

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF CARDONA, RIZAL, HELD ON 17 AUGUST 2006 HELD AT THE SESSION HALL ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

PRESENT:

HON. RAUL C. HIMBING	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. VIRGILIO ARR. RIVERA	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. OPHER F. STA. MARIA	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. FELIX A. ARRIOLA	-	Municipal Councilor/
HON. ARMANDO F. FRANCISCO	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. GARRY R. SALAMAT	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. RUBEN P. OCAMPO	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. CRISPO F. JULIAN	-	Municipal Councilor
HON. PEPITO O. CONSTANTINO	-	Ex-Officio (ABC President) Acting Presiding Officer
HON. JESUS R. FRANCISCO, JR.	-	Ex-Officio (PPSK President)

ABSENT

HON. MA. FE SJ. PASTORAL	-	Municipal Vice-Mayor
--------------------------	---	----------------------

\*\*\*\*\*

#### MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 06-31

#### MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE ON SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

*Author: Hon. Garry R. Salamat*

*Sponsor: Hon. Crispo F. Julian*

WHEREAS, pursuant to Republic Act 9003, otherwise known as Ecological Management Act of 2000, and to the relevant provisions of RA No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local government Code of 1991, it is the responsibility of the local government to protect, preserve and conserve the ecosystem; and to effectively and efficiently implement the solid waste management program;

WHEREAS, the unsystematic waste disposal of households and commercial/ industrial establishments causes unsightly surroundings, polluted environment and spread of communicable diseases and ecosystem degradation;

WHEREAS, the practice of waste segregation to facilitate reuse and recycling does not only reduce the cost of collection and disposal of garbage but also conserve the natural sources of materials and avoid wasteful consumption of goods;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, be it enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan in session assembled:

## ARTICLE I

### TITLE OF ORDINANCE

This ordinance shall be known as the *Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Ordinance of the Municipality of Cardona, Rizal*.

## ARTICLE II

### COVERAGE

This ordinance shall apply to all residential houses; commercial establishments such as hotels, restaurants, cinema houses, public markets, department stores, groceries; institutions like hospitals, schools, churches; parks and tourist spots; and all public places; public and private offices; industrial establishments like factories, plants and other establishments of any kind; and agricultural areas.

## ARTICLE III

### AUTHORITY, PURPOSE, GOAL

Section 1 Authority - This Ordinance is enacted to supplement the provisions of existing laws and ordinances related to solid waste management.

Section 2 Purpose - This Ordinance is enacted for the following purposes:

- 2.1. To guide, control and regulate the generation, storage, collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes within the locality and promote an orderly and sanitary system for the same;
- 2.2. To enhance the total environment of the locality through the necessary control and mitigation of negative environmental impacts of solid waste;
- 2.3. To promote and protect the health, safety, peace and convenience as well as the general welfare of the inhabitants of the city/municipality;
- 2.4. To minimize generation of solid waste and maximize possible resource recovery/recycling utilization by:
  - 2.4.1 Maximizing the use of goods and consumption of foods;
  - 2.4.2 Allocating fair inputs in the production of goods, foods and services;
  - 2.4.3 Encouraging the salvaging of possible “recoverable” from solid waste for re-use and/or recycling back to production process;
  - 2.4.4 Encouraging the recycling and resource recovery of wastes in own backyard through composting and biogas production, and
  - 2.4.5 Providing assistance and cooperation in the recycling of solid waste in disposal site.

Section 3 Goal - The primary goal of this ordinance is to enhance ecological balance of the community through sustainable and integrated waste management.

Section 4 Objectives - The objectives of this Ordinance are the following:

- 4.1 To ensure round the clock cleanliness through orderly waste management.
- 4.2 To cease and desist from utilization of open garbage dumps which serve as breeding places of insects causing disease, foul odors and harmful fumes; emit “greenhouse gases” which contribute to global warming and thinning of the ozone layer; generate “leach ate” which pollute soil and water resources and creates unhealthy scavenging activities in the vicinity;

P.3 / ORD 06-31

- 4.3 To eradicate unsightly, uncovered and overflowing waste containers in streets, public places, and open spaces;
- 4.4 To maximize and optimize sanitary resource recovery for feeds, fuel, materials, energy, etc.; and
- 4.5 To minimize pollution arising from harmful gases, smoke, particulates produced by needles burning, dumping; polluted run offs into water sources/ supply; and hazardous substances.

ARTICLE IV

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 1 Technical Terms- The technical terms used in this Ordinance shall be defined as follows:

1. **Biodegradable**- any material that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by microbiological organisms and enzymes (synonymous with compost able).
2. **Biogas digester**- are of two kinds: the “poso-negro” Taiwan type or the above-ground portable Valdera model. Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, and traces of inert gases produced by the fermentation of animal manure organic waste in an airtight digester chamber.
3. **Compost**- decayed organic material for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer.
4. **Composting**- biological degradation under controlled conditions; the process of making biodegradable such as food waste, garden waste, animal waste, human waste, into compost by mixing them with soil, water, biological additives/activators (optional) and air.
5. **Domestic Waste**- is the refuse from households, as distinguished from industrial waste, agricultural waste, hospital wastes, etc. which maybe classified as biodegradable (compost able) or non-biodegradable (non-compost able).
6. **Enzymes**- a protein produced by cells, with substances to initiate or accelerate chemical reactions in plants or animal matter, acting like an organic catalyst.
7. **Factory Returnable**- all non-biodegradable, non-compos tables such as tin cans/metals; bottles/glass including broken pieces; plastic/Styrofoam/rubber/dry paper/ dry cardboard/ dry cloth/ fibers/ leather/feather/hard shells/hard bones, etc. which are segregated in separate containers or placed in one sack (cans, bottles, containers already rinsed) and are sold/given away to collectors.
8. **Feed Materials**- all food waste, 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/fish feeds.
9. **Fermentable**- fruit peelings, soiled or over-ripe fruits, juices, e.g. buko juice, etc. are made into vinegar, wine or “nata de coco”, “nata-de-piña” etc.
10. **Fertilizer Materials**- all compos table and biodegradable such as garden waste, (leaves, twigs, weeds), animal waste (manure, carcasses), human waste (feces, urine, blood, all excreta, solid wipes, pads, diapers (remove plastic portion) etc. are made into compost for organic gardening.
11. **Filling Materials**- it efforts are exerted to find, not only the maximum but also the optimum use of waste; hardly any will be left as filling material. Such materials maybe compacted, mixed with rice chaff and “binders” and used for appropriate construction projects.
12. **Fine Crafts**- many of the non-biodegradable could be used as materials for handicrafts, cottage industries, art works, toys and other livelihood projects such as paper Mache, paper basketry, tin craft, metal craft, plastic tine or rope braids, feather crafts, even “lahar” crafts. Styrofoam melted in small amounts of gasoline solvent provides cheap glue of “binder” for many of the projects.

P.4 / ORD 06-31

13. **Food Material**-include certain kinds of seeds, pulp, peelings, that are made into pickles, sweets”, candies or snacks.
14. **Functional Facilities/Equipment**- useful equipment/facilities devised or created from discards, throwaways, junks, scraps e.g. chairs, tables, doormats, play equipments from rubber tires, roofing from milk cans, flower pots, “planters” from plastic bags, sacks, containers, etc.
15. **Green Charcoal**- another from a fuel or grass charcoal, manufactured from compostable, organic, cellulites material with the use of enzymes to breakdown the lignin or binding material, after which it is molded and dried, then used in charcoal-fed stoves.
16. **Hazardous Waste**- special type of waste containing the chemical, biological, and radiological elements which are harmful to human health.
17. **Landfill leach ate**- The downward seeping of water through the landfill carrying with it the dissolved water-soluble contents of the waste which maybe collected by an underground drainage system.
18. **Putrescible**- a substance that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture: generally containing nitrogen.
19. **Recycling**- the reuse, retrieval, recommission of element/ matter for any and all purposes necessary to healthful and productive living; the process by which wastes materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may loss their identity.
20. **Resource Recovery**- the extraction of materials of energy of waste.
21. **Solid Waste**- this include anything thrown away, such as garbage, rubbish, trash, litter, junk, and refuse from any source (homes, business, farms, industries, or institutions); this is a discarded material with insufficient liquid content to flow. Example are those non-liquid wastes resulting from the domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial activities which can be divided into several components under two broad categories:
  - a. Biodegradable-Compostable-Putrescible. There are four (4) groups of waste under this category such as: (1) food (cooking) waste/kitchen waste: peelings, leftovers, vegetable trims, fish/fowl/meat/animal entrails/innards/cleanings, soft shells or hard shells, egg shells seeds, etc.; (2) agricultural (garden) waste: leaves/flowers, twigs, branches, stems, roots, trimmings, weeds, seeds/inedible fruits, etc.: (3) animal waste: manure /urine, carcasses, dead animal (4) human waste: excreta, falling hair.
  - b. Non-Biodegradable-Compostable-Putrescible. There are Fifteen (15) group of waste under this category:(1) glasses: cullet (broken glass), sheets, (shards), minor, bulbs, etc., polyethylene (foam, mattresses), polyvinyl (tubes, pipes, linoleum), poly acetate (fibers, cloth, rayon), etc;(2) sanitary napkins, diapers, cotton buds; (3) dry processed fibers: cloth, twine, etc.; (4) dry leathers: skin feathers, etc.; (5) old shoes or slippers (6) bones; (7) rocks; (8) medical waste, expired medicine, broken ceramics, (9) ball pen, marker, (10) lighter (11) container of hazardous chemical,(12) old toys,(13) dirty things,(14) aerosols, (15) used engine oil.
  - c. Recyclable. All kind of paper (newspaper, calendar, old books), all kinds of bottle, all kinds of can, aluminum, metal, Styrofoam, GI sheet (yero), battery, tires, tetra packs, all kinds of plastic (bags, mineral water, bottles, shampoo containers, plastic cups).
22. **Solid Waste Management** - the purposeful, systematic control of the generation, storage, collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery, and final disposal of solid waste.

P.5 / ORD 06-31

23. **Sorting at Source-** the segregation or separation of waste at the point of generation or at the very place where they are produced, into biodegradable and non-biodegradable.
24. **Recycling of Domestic Waste-** the full utilization of domestic waste into factory-returnable (around 50-60%), feed (about 20%), fertilizer (about 30%), fuels, fine crafts, fermentable, etc. with little left for filling material. (Proportions vary with the kind of community, the more affluent the more factories returnable). This includes both man-devised and nature designed recycling schemes.
25. **Zero Waste Resource Management System-** is an ecological method of handling waste does not degrade the environment nor pollute air, water, and soil, and facilitates their sanitary retrieval, reuse or recycling.

## ARTICLE V

### WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE

Section 1 Residential Areas- Residential shall learn the two (2) kinds of waste: biodegradable or compostable and non-biodegradable/non-compost able. These two kinds of waste shall be stored and segregate at the site or place where they are generated.

- 1.1. The concerned resident shall ensure that the generated solid waste shall be properly separated in three (3) enclosed containers for recoverable, left-over/compost able and others. The left-over or kitchen refuse shall either be directly given to the animals as feeds or stored temporarily for composting and/or biogas production.
- 1.2. 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-compo stables in sacks, bags or boxes.
- 1.3. Public thoroughfares and grounds in front or in the vicinity of residential houses shall be kept clean and tidy by the owner/lessee of the house or building at all times.
- 1.4. Trees, shrubs and other vegetation within the vicinity of residences shall be regularly cared for and maintained to minimize generated wastes/ yard wastes and unpleasant sight.

Section 2. Commercial Areas (Including Markets/Agoras):

- 2.1 The storage containers for segregated commercial wastes shall be communal or individual with cover depending on its location for collection and transport process.
- 2.2 The enclosed communal receptacle possibly on wheels shall be located along the collection and transport process.
- 2.3 The lobby and sidewalks/immediate grounds of commercial establishments shall be maintained clean presentable by the owner/operator/lessee of the establishments (shops, stalls, stores, restaurants, eateries, carinderias, barber shops, beauty parlors, recreational and entertainment facilities like theaters, billiard halls, folk houses, beer gardens, discos, cocktail lounges, dancing halls, cabarets, bistros, etc.).
- 2.4 The fronting sidewalks and immediate areas of stalls/open spaces of markets shall be kept clean and orderly by the lessee of said stall/ space at all times.

Section 3. Institutional/ Industrial Areas:

- 3.1 The head of any institutional/ industrial firm shall ensure the proper and hygienic storage of generated and segregated wastes in receptacles/containers which shall be situated along collection routes.

P.6 / ORD 06-31

- 3.2 Hazardous waste 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/disposal.
- 3.3 The head of any institutional/industrial/firm/establishment shall ensure the cleanliness and orderliness of its facilities, yards, and its fronting sidewalk and street.
- 3.4 Hazardous waste (chemical, biological, and radioactive substances) shall be stored, collected and transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws, guidelines, rules and regulation of the Environment Management Bureau (EMB-DENR), Department of Health (DOH), and Philippine Nuclear Research and Institute (PNRI).

Section 4. Agricultural Areas (Including farms for livestock, poultry, etc.) Homogenous agricultural wastes (rice straws, corn cobs, leaves, animal manure, etc.) shall be properly stockpiled/ stored by the concerned farmer.

Section 5. Littering - No person shall litter or scatter solid waste on streets, highways, sidewalks and all public places (parks, playgrounds, rivers, etc.). Solid waste shall include among others, the cigar/ cigarette butts, boxes/packages, candy/ bread wrappers, match sticks, disposable diapers, food packages, etc.

## ARTICLE VI

### WASTE PROCESSING AND RESOURCE RECOVERY

#### Section 1. 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 barangay who shall oversee the collection of recyclables and shall be responsible in coordinating with accredited dealers of manufacturers of recycled products.
- .3 Food and kitchen refuse shall be collected as fodder or feeds for animals. Those portion that are not suitable as fodder shall be composted.
- .4 Residents shall avoid open burning and adopt recycling, practicing the F's scheme (feed, fermentable, food and fuel). Fuel materials from household waste consists of two kinds: (a) firewood material- consist of twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shell, cobs, chaff, saw dust, wood shavings, soiled papers, biogases, stalks, etc.; and (b) flammable gas- produced by anaerobic, decomposition of all biomass or biodegradable materials in biogas digester.

#### Section 2. Commercial Areas (including markets/agoras)

- 2.1. Segregation of wastes from commercial areas (shopping malls, restaurants, commercial complexes, recreational centers, etc.) shall be mandatory before issuance of or renewal of business permits.
- 2.2. Markets/agoras shall adopt a segregation scheme that will facilitate the segregation of recyclables, food/vegetables waste, non-recyclables, etc.
- 2.3. Food wastes from commercial centers (e.g. food centers, restaurants, canteen, etc.) shall be collected as fodder/ animal feeds and shall not be disposed to sewers.

P.7 / ORD 06-31

Section 3. Industrial/ Institutional Areas:

- 3.1 In industrial establishments, segregation of biodegradable/compostable and non-compostable waste shall be performed to avoid foul odors and proliferation of flies.
- 3.2 Schools (both public and private) shall adopt appropriate resource recovery and recycling strategies.

Section 4. Agricultural Areas (including farms for livestock, poultry, etc.):

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.

ARTICLE VII

COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTES

Section 1. Residential Areas:

- 1.1 The concerned resident shall ensure that the solid wastes are brought out in front of his gate/door or along the collection route of the collection vehicle/cart, during the collection period.
- 1.2 He/she shall report to the Solid Waste Management Office /Municipal Health Officer or concerned official for any uncollected solid waste within the vicinity of his/her residence.
- 1.3 Garbage not segregated and placed in approved containers by the local government shall not be collected and shall be treated as disposed of in violation of the anti-littering provision of its ordinance and shall be penalized accordingly.
- 1.4 The specific date and hour of garbage collection in particular locations shall be scheduled and announced for strict compliance by all concerned.

Section 2. Commercial Areas

- 2.1 The owner/ operator/ lessee of any enterprise shall be responsible for the timely positioning of stored solid wastes during 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.
- 2.2 He/she remind the Solid Waste Management Office of the Municipal Health Officer in the collection of uncollected solid wastes and other related matters.

Section 3. Institutional/ Industrial Areas:

- 3.1 The Head of any institutional/ industrial establishments shall assist the Municipal Government in the orderly and sanitary way of collecting and transporting its solid waste.
- 3.2 The collection and transportation of any hazardous waste (if necessary) shall be duly coordinated with the government agencies concerned with such type of waste.

Section 4. Role of Local Government Unit:

The role of the local government unit in solid Waste Management- Pursuant to the relevant provisions of R.A. No. 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code,

P.8 / ORD 06-31

the LGU’s shall be primarily responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the Provisions of this Act within their respective jurisdiction.

Segregation and collection of solid waste shall be conducted at the barangay level specifically for biodegradable, compost able and reusable wastes: Provided that the collection of non-recyclable materials and special wastes shall be the responsibility of the municipality.

Section 5. BASURA TIME

No person shall bring out of his/ her residence the solid waste from 6:00AM to 11:00AM, Monday to Saturday (except Sunday) and, No solid waste to be taken out from 12:00 Noon to 5:00AM for collection and disposal, as may be determined by the Solid Waste Management Board upon consultation with the Barangay concerned.

Section 6. BASURA DAY

No person shall bring out of his/ her residence the Solid Waste for collection and disposal except within the schedules of “*Basura Day*” as maybe determine by the Solid Waste Management Board upon consultation with the barangay concerned.

<b><u>NABUBULOK</u></b>	<b><u>DI-NABUBULOK</u></b>	<b><u>RECYCLABLES</u></b>
Monday, Wednesday	Tuesday morning	Tuesday
Friday, Saturday	Thursday	
c/o LGU	c/o LGU	c/o Barangay

Section 7

The Municipal Solid Waste Management Board is authorized to amend or revise the time and day of the collection system of solid waste when the necessity arises.

ARTICLE VIII

DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES

Section 1. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Wastes:

1.1 Open burning of solid waste shall be prohibited. Residual of solid waste after resource recovery, recycling and composting shall be disposed of by sanitary land filling or other ecologically sound methods.

1.2 Disposal of Hospital Waste

DENR Documentary Requirements for Hospital Hazardous Waste Generators:

- a. ECC – health care facilities and hospitals covered by Presidential Decree (PD) 1586.
- b. Permit to Operate for Air Pollution Source and Control Installation.
- c. Discharge Permit from the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)
- d. Hazardous Waste Generators Registration
- e. Registration with Environment Management Bureau (EMB) Central Office as healthcare waste transporter.
- f. Secure transport permit from EMB CALABARZON Region.
- g. Comply with DENR Manifest Sheet.



P.9 / ORD 06-31

- h. Comply with other requirements specified in the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 6969.

DENR Requirements for Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Facilities

- a. Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).
- b. Notice to Proceed for Controlled dump site used as repository of health care waste.
- c. Registration as Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Facility.
- d. Technology Approval.
- e. Permit to Operate (Air).
- f. Discharge Permit from Laguna Lake Development. Authority (LLDA).
- g. Certificate of Product Registration for equipment or devices used for treating health care waste.
- h. Certificate of Technical Evaluation for equipment or devices using for treating health care waste from National Reference Laboratory- East Avenue, Medical Center (NRL-EAMC).

1.3 Controlled Dump Facility

- 1.3.1 Controlled Dump Facility (CDF) is an interim disposal facility for municipal solid waste or those that are considered as non-hazardous and non-toxic substances. In the absence of a sanitary landfill, a controlled dumpsite could accept health care waste after the indicative treatment thereof;
- 1.3.2 In addition to the operational guidelines stipulated under *Section 2 of Rule XIII of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 9003* or as indicated in the conditions stipulated in the issuance of the Notice to Proceed (NTP), a CDF that is commissioned to accept treated health care waste should also be operated in accordance with the following specific requirements;
- 1.3.3 Identify a particular cell within the facility to serve as a site for the disposal for treated health care waste. The capacity of the allotted cell/cell(s) should be measured in order to determine the actual volume of wastes that can be accommodated by the facility;
- 1.3.4 Adequate signage should be placed in the health care waste deposition area;
- 1.3.5 The cell should be lined with a material of low permeability such as clay or a geo-membrane such as *high-density polyethylene* (HDPE) plastic liner to contain the leach ate and prevents contamination of groundwater sources within the area;
- 1.3.6 Ensure that adequate soil cover is placed on the cells right after each waste spreading;
- 1.3.7 Basic record keeping of the incoming wastes indicating the time of receipt, volume or weight, source identification (i.e name of generator or source) certification of treatment (or any similar form indicating that the waste have undergone the necessary treatment) and the general condition of the waste disposed.

1.4 Sanitary Landfill Facility

- 1.4.1 Sanitary Landfill Facility (SLF) is a 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 thereof;

P.10 / ORD 06-31

- 1.4.2 The required dedicated cells for treated health care wastes should be built or developed prior to its operation to prevent the mixing thereof with municipal solid wastes and other wastes;
- 1.4.3 Aside from the Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC), which is required for such facility, the construction and development of an sanitary land fill must conform to RA 9003 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, particularly Sections 1 and 2, Rule XIV;
- 1.4.4 Existing sanitary landfill with approved ECC for the disposal of municipal solid waste must secure an amendment of their ECC before accepting health care waste for disposal thereat.

1.5 Safe Burial on Healthcare Facility Premises

- 1.5.1 Safe Burial within the premises of healthcare facilities shall be allowed in remote locations and rural areas where no Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Facilities are available. The load and capacity of on-site burial pit should not be exceeded; Chemical treatment or disinfection is required prior to safe burial on hospital premises;
- 1.5.2 The standards for safe burial within the health care facility premises shall follow the guidelines specified by the DOH Health Care Waste Management Manual;
- 1.5.3 Funeral Parlor- Hazardous waste of a funeral services shall be disposed of in accordance or similar with the provision on disposal of waste of health care facilities.
- 1.5.4 Relative to the guidelines provided by DOH, the operation of safe burial should be in accordance with the minimum requirements for landfill.

1.6 Guidelines for Safe Burial within Hospital Premises

- 1.6.1 Access to disposal should be restricted to authorized personnel only;
- 1.6.2 The burial site should be lined with a material of low permeability such as clay or geo-membrane at the bottom of the pit;
- 1.6.3 Only hazardous health care waste should be buried;
- 1.6.4 Large quantities (1kg) of chemical/pharmaceutical waste should not be buried;
- 1.6.5 The burial site should be managed as a landfill with each layer of waste covered with a layer of earth to prevent odor and proliferation of vermin's and vectors;
- 1.6.6 Burial site should not be located in flood prone areas;
- 1.6.7 Hospital ground should be secured (e.g. fence, warning signs);
- 1.6.8 The location of waste burial pit should be down-gradient;
- 1.6.9 From any nearby wells and about 50 meters from any water body to prevent contaminating water sources;
- 1.6.10 Health care facilities should keep a permanent record of the size and location of all their on-site burial pits to prevent construction workers/builders and others from digging in those areas in the future;
- 1.6.11 The safe burial of waste depends critically on rational operational practices. Bottom pit should be at least 1.50 meters higher than the ground water level;
- 1.6.12 It should be noted that safe on-site burial is practicable only for relatively limited period, say 1 to 2 years, and for relatively small quantities of waste, say up to 5 to 10 tons in total. Where these conditions are exceeded, a longer-term solution will be needed.

P.11 / ORD 06-31

1.7 Sharps and Syringe Disposal through Concrete Vault

- 1.7.1 Disposal using concrete vault shall be allowed only as an alternative means of disposal of used sharps and syringes;
- 1.7.2 Concrete vault shall be marked with proper signage: caution hazardous waste or sharps disposal area unauthorized persons keep out;
- 1.7.3 Concrete vault should be water tight and must be constructed at least 1.5 meters above the ground level;
- 1.7.4 The procedures for safe burial of sharps and syringes through concrete vault shall follow the guidelines in the DOH Health Care Waste Management Manual.

1.8 Requirements for Safe Burial of Sharps and Syringes

- 1.8.1 Dig a pit (minimum size of 1 m x 1m x 1.8 m depth) enough to accommodate sharps and syringes for an estimated period of time without reaching ground water level. The site must be isolated and at least 152 meters away from ground water supply sources and dwelling units;
- 1.8.2 Construct concrete walls and slabs of the pit. Provide slab with opening or manhole for easy deposition. The manhole should be extended a few centimeters above soil surface to overcome infiltration of surface water;
- 1.8.3 Deposit the collected safety boxes filled with used sharps and needles inside concrete vault;
- 1.8.4 Install a security fence around the site (Illegal dumping of solid waste along streets, alleys, riverbanks, and in any public places shall be strictly prohibited).

ARTICLE IX

VIOLATION AND PENALTY

1. Issuance of Citation Tickets- Any individual, whether natural or juridical caught violating any provision of this ordinance shall be issued citation tickets by the municipal environmental and sanitary officers and inspector informing them the nature of infraction committed and their corresponding fines or penalties;

2. If the Violator is a Juridical Person its manager, president, proprietor, owner or other responsible officer shall be held liable. The head or owner of apartment, hospitals, stores and all kinds of business establishments shall be held liable in case of violation of any provision of this ordinance, the penalty are as follows:

**First Offense** – shall, be punished with a fine of One Thousand- Five Hundred Pesos (P1, 500.00).

**Second Offense** – shall, be punished with a fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P 2, 000.00).

**Third Offense** – shall, be punished with a fine of Two Thousand five hundred Pesos (P 2, 500.00) and cancellation/revocation of Mayor’s Permit.

**Fourth Offense** – shall automatically be filed to the proper court. And upon conviction, shall be punished with the fine of Five Thousand Pesos (P 5,000.00) or imprisonment of not more than Six (6) months, or both upon the discretion of the court.

P.12 / ORD 06-31

3. If the Violator is a Natural Person. Upon receipt of the copy of the citation tickets, the violator may elect in lieu of the prosecution of the offense, to voluntarily pay the corresponding fine provided herein as follows:

***First Offense*** – shall be punished with a fine of Three Hundred Pesos (P300.00) or render community service for not less than eight (8) hours.

***Second Offense*** – shall be punished with a fine of Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) or render community service for not less than sixteen (16) hours.

***Third Offense*** – shall be punished with a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1, 000) or render community service for not less than twenty four (24) hours.

***Fourth Offense*** – The case shall be automatically filed with the proper court, and upon conviction, shall be punished with the fine of Two Thousand Pesos (P 2,000.00) or imprisonment of not more than one month, or both upon the discretion of the court.

## ARTICLE X

### PENAL PROVISION

Section 1. Prohibited Acts – The following acts are prohibited:

1. Littering. Throwing, dumping of waste matters in public places, such as roads, sidewalks, canals, parks and establishments, or causing or permitting the same;
2. Undertaking activities or operating, collecting or transporting equipment in violation of sanitation operation and other requirements or permits set forth or established pursuant to this Act;
3. The open burning of solid waste;
4. Causing or permitting the collection of non- segregated or unsorted waste;
5. Squatting in open dumps and landfills;
6. Open dumping, burying of biodegradable or non- biodegradable materials in flood-prone areas;
7. Unauthorized removal of recyclable material intended for collection by authorized persons;
8. The mixing of source- separated recyclable material with other solid waste in any other vehicle, box, container or receptacle used in solid waste collection or disposal;
9. Establishment or operation of open dumps as enjoined in this Act, or closure of said dumps in violation of Sec. 37 of RA 9003;
10. The manufacture, distribution or use of non- environmentally acceptable packaging materials;
11. Importation of consumer products packaged in non- environmentally acceptable materials;
12. Importation of toxic wastes misrepresented bas “recyclable” or “with recyclable content”;
13. Transport and dumping in bulk of collected domestic, industrial, commercial and institutional wastes in areas other than centers of facilities prescribed under this Act;
14. Site preparation, construction, expansion or operation of waste management facilities without an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) required pursuant to PD No. 1586 and this Act and not conforming with the land use plan of the LGU;
15. The construction of any establishment within two hundred meters from open dumps or controlled dumps or sanitary landfills; end

P.13 / ORD 06-31

16. The construction or operation of landfills or any waste disposal facility on any aquifer, groundwater, reservoir or watershed area and or any portions thereof.

## ARTICLE XI

### COLLECTION AND DISPOSITION OF FINES

1. The payment of fine imposed for the violation of this ordinance shall be made at the Municipal Treasury of the Local Government Unit or any of these authorized or deputized representatives.
2. The fines collected shall accrue in favor of the following: 65% to the Zero Waste Management Office Fund to be utilized in the implementation of this ordinance; 20% to the respective waste management fund of the component Barangays where the violation was committed to be utilized for the implementation of this ordinance; 15% to be given as an incentive to the informant implementing this ordinance.

## ARTICLE XII

### IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The implementing agency shall be the Office of the Municipal Mayor through the Task Force to composed of; and perform the following functions and responsibilities:

1. Municipal Solid Waste Management Office, who shall deputize and deploy environmental and sanitary police officers to ensure the strict implementation of this ordinance.
2. The Information Committee of the Solid Waste Management Board who shall provide lectures, trainings and seminars for the effective and efficient information dissemination of this ordinance.
3. The Philippine National Police (PNP) which shall provide assistance in the implementation of this ordinance.
4. Other local and barangay officials as may be designated by the Municipal Mayor and who shall perform such other functions as maybe provided by law or an ordinance.

## ARTICLE XIII

### APPLICABILITY CLAUSE

1. All other matters not specifically provided in this code shall be governed by pertinent provisions of existing and applicable laws and ordinances;
2. The provisions of existing ordinance dealing on the subject matter which not conflict with or contrary to the provision of this ordinance are hereby adopted and made an integral part of this ordinance.

## ARTICLE XIV

### SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

If, for any reason, any provision section or part of this code is declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction or suspended or revoked by the authorities concern such judgment shall not affect or impair the remaining provisions of this ordinance and shall continue to be in full force and effect.

P.14 / ORD 06-31

ARTICLE XV

REPEALING CLAUSE

All ordinances, rules and regulation, all parts thereof, whose provisions are in conflict with, or contrary to, the provision of this ordinance are hereby repealed attend and modified accordingly.

Section III. EFFECTIVITY

This ordinance shall take effect upon approval.

ENACTED this 17<sup>th</sup> day of August 2006 in Cardona, Rizal.

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:

IMELDA S. RAMOS  
SB Secretary

ATTESTED:

PEPITO JOSE O. CONSTANTINO  
ABC President  
Acting Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

GIL SJ. SAN JUAN  
Municipal May