

CHAPTER 23

HOTEL, MOTEL, AND APARTMENTS, LODGING, BOARDING TENEMENT OR CONDOMINIUM

SECTION 1. Definition of terms - as used in this chapter, the following term shall mean:

- a. Hotel - a building where a transient guest are receive and are supply with charge for meals ,lodging and other services .
- b. Motel - a road side hotel for motorist ,usually consisting of private cabins.
- c. Boarding house - a building where selected person for fixed period of time are supplied with, and charged for sleeping accommodation and meals.
- d. Lodging house - a building where a person are supplied with and charge for sleeping accommodation only.
- e. Apartment house - a building containing a number of residential suites.

SECTION 2. General provision - the following are required for the establishment defined in the preceding section.

- a. no establishment shall be operated and open for public patronage without a sanitary permit issued by the Municipal Health Officer or his/her duly authorize representative.
- b. any extension or additional construction in an establishment shall required a sanitary permit before it could be operated.
- c. all establishment shall provided their patron with adequate water supply, toilet and facilities in accordance with standard prescribe code .
- d. establishment and their premises shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times.
- e. periodic insect and vermin control measures shall be undertaken to eradicate vectors diseases

SECTION 3. Special provisions - the following provision are applicable:

- a. Hotels and motels:
 1. the storage and preparation serving of food to customers shall be in accordance with the standard prescribe in the chapter 4 of his code.
 2. Customer shall be provided with a clean linen such as bed sheets, pillow case, towel and napkins.
 3. When rooms and cabin are vacated ,their toilet, or bath should be sanitized, clean and fresh linen shall be provided before the room rented.

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CHAPTER 24

PORT AND VESSEL SANITATION

SECTION 1. Port and Vessel sanitation- the following requirement shall be:

- a. every port shall be provided with potable drinking water and wholesome food supplied from sources approved by the Municipal Health Officer.
- b. The local health authority for each port shall take all practicable measures to keep port installation free of rodents.
- c. In the port of entry, facilities shall be provided for immunizations required in international travel.
- e. Every port entry and the area within the perimeter of a port of entry shall kept free from mosquito vectors of yellow fever, malaria and other diseases of epidemiological significances.

CHAPTER 25

VERMIN, MOSQUITO, AND OTHER HARMFUL INSECTS CONTROL

SECTION 1. DEFINITION OF TERMS :As used in this chapter, the following terms shall mean:

- a. Place - land buildings, residences, pier, watercraft, or any means of conveyance.
- b. Vermin a group of insect or small animals such as flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches ,fleas, lice, and rats which are vectors diseases .

SECTION 2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

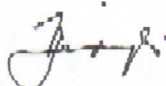
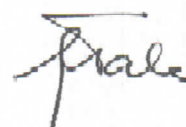
- a. Vermin control in public places shall be the responsibility of the local government which have jurisdiction over them.
- b. The procedure and frequency of vermin abatement program shall be determined and approved by the local health authorities.

CHAPTER 27

SEWERAGE, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, EXCRETA AND DRAINAGE

SECTION 1. DEFINITION OF TERMS: as used in this chapter ,the following terms shall mean:

- a. Public sewerages system - a system serving 25 person or more.



- b. Septic tank - a water type receptacle which receive the discharges of an plumbing system or part thereof, and is design to accomplish the partial removal and the digestion of a suspended solid matter in the sewage in the period of detention its instruction shall be accordance with specification prescribe in this chapter.
- c. House sewer - the pipe line conveying sewage from the house or building to the septic tank or to any points of discharges.
- d. Septic tank absorption bed or drain field an underground system of pipes leading from the outlet of septic tank ,consisting of open-joint or perforated pipes so distributed that the effluent from a septic tank is oxidized and absorb by soil .
- e. Effective depth of septic tank - the actual liquid depth of septic tank as measured inside bottom of the septic tank to the liquid level line.
- f. Freeboard or air space of septic tank - the distance measured from the liquid level line to the inside top of the septic tank.
- g. Distribution box - a small concrete receptacles between the septic tank and drain field from which lines rain tiles extend and which act as surge tank to distribute the flow of sewage equally to each line of drain tile.
- h. Approved excreta disposal facilities shall mean any of the following :
 - 1. Flush toilet properly connected to a sewer
 - 2. Flush toilet connected to a septic tank constructed to accordance with this chapter.
 - 3. Any approve type of pit privy build in accordance with this chapter.
 - 4. Any disposal device approved by the secretary .
- i. Privy- a structure which is not connected to sewage system and is use for reception ,disposition and storage of feces or other excreta from the human body.
- j. Box and can privy - a privy where fecal matter is disposed in a can bucket which is remove of emptying and cleaning.
- k. Concrete vault privy - a pit privy with the pit lined with a concrete in such manner to make it water tight.
- m. Chemical privy - a privy where fecal matter deposit into a tank containing a caustic chemical solution to prevent septic action while the organic matter is decomposed .

SECTION 2. Operation of sewages:

TREATMENT WORKS: private or public sewage system shall:

- a. provide laboratory facilities for control test and other examination needed.
- b. forward the local authority operating data, control test in such other records and information as may required;
- c. inform the local health authority in case of break down or improper functioning of sewage treatment works and
- d. provide for the treatment of all sewage entering the treatment plant.

SECTION 3. Requirements in the operation of sewerages works and sewage treatment plants:

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The following are required of sewerages works and sewage treatment plants;

- a) all houses covered by the system shall be connected to the sewer in the areas where a sewerages system is available.
- b) outfalls and discharges effluent from a treatment plant shall be carried to the channel of the stream.
- c) properly design grease traps shall be provided by the sewer form a restaurants and other establishment where the sewerages carries a large amount grease.

SECTION 4. SEPTIC TANKS - where a public sewerages system is not available sewer outfalls from residence, schools and other buildings shall be discharge into a septic tank to be constructed in accordance with this following minimum requirements;

- a. it shall be built of concrete, whether precast or poured in place brick concrete blocks or adobe may be use.
- b. it shall be constructed under any building and within 25 meters from any sources of water supply.

SECTION 5. DISPOSAL OF SEPTIC TANK EFFLUENT-

The effluent from the septic tanks shall be discharged into a sub surfaces soil absorption field where applicable or shall be treated with some type of purification device. The treated effluent may be discharged into a stream or body of water if it conforms to the quality standards prescribe by the national water and air pollution control commission.

SECTION 6. SANITARY PRIVIES -the privy recommended for use is the sanitary privy. It shall conform with the following minimum requirements:

- a) the pit shall be at least 1 meter square.
- b) the floor should cover tightly to prevent the entrance of flies it shall be constructed of concrete or other impervious material.
- c) the water sealed bowl shall be joined to the floor so as to form a water tight and insect proof join.
- d. wooden floors and seat rises shall not be use.

SECTION 7. DRAINAGE

- a) Responsibilities of the municipal government - It shall be the responsibility of the municipality to provide and maintained sanitary state and in good repair a satisfactory system drainage in all inhabited areas where waste water from building and premises could empty without causing nuisance to the community and danger to the public health.
- b) connection to municipal drainage system- building or premises producing waste water shall be connected to the municipal drainage system in all areas where it exist.

