid to decision-making and legislation.
- Leachate** - the liquid produced when waste undergo decomposition, and when water percolates through solid waste undergoing decomposition. It is a contaminated liquid that contains dissolved and suspended materials.
- Lease** - the privilege granted by the State to a person to occupy and possess, in consideration of specified rental, any land of the public domain in order to undertake any authorized activity therein.
- License** - the privilege granted by the State to a person to use natural resources within any land, without any right of occupation and possession over the same, to the exclusion of others, or establish or operate a manufacturing plant or conduct of any activity involving use of the natural resources covered therein.
- Light-Duty Vehicles** - motor vehicles whose gross weight is equal to or lesser than 3,500 kilos, in accordance with the definition contained in Philippine National Standards (PNS) 1891. This also refers to "Light Commercial Vehicles".


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Mangrove - type of forest occurring on tidal flats along sea coast, extending along streams where the water is brackish consisting of a community of plants including trees, shrubs, vines and herbs.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) - a facility that includes a solid waste transfer station or sorting station, drop-off center, a composting facility and a recycling facility.

Minerals - all naturally occurring inorganic substances in liquid, solid, gas or any intermediate state; soil which support organic life; sand and gravel; guano excluding energy materials such as coal, petroleum, natural gas, radioactive materials, and geothermal energy. These does not include mineral water.

Multiple-Use - the harmonized use of the land, soil, water, wildlife, recreation value, grass and timber of forestlands.

Municipality - refers to the Municipality of Roxas.

Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer (MENRO) - LGU official who shall be directly responsible for the planning and implementation of devolved DENR functions to LGUs pursuant to Section 484 of the Local Government Code and other environmental functions as provided in relevant laws.

Municipal Waters - streams, lakes, subterranean and tidal waters within the territorial jurisdiction of a municipality that are not subject to private ownership and not included within the national park, public forest, timberlands, forest reserves; and covers marine waters included between two lines drawn perpendicular to the general coastline from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at low tide and a third line parallel with the general coastline and fifteen kilometers from such coastline. Where two municipalities are so situated that there is less than thirty kilometers of marine waters between them, the third line shall be drawn equidistant from the opposite shores of the respective municipalities.

National Park - forest land reservation essentially of primitive or wilderness character which have been withdrawn from settlement or occupancy and set aside as such exclusively to preserve the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wild animals or plants therein, and to provide enjoyment of those features in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

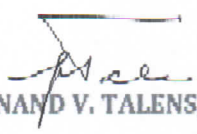
Open Dump - indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes without due planning and consideration for environmental and health standards.

Pollution - any alteration of the physical, chemical and biological properties of any water, land and air resources of the country, or any discharge thereto of any liquid, gaseous or solid substances that will likely create or render such water, land and air resources harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, safety or welfare which will adversely affect their use for domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate purposes. For purposes of this Code, the term shall include noise pollution.

Private Land - any land belonging to any private person or entity which includes A & D Lands being claimed by a holder, claimant or occupant who has already acquired a vested right thereto


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under the law, although the corresponding certificate or evidence of title or patent has not been actually issued.

Production Forest - areas with slope from 0-50 percent developed to supply commercial timber and non-timber products such as bamboo, horticultural crops, rattan, mangrove, gum and resins, spices, vines or a combination thereof.

Protected Area - identified portions of land and water set aside by law by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation, as provided in Republic Act No. 7586.

Protection Forest - areas regardless of slope which are highly erosive or too rocky for the establishment of production forests, developed for the primary objective of establishing vegetative cover to prevent erosion, conserve and produce water, and nurture wildlife.

Province - refers to the Province of Oriental Mindoro.

Public Consultation - stage of participation at which information is disseminated and opinions are gathered to ensure that public concerns are integrated into processes and decision-making such as in the EIA and legislative processes.

Public Lands - lands of public domain which have been classified as agricultural land, mineral land, forest or timber land subject to management and disposition or concession under existing laws.

Quarrying - process of extracting, removing and disposing quarry resources found on or underneath the surface of public or private land.

Recreation Forest - tract of public forest land, forested or non-forested, and may contain both production and protection forests, developed for the additional or primary purpose of providing nondestructive recreational pursuits such as, but not limited to, camping, bush walking, bird watching, mountaineering and nature studies.

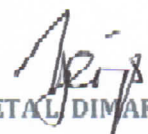
Recycling - treating of used or waste materials through a process of making them suitable for beneficial use and for other purposes, and includes any process by which solid waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity, and which may be used as raw materials for the production of other goods or services; provided, that the collection, segregation and re-use of previously used packaging materials shall be deemed recycling under this Code.

Reforestation - process of renewing, restoring and re-establishing forest cover on denuded lands by either direct seeding or planting with the use of tree seeds, seedlings or cuttings.

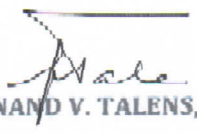
Residential Lands - lands intended to or devoted to the construction and establishment of dwellings.

Reversion - an act initiated by the State for the cancellation of void, illegal or spurious title and reverting the land into the mass of the public domain.

Sanitary Landfill - waste disposal site designed, constructed, operated and maintained in a manner that exerts engineering control over significant potential environmental impacts arising from the development and operation of the facility.


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Scoping - Environmental Impact System (EIS) storage system where requirements for information and assessment are established to provide the proponent with a scope of work.

Segregation - solid waste management practice of separating different materials found in solid waste in order to promote recycling and re-use of resources and to reduce the volume of waste for collection and disposal.

Small-Scale Mining - mining activities that rely heavily on manual labor using simple implements and do not use explosives or heavy mining equipment.

Solid Waste Management - procedures associated with the control of generation, storage, collection, transfer and transport, processing and disposal of solid wastes in a manner that is in accord with the best principles of public health, economics, engineering, conservation, aesthetics and other environmental considerations that are likewise responsive to public attitudes.

Solid Waste - all biodegradable, non-biodegradable and discarded materials (excluding human excrements) including, but not limited to, food waste; rubbish; ashes; street cleanings; dead animals; abandoned vehicles; sewage treatments sludge in non-liquid form; incinerator ash or residue; commercial, industrial, hospital, funeral, and agricultural waste; and special wastes whether combustible or non-combustible such as paper, rags, cartoons, woods, tin cans, lawn clippings, glass or litter of any kind.

Standard or Limit - concentration of any contaminant which, in order to protect public health and welfare, shall not exceed at a particular region or zone, and, at a specified period of time, standards are enforceable and must be complied with by the owner or person in charge of an industrial operation, process or trade.

Sustainable Development - any development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet theirs.

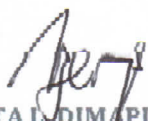
Tree Farm - any small forestland or tract of land purposely planted to tree crops.

Watershed - land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface runoff. Small watershed areas specifically refer to those that are identified by local governments or the proper agency as sources of water supply for particular local communities.

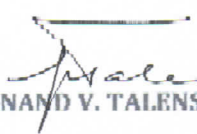
Wildlife - wild forms and varieties of fauna and flora at all developmental stages including those in captivity or being breed or propagated.

Zoning Ordinance - an ordinance which classifies, delineates, defines, designates different land uses in the municipality, requiring fees and imposing penalties.

Zoning - delineation/division of a municipality into functional zones where only specific land uses are allowed.


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