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Republic of the Philippines
Province of Oriental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 18 NOVEMBER 1996, 9:00 A.M. AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL.

Present:

Vice Mayor Jesus M. Dimapilis	- Presiding Officer
Kagawad Cesar T. Balicos	- Member
Kagawad Ferdinand V. Talens	- Member
Kagawad Angeles D. Bautista	- Member
Kagawad Ramil O. Dimapilis	- Member
Kagawad Jesus S. Dela Cruz	- Member
Kagawad Raulito C. Bernal	- Member
Kagawad Juanito A. Bacay, Jr.	- Member
Kagawad Honesto O. Taytay	- Member
Kagawad Eduardo G. Villamin	- Member, ABC President
Kagawad Randy P. Valencia	- Member, SK Chairman

Absent:

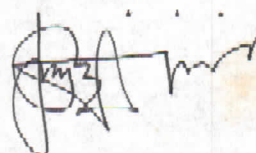
NONE

ORDINANCE NO. 02
Series of 1996

AN ORDINANCE ENACTING THE COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO THAT:

- SECTION 1. Short Title - This ordinance shall be known and cited as the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro.
- SECTION 2. Coverage - This ordinance shall apply to all residential houses, commercial establishments such as beach resorts, public markets, department stores, groceries, institutions like hospitals, funeral parlors, schools, churches, public and private offices, industrial establishments like factories, plants and other establishments of any kind and agricultural areas.
- SECTION 3. Purpose - This ordinance is enacted for the following purposes:
- To guide, control and regulate the generation, storage, collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes, and to promote an orderly and sanitary system;
 - To enhance the total environment through the necessary control and mitigation of negative environmental impacts of solid waste;
 - To promote and protect the health, safety, peace and conveniences and general welfare of the inhabitants;
 - To minimize the generation of solid wastes and maximize possible resource recovery/recycling and utilization by:



- maximizing the use of goods and consumption of foods;
- allocating fair inputs in the production of goods, foods and services;
- encouraging the salvaging of possible "recoverables" from solid wastes for re-use or recycling back to production process;
- encouraging the recycling and resource recovery of backyard wastes through composting and biogas production; and
- providing assistance and cooperation in disposal sites.

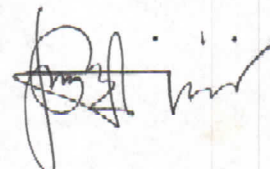
SECTION 4. Goal - The primary goal of this ordinance is to enhance ecological balance of the community through sustainable and integrated waste management.

SECTION 5. Objectives - The objectives of this ordinance are as follows:

- To ensure round the clock cleanliness through orderly waste management;
- To cease and desist from the utilization of open garbage dumps which serve as breeding places of insects causing diseases, foul odors and harmful fumes; emit "greenhouse gases" which contribute to global warming and thinning of the ozone layer, generate "leachate" which pollute soil and water resources and creates unhealthy scavenging activities;
- To eradicate unsightly, uncovered and overflowing waste containers in streets, public places and open spaces;
- To maximize and optimize sanitary recovery for foods, fuel, materials, energy etc.; and
- To minimize pollution arising from harmful gases, smoke, particles produced by needless burning or dumping; polluted runoffs into water resources or supply, and hazardous substances.

SECTION 6. Definition of Terms - As used in this ordinance, the term:

- Biodegradable refers to any material that can be reproduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by micrological organisms or enzymes (synonymous with compostable);
- Biogas digester means the "poso negro" Taiwan type or the above-ground portable Valderia model. Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide and traces of inert gases produced by the fermentation of animal manure or organic waste in an airtight digester chamber;
- Compose is a decayed organic material for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer;
- Composting is a biological degradation under controlled conditions: the process of making biodegradables such as food waste, garden waste, animal waste, human waste into compost by mixing them with soil, water, biological additives/activators (optional) and air;
- Domestic waste is the refuse from households, as distinguished from industrial waste, agricultural waste, etc. which may be classified as biodegradable (compostable) or non-biodegradable (non-compostable);
- Enzymes means the protein produced by cells, with substances to initiate or accelerate chemical reactions in plants or animal matter acting like an organic catalyst;




- g) Factory returnable are non-biodegradables, non compostable such as tin cans and metals, bottles and glasses, including broken pieces of plastic, styrofoam, rubber, dry paper, dry cardboard, dry cloth fibers, leather, hard shells, hard bones, etc., which are segregated in separate containers already or placed in one sack (cans, bottles, containers already rinsed) and are sold or given away to collectors;
- h) Food materials are food wastes, peelings, veggie trims, fish entrails, fowl innards, spoiled fruits, leftovers, egg shells, rice, fish, meat washing, etc. that should be collected and kept in covered containers as hog, chicken, duck, pets or fish feeds;
- i) Fermentable refers to fruit peelings, spoiled or over-ripe fruits, juices, e.g. buko juice, etc. are made into vinegar, wine or "nata de coco", "nata de piña", etc.;
- j) Fertilizer materials are compostable or biodegradable such as garden waste (leaves, twigs, weeds), animal waste (manure, carcasses), human waste (feces, urine, blood) all excreta, spoiled wipes, pads, diapers without the plastic portion, etc., are made into compost for organic gardening;
- k) Filling materials may be compacted and mixed with rice chaff and "binders" for appropriate construction projects;
- l) Fine crafts are non-biodegradable which could be used as materials for handicrafts, cottage industries, art works, toys and other livelihood projects such as paper mache basketry, tin craft, plastic twine or rope braids, feather crafts, wooden crafts, even "lahar" craft. Styrofoam melted in small amount of gasoline, solvent provides cheap glue or "binder" for many of the projects;
- m) Food materials include certain kinds of seeds, pulp, peelings, that are made into pickles, "sweets" or candies or snacks;
- n) Functional facilities or equipment are equipment or facilities devised or created from discards, throwaways, junks, scraps, e.g. chairs, tables, doormats, play equipment from rubber tires, roofing from milk cans, flower pots, "planters" from plastic bags, sacks, containers, etc.;
- o) Green charcoal is another form of fuel or grass charcoal, manufactured from compostable, organic cellulosic materials with the use of enzymes to break down the lining or binding material, after which it is molded and dried, then used in charcoal-fed stoves;
- p) Hazardous wastes are special types of wastes containing chemical, biological and radiological elements which are harmful to human health;
- q) Incineration is the controlled process by which combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases and residues that contain little or no combustible materials;
- r) Landfill leachate is the downward seeping 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;
- s) Putrescible is a substance that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture; generally containing nitrogen;
- t) Recycling means the reuse, retrieval, recommission of element or matter for any and all purposes necessary to healthful and productive living; the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products may lose their identity;

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