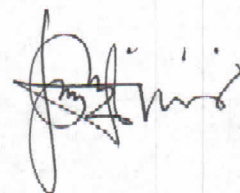


- u) Resource recovery is the extraction of materials or energy from wastes;
- v) Solid wastes include anything thrown away, such as garbage, rubbish, trash, litter, junk and refuse from any source (homes, businesses, farms, industries or institutions), discarded material with insufficient liquid content to flow. Examples are those non-liquid wastes resulting from domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial activities which can be divided into several components, under two broad categories:
- Biodegradable-compostable-pulrescible.
There are four (4) groups of wastes 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: leaves, flowers, twigs, branches, stems, roots, trimmings, weeds, seeds, inedible fruits, etc., (c) animal waste, manure, urine, carcasses, etc., and (d) human waste: excreta, soiled pads, sanitary napkins, etc., and
 - Non-Biodegradable-compostable-pulrescible
There are ten (10) groups of wastes under this category: (a) metals: thin cans, aluminum, iron, lead, copper, silver etc. (b) glasses, bottle cullets (broken glass), sheets (sharps), mirror, bulbs, etc. (c) plastics, polyethylene (bags), polypropylene (syrings, juice, sacks, containers, polyurethane (foam, mattresses), polystyrene (styrofoam, polyvinyl, tubes, 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; (i) bones; and (j) rocks.
- w) Solid Waste Management is the purposeful and systematic control of the generation, storage collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery and final disposal of solid waste;
- x) 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;
- y) Recycling of domestic waste refers to the full utilization of domestic wastes into factory-returnables (around 50-60%) feeds (about 20%), fertilizer (about 30%), fuels, fine crafts, fermentables etc. with little left for filling material. (Proportions vary with the kind of community; the more affluent, the more factory returnable). These include both man-devised and nature-designed recycling, and
- z) Zero waste resource management system is an ecological method of handling wastes that do not degrade the environment nor pollute air, water and soil, and facilitates their sanitary retrieval, reuse or recycling.

SECTION 7. Waste Generation and Storage - (a) residents shall learn the two (2) kinds of wastes: biodegradable or compostable and non biodegradable. These two kinds of wastes shall be stored and segregated at the site or place where they are generated.

- 1) The concerned resident shall ensure that the generated solid waste shall be properly separated in three (3) enclosed containers for recoverables, left-overs or kitchen refuse shall either be directly given to the animals as feeds or stored temporarily for composting or biogas production;



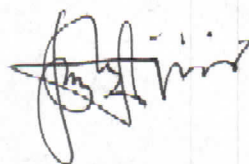
- 2) Residents shall choose proper containers such as cans, sacks, bags, bins etc. that will facilitate sanitary, efficient handling, storage, collection, transport or disposal at least cost. Food waste shall be placed in covered cans or pails. Garden and human waste in sacks, cans and bags, and the non-compostables in either sacks, bags or boxes;
- 3) 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
- 4) 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.

(b) Waste storage in commercial areas, including markets or agoras shall be done as follows:

- 1) Storage containers for segregated commercial wastes shall be communal or individual with cover depending on the location and transport process;
- 2) 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;
- 3) 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 establishments, e.g. shops, stalls, stores, restaurants, eateries, carenderias, barber shops, beauty parlors, recreational and entertainment facilities like theaters, billiard halls, folk houses, beer gardens, discos, cocktail lounges, dancing halls, cabarets, bistros, etc. and
- 4) The fronting sidewalk and immediate areas of stalls, and open spaces of markets shall be kept clean and orderly by the lessees of said stalls or spaces at all times.

(c) Waste storage in institutional or industrial areas shall likewise be done as follows:

- 1) The head of any institutional or industrial firm shall ensure the proper and hygienic storage of generated and segregated wastes in receptacles or containers which shall be situated along collection routes;
 - 2) 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;
 - 3) 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
 - 4) 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 Environmental Management Bureau (EMB-DENR), Department of Health (DOH), and the Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI).
- e) Homogenous agricultural wastes, i.e. rice straws, corn cobs, leaves, animal manure, etc., shall be properly stockpiled or stored by the concerned farmer.



SECTION 8. Littering and Scavenging - No person shall litter, scatter or scavenge solid waste in the streets, highways, sidewalks, vacant lots and other public areas, e.g. parks, playgrounds, rivers, etc. Solid wastes shall include, among others, cigar or cigarette butts, boxes, package, candy and bread wrappers, match sticks, disposable diapers, food packages, etc.

SECTION 9. Waste Processing and Resources Recovery - a) in residential areas:

- 1) Segregated recyclables shall be properly stored before collection. These recyclables shall be collected separately and brought to recycling centers, eco-centers or junk dealers;
- 2) Local waste managers shall be designated 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 for animals. These portions that are not suitable as fodder shall be composted; and
- 4) Residents shall avoid open burning and dumping and adopt recycling, practicing the F's scheme (feed, fermentables, food and fuel). Fuel materials from household waste consist of two kinds: (1) firewood materials such as twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shells, cobs, chaff, saw dust, wood shavings, soiled papers, bagasse, stalks, decomposition of all biomass or biodegradable materials in biogas digester.

b) Waste processing and resource recovery in commercial areas shall be done, as follows:

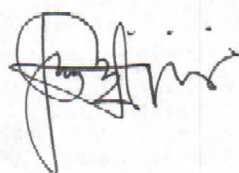
- 1) Segregation of wastes from commercial areas (shopping malls, restaurants, commercial complexes, recreational centers, etc.) shall be mandatory before the issuance, or renewal of business permits;
- 2) Markets or agoras shall adopt a segregation scheme that will facilitate the segregation of recyclables, food or vegetable waste, non-recyclables, 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 be disposed to sewers.

c) In industrial or institutional establishments:

- 1) Segregation of biodegradable or compostable and non-compostable waste 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 composted or used for biogas production.

SECTION 10. Collection and transportation of Solid Waste



a) For residential houses:

- 1) The concerned resident shall ensure that the solid waste are brought out in front of his gate or door and along the collection route of the collection vehicle or cart, during the collection period;
- 2) The concerned resident shall report to the Office of the City or Municipal Health Officer or concerned official for any uncollected solid waste within the vicinity of the residence;
- 3) Garbage not segregated and placed in approved containers shall not be collected and shall be treated as disposed of in violation of the anti-littering provision of this ordinance and the person liable shall be penalized accordingly;
- 4) The specific date and hour of garbage collection in particular location shall be scheduled and announced.

b) For commercial areas:

- 1) The owner, operator or lessee of any enterprise shall be responsible for the timely positioning of stored solid waste during the collection period which shall be made known in advance by the proper authorities which shall likewise assist, wherever necessary, in the sanitary means of loading wastes for collection purposes; and
- 2) The collection and transportation of any hazardous waste if necessary, shall be duly coordinated with the government agencies concerned with such type or types of wastes.

SECTION 11. Disposal of Solid Wastes - (a) Disposal of wastes in residential, commercial and institutional areas shall be done as follows:

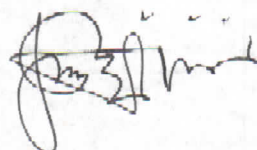
- 1) Open burning of solid waste shall be prohibited, residuals of solid waste after recourse recovery, recycling and composting shall be disposed of by sanitary landfilling or other ecological sound methods;
- 2) Hospital wastes, especially infectious wastes, shall be incinerated in approved incinerator facilities and the ash residues shall be disposed in separate compartments in the sanitary landfills; and
- 3) Illegal dumping, scattering or scavenging of solid waste along sidewalks, streets, alleys, river banks, or in other public places or private properties shall be strictly prohibited.

(b) Disposal of industrial wastes shall be as follows:

- 1) Hazardous wastes shall be incinerated only after getting the proper assistance or guidance from concerned government agencies; and
- 2) Other hazardous wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws, rules, regulations and guidelines of the concerned national agencies like Environmental Management Bureau (EMB-DENR), Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippine Nuclear Research and Institute (PNRI).

SECTION 12. User Fees — The fees shall be categorized as follows:

- A. Commercial and industrial establishments with a capital of P100,000 and above shall be charged an annual fee of P350.00.



B. Commercial and industrial establishments with a capital below P100,000 shall be charged an annual fee of P200.00.

C. Residential houses shall be charged an annual fee of P120.00 or P10.00 monthly.

SECTION 13. Penalties - (a) Any person who violates any of the provision of this Ordinance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than P300 or not more than P500 or by imprisonment of not less than five (5) days nor more than one week nor more than one month or both fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court without prejudice to the imposition of a higher penalty under any other law or decree such as indicated in the second paragraph of Section 2 of PD 825 (Anti-Littering) which states "If the violator is a corporation, firm or other corporate entities, the maximum penalty shall be imposed upon the president, manager, director or persons responsible for its operations".

(b) For habitual violators, who willfully violate any of the provisions in this Ordinance shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than P500 or not more than P1,000 or by imprisonment of not less than fifteen days or more than one month or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 14. Environmental Sanitation Office - There is hereby created an inspection unit under the Environmental Sanitation Office (ESO) with the primary task of apprehending violators of the anti-littering provision and of any person who allows littering. Any violator shall be issued Apprehension Ticket by the inspection unit of the ESO.

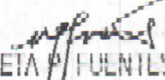
SECTION 15. Repealing Clause - Ordinances, Orders or Regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby amended or repealed.

SECTION 16. Separability Provision - If any provision of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional, the remaining provisions shall not be affected by such declaration.

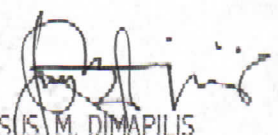
SECTION 17. Effectivity - This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

Sponsor: Kagawad Ferdinand V. Talens

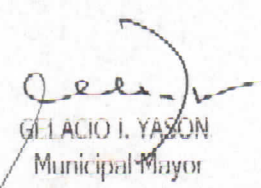
CERTIFIED CORRECT:

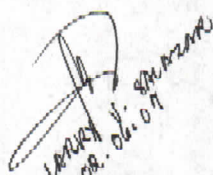

VIOLETA P. FUENTES
Secretary to the Sanggunian

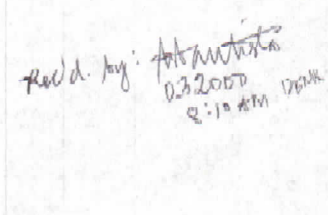
ATTESTED:

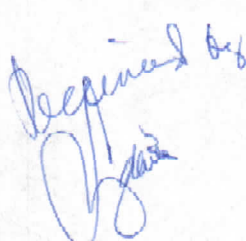

JESUS M. DIMAPILIS
Municipal Vice Mayor

APPROVED:


GELACIO I. YASON
Municipal Mayor


Leona J. Serrano
Sec. 01.04


Roldan
032000
8:10 AM DMR


Legaspi