

- p) Swimming pool - (depth requirement)
- q) Funeral Homes - licensed embalmer, autopsy room, equipped with septic tank.
- r) Composting - a biological degradation under controlled conditions, the process of making biodegradable such as food waste, garden waste, animal waste, human waste into compost by making them soil, water, biological additives/activators (optional) and air.
- s) Vermi composting - better known as organic fertilizer, it a decomposition of organic materials (animal manures, plant manures and other biodegradable materials) processed by catalyzing agent known as the "African worm" to be introduced in farming as an effective alternative/replacement for the commercialized fertilizers that will help farm production, decrease adverse health problems that shortens the life span of our generation primarily caused by the chemicals, introduced to our fertilizers which we take inside our body system.
- t) Decomposition thru enzyme-composting through the protein produced by cells, with substances to initiate or accelerate chemical reactions in plants or animal matter acting like an organic catalyst.
- u) Blind pipe - the pipe that connects the water from lavatory to the septic tank.
- v) Recycling - involves processing used materials into new products in order to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh materials, reduce energy usage, reduce air pollution from incineration and water pollution from land filling, by reducing the need for conventional waste disposal and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to virgin production.
- w) Solid Waste Management (SWM) - is the purposeful and systematic control of the generation, storage collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery and final disposal of solid waste.
- x) Material Recovery Facility (MRF) - is a structure where all material wastes are sorted or segregated, processed and store compostible and recyclable materials. It receives biodegradable wastes for composting and mixed non-biodegradable wastes for final segregation, reuse and recycling.
- y) Hazardous wastes - are special type of wastes containing chemical, biological and radiological elements which are harmful to human health.
- z) Incineration - is the controlled process by which combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases and residues that contain little or non combustible materials
- aa) Landfill leachate - is the downward sipping of water through the landfill carrying with it the dissolved water-soluble contents of the waste which may be collected by the underground drainage or water system.
- bb) Solid wastes - include anything thrown away, such as garbage, rubbish, trash litter, junk and refuse from any source (homes, farms, industries or institutions) discarded material with sufficient liquid content to flow. Examples are those non liquid wastes resulting from domestic,

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commercial, agricultural and industrial activities which can be divided into several components, under two broad categories:

- Biodegradable-compostible- putrecible (Nabubulok)

There are four (4) groups under this category such as (a) food (cooking) waste or kitchen waste, peelings, leftovers, vegetable trims, fish, fowl, meat, animal entrails, innards, cleanings, soft shells, seeds, etc. (b) agricultural (garden) waste such as leaves, flowers, twigs, branches, stems, roots, trimmings, weeds, seeds, (c) inedible fruits, etc. and (d) human waste: excreta, soiled pads, sanitary napkins etc.; and

- Non-biodegradable-compostible-putrecible (Di-Nabubulok)

There are ten (10) groups of wastes under this category: (a) metals, tin, cans, aluminum, iron, lead, copper, silver etc. (b) glasses, bottle cutlets (broken glass), sheets (sharps) minor bulbs, etc. (c) plastics, polyurethane (foam, mattresses) polystyrene (Styrofoam, polyvinyl, tube pipes, linoleum) polyacetate (fibers, cloth, rayon) etc. (d) rubber, (natural and synthetics), tires, rods etc. (e) papers, dry papers, cardboards, etc (f) dry processed shells, (g) bones and (h) rocks.

cc) Sorting at source - is the segregation or separation of wastes at the point of generation or at the very place where they are produced, into biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

dd) Zero Waste Resource Management System - is an ecological method of handling wastes that do not degrade the environment nor pollute the air, water and soil and facilitates their sanitary retrieval, reuse or recycling.

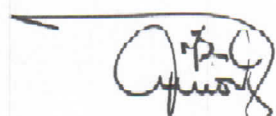
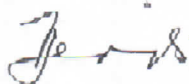
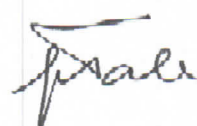
CHAPTER 2

RESTRICTIONS ON ANIMALS

SECTION 1. Any person shall be prohibited from raising animals herein below declared by the Municipality of Roxas as "Resettlement area" such as horse, carabao, cow, goat, pig, dog, cats, monkeys, duck, turkey, chicken, geese, dove and other animals such as snakes and the like.

Penalties:

- a) First offense - notice and final warning;
- b) 2nd offense - P1,000 for astray cows and carabaos, P500 for astray dogs, pigs, cats, and/or other domesticated animals
- c) 3rd offense - confiscation of animals to be sold by the municipality or be given to a worthy beneficiary



SECTION 2. Bringing out of pet dogs by their owners, to urinate and defecate on streets and sidewalks is prohibited. Violations shall be penalized by :

- a) 1st offense - warning through a written notice to the violators
- b) 2nd offense - fine of P200.00
- c) 3rd offense - fine of P500.00

SECTION 3. Astray animals are prohibited in public places, streets or plaza. Violations shall be penalized by a fine of P500.00 for the first offense. A subsequent offense shall render any offender to a fine of P1,000.00 and a community service of three (3) days.

SECTION 4. Person/s who ordered, cooperated and participated in the taking, selling and slaughter of dogs (whether astray or not, taken inside or outside the owner's house), domesticated, pets or for business, tending like dogs, cats, pigs, goats, poultry animals and the like against others shall be penalized according to our national laws on animal cruelty and the same sanctions shall apply as in the preceding section.

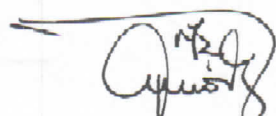
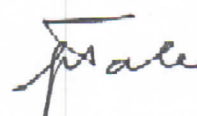
CHAPTER 3

WASTE MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. Waste Generation and Storage. Residents shall learn the two (2) kinds of wastes, biodegradable and non-biodegradable. These two kinds of wastes shall be stored and segregated at the site or place where they are generated at the site or place where they are generated.

- a) the concerned residents shall ensure that the generated solid waste shall be properly separated into three (3) enclosed containers for recoverables, leftovers or kitchen refuse and shall either be directly given as feeds or stored temporarily for composting;
- b) Residents shall choose proper containers such as cans, bags, bins etc. that will facilitate sanitary, efficient handling, storage, collection, transport or disposal at less cost. Food waste shall be place in covered cans or pails. Garden and human waste in sacks, cans and bags and the non-compostables in either sacks, bags or boxes;
- c) Public thoroughfares and grounds in front or in the vicinity of residential houses shall be kept clean and tidy by the owners or lessees of the houses or buildings at all times; and
- d) Trees, shrubs and other vegetables within the vicinity of residences shall be regularly cared for and maintained to minimize generated wastes, yard wastes and unpleasant sights.

SECTION 2. Waste storage in commercial areas, including markets or agoras shall be done as follows:



- a) Storage containers for segregated commercial wastes shall be communal or individual with cover depending on the location and transport process;
- b) The enclosed communal receptacles possibly on wheels shall be located along the collection route where the generated wastes shall be brought and stored by the stall lessees;
- c) The lobby and fronting sidewalks or immediate grounds of commercial establishments shall be maintained clean and presentable by the owners, operators or lessees of the establishment, e.g. shops, stalls, stores, restaurants, eateries, carinderias, barbershops, beauty shops, recreational and entertainment facilities like theaters, billiard halls, folk houses, beer gardens, discos, cocktail lounges, dancing halls, cabarets, bistros, etc.; and
- d) The fronting sidewalk and immediate areas of stalls and open spaces of markets shall be kept clean and orderly by the lessees of the stalls or spaces at all times.

SECTION 3. Waste storage in institutional or industrial areas shall likewise be done as follows:

- a) The head of any institutional or industrial firm shall ensure the proper and hygiene storage of generated and segregated wastes in receptacles or containers which shall be situated along collection routes;
- b) Hazardous wastes shall be stored safely in good, durable and duly covered receptacles which should be located in a secured and distant site, prior to final collection and disposal
- c) The head of any institutional or industrial firm or establishment shall ensure the cleanliness and orderliness of its facilities, yards and its fronting sidewalks and streets; and
- d) Hazardous wastes (chemical, biological and radioactive substances) shall be stored, collected and transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws, guidelines, rules and regulations of the Environment Management Bureau (EMB-DENR) Department of Health and the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNR).

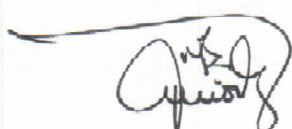
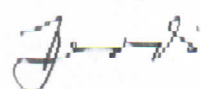
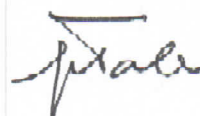
SECTION 4. Homogenous agricultural wastes, e.g. rice straws, corn cobs, leaves, animal manure, etc. shall be properly stockpiled or stored by the concerned farmer.

SECTION 5. Littering and Scavenging. No person shall litter, scatter or scavenge solid waste in the streets, highways, sidewalks, vacant lots and other public area e.g. parks, playgrounds, rivers, etc. Solid waste shall include among others, cigar or cigarette butts, boxes, package, candy and bread wrappers, match sticks, disposable diapers, food packages, etc.

SECTION 6. Waste Processing and Resources Recovery in:

a) Residential areas:

- 1. Segregated recyclables shall be properly collected separately and brought to recycling centers, eco-centers or junk dealers;

2. Local waste managers shall be designed in every barangays who shall oversee the collection of recyclables and shall be responsible in coordinating with accredited dealers or manufacturers of recycled products;

3. Food and kitchen refuse shall be collected as fodder or feeds of animals. These portions that are not suitable as fodders shall be composed; and

4. Residents shall avoid open burning and dumping and adopt recycling, practicing the Fs scheme (feed, fermentable, food and fuel). Fuel materials from household waste consists of two kinds: a) firewood materials such as twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shells, cobs, chaff, saw dust, wood shavings, soiled papers, bagasse, stalks b) decomposition of all biomass or biodegradable materials in biogas digester.

b) Commercial areas:

1. Segregation of wastes from commercial areas (shopping malls, restaurants, commercial complexes, recreational centers etc) shall be mandatory before the issuance of renewal of business permits.

2. Markets or agoras shall adopt a segregation scheme that will facilitate the segregation of recyclables, food or vegetable wastes, non-recyclable etc.; and

3. Food wastes from commercial centers, e.g. food centers, restaurants, canteens etc. shall be collected as feeder or animal feeds and shall not dispose to sewers.

c) Industrial establishments:

1. Segregation of biodegradables or compostable and non-compostable wastes shall be performed to avoid foul odors and proliferation of flies;

2. Schools, both private and public shall adopt appropriate resource recovery and recycling strategies; and

3. Hazardous wastes shall be incinerated only after getting proper assistance or guidance from concerned agencies.

d) Agricultural wastes e.g. rice straws, corn cobs, etc. shall not be burned but shall be stockpiled in a proper location and composted. Animal manure can also be composed or used for bio gas production and vermin composting.

SECTION 7. Collection and Transportation of Solid Waste.

a) For Residential houses:

1. The concerned resident shall ensure that the solid wastes are brought out in from of his gate or door and along the collection route of the collecting vehicle or cart, during the collection period;

2. The concerned resident shall report to the Office of the Municipal Health Officer or concerned official for any uncollected solid waste within the vicinity of the residence.

