



Republic of the Philippines  
PROVINCE OF ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE  
Municipality of Siayan



**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE  
SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF SIAYAN, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE HELD AT THE  
MUNICIPAL SESSION HALL ON THE 25<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2013.

**PRESENT:**

Hon. Daisy A. Limbang, Presiding Officer,	Municipal Vice Mayor
Hon. Nilo T. Pollescas, Floor Leader,	Sangguniang Bayan Member
Hon. Norma R. Labastida,	-do-
Hon. Primitivo D. Castillo,	-do-
Hon. Oliver A. Romero,	-do-
Hon. Felizardo I. Gayapa, Sr.,	-do-
Hon. Raul P. Dominise,	-do-
Hon. Rico V. Jamisola,	-do-
Hon. Ma. Roselyn G. Secretario,	-do-
Hon. Alberto J. Bongcawel, ABC President,	-do-
Hon. Jazel G. Limbang, SK Fed. President,	-do-

**ABSENT:**

None

**"ORDINANCE NO. 13-19**  
Series of 2013

**AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 06-06 SERIES OF 2006 ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEM  
OF GARBAGE COLLECTION AND WASTE DISPOSAL AND SANITATION IN THE  
MUNICIPALITY OF SIAYAN, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE.**

**ARTICLE I – TITLE**

This ordinance shall be known as the **"Garbage Collection and Solid Waste Disposal  
System and Environmental Sanitation Code of 2013 for the Municipality of SIAYAN"**.

## ARTICLE II – DECLARATION OF POLICY

In order to promote health and sanitation in the Municipality of Siayan, it is hereby declared the policy of the Local Government Unit:

- i. to promote and preserve public health and environmental sanitation of the constituents and to instill general awareness thereof;
- ii. to adopt the appropriate, safe and affordable measures in the maintenance of environmental sanitation;
- iii. to mobilize all sectors of the community to participate and adopt the mechanism of implementation;
- iv. to regulate and insure the safety of all the activities with regards to the collection, transportation and disposal of waste materials;
- v. to teach the benefits of maintaining public health and sanitation in the existing health subjects of the formal and non-formal education system all scholastic level of public and private schools;
- vi. to cope up with the increasing solid waste disposed, as a result of the intense activity of the urbanized population.

## ARTICLE III – DEFINITION OF TERMS

SECTION 1. DEFINITION OF WORDS AND PHRASES- The following words and phrases when used in this Code shall have the meaning respectively as ascribed to them in this Article.

- 1) PUBLIC PLACES- shall include playgrounds, plazas and parks, public roads and streets, public schools, hospitals and clinics, government establishments and each premise.
- 2) TRASH OR REFUSES- shall include pieces of papers, sticks, cigar and cigarette butts, empty cans, boxes, rotten crates or containers, animal and human manure, pulleys grass or herbs, cut branches, spoiled foods, animal cadavers or carcasses, pieces of cloth, old cloths and rugs, fruit peelings or the like, matting straw bamboo, nipa, banana stems, sawdust, woods, husks, metal cans, or other metallic vessels, broken glasses or porcelain, empty plastic container bags or sheets, also lose or decayed materials and dirt like substances which may accumulate form repairing operations or from storing or cleaning of property and goods and other matter or similar kind which the development of business industry may produce and other articles and materials condemned by their owners which are insignificant or without value.
- 3) SANITATION CITATION TICKET- A ticket issued to person/s violating any of the provision of this Code. Described in Article VI of this Code.
- 4) SANITATION OFFICER – A person duly authorized or deputized local government employee or officer by the Municipal Mayor to issue citation tickets to person/s violating any municipal ordinance on sanitation and/ or environmental protection.
- 5) BIODEGRADABLE- Any material that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by the microbiological organism or enzymes (Synonyms with COMPOSTABLE).



- 6) COMPOST – Decayed organic material for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer.
- 7) COMPOSTING- Biological degradation under uncontrolled conditions, the process of making biodegradable such as food waste, animal waste, human waste into COMPOST by mixing them with soil, water, biological additives/activators (optional), and air.
- 8) FOOD MATERIALS – Include kind of seeds, pulp peelings, which are made into pickles, “sweets” or candies or snacks.
- 9) NON-BIODEGRADABLE – Any material that cannot be reduced into finer particles, degrade or decomposed by microbiological organisms or enzymes.
- 10) SPECIAL WASTES – Include batteries, chemicals, containers of toxic or poisonous chemicals and paint.
- 11) RESIDUAL WASTES – Any material that cannot be recycled, re-used or considered of no value and subject for disposal to Sanitary Landfills or Ecological Parks.
- 12) RECYCLING – The re-use, retrieval, re- commission of element/matter for any and all purpose necessary to healthful and productive living.
- 13) SORTING OR SEGREGATION 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.
- 14) DOMESTIC WASTE – Refuse from, households, as distinguish from industrial waste, agricultural waste, hospital waste and etc.
- 15) DOMESTIC WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM – Is an ecological method of handling wastes that does not degrade the environment nor pollute air, water and soil, and facilitates their sanitary retrieval, reuse or recycling. In practical terms, this is only possible by avoiding burning or incineration and open dumping and adopting, into, the total utilization of said wastes into factory, feed, fertilizer, or fuel materials.
- 16) FACTORY RETURNABLE- All non-biodegradable, such as tin, cans/metals, bottles/glass including broken pieces, plastic/Styrofoam, rubber/dry paper, dry card board/dry cloth/fibers/leather/feather/hard shells/hard bones, etc., are segregated in separate containers or placed in one sack (cans, bottles, containers already rinsed) to sell, or give away to collectors.
- 17) FEED MATERIALS- All food waste or peelings, fish entrails, foul innards, spoiled fruits, leftovers, egg shells, rice/fish/meat washings, etc., should be collected and kept in covered containers to be used as hog/chicken/duck/pets/fish feed.
- 18) FERMENTABLES – Fruit peelings, spoiled or overripe fruits, juices, e.g., buko juice, etc., which can be made into vinegar, wine or “nata” de coco, “nata” de piña, etc.
- 19) FERTILIZED MATERIALS – All bio-degradable solid waste materials such as garden waste (leaves, twigs, weeds) animal waste (manure, carcasses) human waste (feces, urine, blood, all excreta, solid wipes, pad diapers (remove plastic portions) etc., are made into compost or organic fertilizer.

- 20) FINE CRAFTS- Non- biodegradable solid wastes can be used as material for handicrafts, cottage industries, art works, toys and other livelihood projects such as paper mache, paper basketry, tin craft, metal craft, plastic twins or rope braids, craft, feather craft, wood craft, grass craft, even "lahar" craft.
- 21) FIREWOOD MATERIALS – Refers to twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shells, cobs, chaff, sawdust, wood shavings, solid paper, bagasse, stalks, etc.
- 22) FLAMMABLE GASES – Are those produce by the anaerobic decomposition of all biomass or biodegradable materials in biomass digesters.
- 23) PLASTIC BAG COMPOSTERS – Are line plastic bags with soil, place chopped biodegradable top with soil leaves, moisture, then stock them one top of another while awaiting collection. In few weeks time, these become clean, safe, odorless compost, very good for plants.
- 24) COMPOST BINS – May be constructed by chicken wire or any durable "basket" material for small scale composting, and from wood slabs for large scale. They are design to adequately accommodate the necessary materials or ingredients, allow access of air, and for large scale to allow efficient mixing or turning of the wastes at regular intervals.
- 25) BOTTOMLESS COMPOSTESS – refers to old drums, cans, plastic water containers with the bottoms off, even an old jutes or rice sack with bottom seam ripped off and supported by three page cheap posts.
- 26) TWIN PITS – refers to two pits (1m.x1m.x1m.) one half meter apart, with small twigs at the bottom with a hallow bamboo tube for air inlet. Follows the rules for composting using the pits by turn. For an average household, it might take a month to fill up each pit, thus allowing sufficient for the materials to decompose and manure into soil conditioners or fertilizers.
- 27) TOWER TIRES – refers to two files of old car tires directly on the ground and used as container for composting. To separate one mat insert anything in between the tires. If placed directly on cemented ground, fill the bottom with soil.
- 28) BACKYARD PIGGERY PROJECT – refers to pig raising project involving one (1) head of sow and 10 heads or less of piglets or fattened hogs allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- 29) PIGGERY FARM – refers to any parcel of land devoted to raising or breeding of pigs/swine, generally under the management of a tenant or owner allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- 30) MEDIUM SCALE PIGGERY – refers to piggery project involving 2 sows and 11 to 20 heads of piglets and fattened hogs allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- 31) LARGESCALE PIGGERY - refers to piggery project involving more than 2 sows and more than 20 heads of piglets and fattened hogs allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- 32) BACKYARD POULTRY PROJECTS - refers to the poultry project involving a maximum of 500 heads of fowls and allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000. Existing backyard poultry/piggery projects



shall be obliged to use chemical control of flies and its larvae to minimize source of pollutants.

- 33) **POULTRY FARM** - refers to a plot of land devoted to the raising of domesticated fowls that serve as sources of eggs and meat for human consumption. It includes chicken, ducks, goose, quails and pigeons.
- 34) **SMALL SCALE POULTRY** – with 501 to 5,000 heads allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- 35) **MEDIUM SCALE POULTRY** – with over 5,000 heads to less than 10,000 heads allowed in rural areas only per HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- 36) **STORAGE** – Temporary keeping of recyclable materials.
- 37) **RURAL AREA(S)** – areas outside the designated urban areas.
- 38) **URBAN AREA(S)** – include all barangays(s) or portion(s) of which comprising the Poblacion, central business district (CBD) and other built up areas including the urbanizable land in and adjacent to said areas and where at least more than 50% of the population are engaged in non-agricultural activities. CBD shall refer to the areas designated principally for trade, services and business purposes.

#### **ARTICLE IV – SCOPE**

**SECTION 1.** The provisions of this Code shall apply to all persons and owners of private dwellings, lot and/or compounds as well as commercial, industrial, government, semi-government and/or controlled corporations and other establishments within the territorial jurisdiction of Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte.

**SECTION 2.** All Barangay Government Units of the Municipality of Siayan shall actually participate in the implementation of this Code to effectively implement the sanitation and environmental ordinance of the municipality.

#### **ARTICLE V – RESPONSIBILITIES, RIGHTS AND DUTIES**

**SECTION 1.** It each the moral duty and obligation of each and every owner and/or tenant of land, business establishment, *to segregate non-biodegradable and biodegradable solid waste materials and provide covered receptacles for each classified garbage* and clean their respective premises of any dead animals and rodents, broken or empty bottles, glass or porcelain, used or empty cans and canisters, cigar, cigarette or butts, cut grass, waste or used paper, fruit peelings, plastic or plastic materials, rubber, rags, fallen leaves, twigs, or branches of trees, spill and all forms of garbage, rubbish, trash or waste materials. *To reduce wastes, composting of generated biodegradable solid waste materials shall start from the generators themselves*, while non-biodegradable solid waste materials will be disposed in Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) making it available for junkshops and buyers of re-usable and recyclable solid waste materials. Only residual solid waste materials shall be disposed at the Eco Park by the LGU garbage maintenance crew. Hence, every barangay LGU shall establish individual MRFs that may be followed or duplicated by schools other institutions and homeowners or households.

**SECTION 2.** In the case of commercial or industrial buildings, the responsibility mentioned in the preceding Section shall be borne by the manager or person-in-charge of the entity occupying the building or space therein and the owner of the building, jointly. In juridical entities, the manager or person – in-charge thereof shall be held responsible.

SECTION 3. Each homeowner, tenant, manager, or person-in-charge of any commercial and industrial building or any room or space therein shall provide an adequate, sufficient and covered trash receptacles, in which he shall deposit or cause to be deposited all such segregated garbage, rubbish, trash, or waste materials and that such receptacles shall be covered and maintained in sanitary condition at all times by him or his representative and place in such location that the garbage shall be regularly collected and properly dispose.

SECTION 4. It is the responsibility of the homeowner, tenant, manager, or person-in-charge to coordinate with the public services manager so that the garbage shall be regularly collected and properly disposed.

SECTION 5. All pedestrians shall also be held responsible for the maintenance of the cleanliness and orderliness sought to achieve under this Code.

SECTION 6. It shall be mandatory for owners and/or operators of commercial establishment, studio, coliseums, beer houses, reaction facilities, malls, shopping centers, supermarkets and other establishments of similar nature to maintain in good condition, clean and properly functioning rest rooms/comfort rooms.

SECTION 7. It shall be mandatory for every residential house in the Municipality of Siayan to have a toilet or comfort room that should be clean and in good sanitary condition.

#### **ARTICLE VI – GUIDELINES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CITATION TICKETS**

SECTION 1. All Sanitation Officers shall undergo training and/or attend prescribed seminars on basic health, sanitation and environmental protection, pertinent to the implementation of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. Only Sanitation Officer duly authorized or deputized by the Municipal Mayor shall be allowed to posses and issue sanitation citation tickets.

SECTION 3. Sanitation Citation Tickets shall be issued only when there is actual violation of the Ordinance. Documentation, such as: picture, sworn state-statement, etc., may be made as optional corroborative evidence by Sanitation Officer.

SECTION 4. The Sanitation Officer shall accomplish immediately citation ticket upon discovery of a violation. As soon as the ticket has been issued, the duplicate copy shall be given to the violator without delay. The specific time and the date of the issuance shall be indicated. The Sanitation Officer shall dutifully advise the violator/s to report to the Office of the Municipal Mayor and pay the corresponding fine within seventy-two (72) hours from issuance of the citation ticket at the Office of the Municipal Treasurer.

SECTION 5. The Citation Ticket issued by the Sanitation Officer shall be submitted to the Office of the Municipal Mayor for documentation not later than 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the day the violation was committed. The receiving clerk/personnel shall also indicate the time and date of his receipt of the issued ticket and dutifully affixed his/her signature for confirmation.



**SECTION 6.** If after seventy-two (72) hours from the receipt of the Citation Ticket, the violator fails to appear or refuses to pay the voluntary fine, under Article XIV of this Code, the Mayor's Office shall direct the local PNP, in the absence of the Legal Officer to initiate within twenty-four (24) hours a prosecution proceedings against the violator with the Trial Court.

## **ARTICLE VII- CERTAIN ACTS AND OMISSION INIMICAL TO CLEANLINESS AND SANITATION**

**SECTION 1.** The following acts and omissions are inimical to cleanliness and sanitation and punishable under this Code.

- (a) Littering in any vacant lot, plaza, alley, street, gutter, yard, streets, sidewalk, parks, playground and other public places such as but not limited to river banks and creeks for this purpose.
- (b) Dumping of garbage, refuse, chemical waste and other waste materials in any place other than their own garbage can or receptacle and along streets, public market areas, rivers, creeks, and canals or backyard garbage pit;
- (c) Urinating, defecating, or spitting on any alley, sidewalk, street gutter, yard or in other public places or incase of spitting and urinating in the walls and corridor of buildings;
- (d) Painting, inscribing, pasting or posting handbills or posters or paint graffiti on private and public buildings, walls, fences and other similar places, same in cases allowed by law or unless a prior authority has been granted by the Mayor for reasons of public order or the promotion of public health;
- (e) Vandalism of public and private property;
- (f) Failure to provide a trash receptacle (Art. V, Sec. 3);
- (g) Failure to provide and/or maintain cleanliness and sanitation of comfort rooms in public establishments (Art. V, Sec. 6);
- (h) Failure to have a toilet or comfort room (Art. V, Sec. 7);
- (i) Failure to maintain the cleanliness of surroundings of public and private buildings or lots resulting in odor nuisance;
- (j) Pouring out, scattering or spilling any garbage, rubbish, and trash or waste materials from receptacles;
- (k) Person/s spitting inside or outside the private establishment and premises, public places such as markets, restaurants, buses and terminals, auditoriums, along streets, plazas and other similar places and for other purposes.

## **ARTICLE VIII – MECHANICS OF GARBAGE COLLECTION**

**SECTION 1.** Garbage collection in the rural barangays of the Municipality of Siayan is based on the volume of garbage, size of population and proximity or accessibility, into four (4) categories and compact zones, namely:

- ZONE 1 – Barangays Denoyan, Polayo, Dumpilas, Moyo and Poblacion;  
ZONE 2 – Barangays Paranglumba, Domogok and Balok;  
ZONE 3 – Barangays Litolet, Muñoz, Gunyan, Soguilon, Seriac and Mangilay;  
ZONE 4 – Barangays Balunokan, Datagan, Gonayen and Sayaw; and  
ZONE 5 – Barangays Pange, Macasing, Diongan and Guibo.

*However, the Office of the Municipal Mayor upon the recommendation of the Office of the Municipal Engineer, Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office, the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator and the Local General Services Office in this unit, may change the zoning boundary as the need arises therefore.*

SECTION 2. In each of this garbage zones there shall be assigned at least a Zone Garbage Collection Foreman/Head, a garbage truck, a driver and a crew of garbage collectors and a compliment of street cleaners. The necessary equipment, implements and tools shall be provided these teams by the Municipal Government.

SECTION 3. A schedule of collection of garbage and street cleaning for each zone shall be prepared and promulgated by the Municipal General Services Office, in consultation with the Zone Garbage Collection Foreman/Head of each zone. The schedule shall take into consideration such factors or combination of factors as maximum volume of collectible garbage, optimum convenience of the homeowners, tenants, manager or person-in-charge or a majority of them, least disturbance to traffic and minimum pollution and health hazards.

SECTION 4. Whenever possible, **strategic principal garbage collection points may be established in the garbage zones.** When established, homeowners, tenants, managers or person-in-charge shall deposit or cause to be deposited in these strategic principal garbage collection points such segregated garbage materials which may no longer be contained in their own receptacles and those that need to be disposed.

SECTION 5. Each homeowner, tenants, managers or person-in-charge shall be informed regularly, by and thru the Zone Garbage Collection Foreman/Head of the names and identifications of the garbage trucks drivers, collectors and compliments of streets cleaners assigned to this zone, and of their replacement as well as the schedule (or any change) of the garbage collector of this area and the strategic principal garbage collection points whenever they are established.

- a. For this purpose the following instructions shall be strictly observed.
  - i) On the scheduled time for street cleaning, the street cleaners shall report to their designated zones wherein, under the immediate supervision of the public services manager, they shall sweep and clean the streets, alleys, sidewalks and pathways herein of any garbage, rubbish, trash and waste materials. They shall deposit such sweeping in the strategic principal garbage collection points or such receptacles in the zone as may reasonably and sanitary contain them.
  - ii) On the time schedule for garbage collection, the team of garbage collectors shall proceed to their designated garbage zones and, under the immediate supervision of Garbage Collection Foreman/Head, shall collect from the receptacles and strategic principal garbage collection points all segregated garbage, or solid waste materials. Not segregated garbage will not be collected.



- iii) Biodegradable solid waste materials need not be disposed to the Eco Park. This should be allowed to decompose in composting areas, provided it will not become an eye-sore to the public. Residual wastes are allowed to be buried inside dug holes at the backyard gardens and under backyard fruit trees of households and should be covered immediately with thick soil that could not be affected by heavy downpours of rains.

SECTION 6. The Municipal Health Office thru the Municipal Sanitary Inspector shall establish and maintain a system of monitoring for strict observance of the schedule for actual cleaning and garbage collection. It shall also conduct a regular educational program and information drive for the effective implementation of this garbage collection system.

SECTION 7. The Municipal Health Office is charged with the task of fielding sanitary inspector to the different garbage zones in the municipality in order to check, inspect, advise and/or instruct the homeowners, tenants, managers or person-in-charge on the correct and sanitary collection and disposal of their garbage.

SECTION 8. There shall be no garbage or any form of waste materials that be placed, exposed or displayed outside the household, building or similar structure if not on the collection day or time. Such garbage or waste materials shall be displayed for collection one (1) hour before the scheduled collection time. Violation hereof shall be penalized under the Penal Provision of this Code.

#### **ARTICLE IX – MANAGEMENT FOR GARBAGE ZONES**

SECTION 1. Each garbage zone shall be supervised by a Zone Garbage Collection Foreman/Head.

SECTION 2. It shall be the responsibility of the Zone Garbage Collection Foreman/Head:

- a) To see to it that all alleys, streets, sidewalks and pathways within this zone are regularly cleaned and no backyard garbage pits are maintained.
- b) to supervised the paper collection and disposal of garbage.
- c) to coordinate with each homeowner, tenants, managers or person-in-charge for the strict implementation of the Code.
- d) to help implement the guidelines set by the Municipal Engineering Office and the Municipal Heath Officer on matters relating to health and sanitation.
- e) to have direct supervision over the street cleaners, garbage collectors and the garbage truck driver and other personnel assigned in his zone.

## ARTICLE X – FEES

SECTION 2. Tree cuttings, plants and foliage, lumber waste and similar bulky refuse or solid waste are not to be considered as ordinary garbage, notwithstanding any provisions of this Code to the contrary. Persons or entities responsible for such bulky or solid waste shall, therefore, be held accountable for their proper collection and disposal. However, subject bulky refuse or solid waste failed to be removed within five (5) days the following special garbage collection and disposal fee shall be imposed, thus:

For one (1) ton, or less of such garbage	P 25.00 basic fee
Over one (1) ton, an additional of	50.00 per ton or a fraction thereof

*The Office of the Municipal General Services Office shall remove the above-mentioned bulky or solid wastes only upon showing by the person or entity responsible for the payment of such especial garbage fee of the receipt issued by the Municipal Treasurer of that purpose.*

*The Zone Garbage Collector Foreman/Head in whose zone the bulky or solid waste that may be found shall, in addition to his regular responsibilities shall see to it that the persons or entities liable for the payment of the said especial garbage fee shall have paid the same.*

## ARTICLE XI – SANITARY RULES AND REGULATIONS IN PIGGERY FARM PROJECT OPERATION

SECTION 1. Rules and Regulations in Backyard Piggery. The following are the rules and regulations in operating a backyard piggery project:

- a) Operation of existing backyard piggery project shall be subject to the condition that it will be provided with a septic tank, maintained clean and sanitary at all times and would not create nuisance, such as foul odor and flies and rodents, but not allowed for further expansion;
- b) The operator/owner of a proposed backyard piggery project must secure a locational clearance and shall not be allowed in urban areas as mandated by HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- c) Sanitary permit issued by the Municipal Health Office is required before the operation of the project.
- d) Requirements as to layout, construction, maintenance, facility, water supply, waste disposal and drainage and sewerage shall be the same to the piggery farm provided for under succeeding Section.

SECTION 2. Rules and Regulations on Piggery Farms. The following are the rules and regulations in operating a Piggery Farm:

- a) It shall be required to secure a locational clearance or Municipal Zoning Clearance;
- b) Sanitary Permit issued by the Municipal Health Office is required before its operation, after inspection by the Sanitation Inspector;



c) In its site location, the following requirements shall be taken into consideration, to wit:

- 1) It shall be outside urban areas, thus should be in the rural areas or in Agricultural Zone;
- 2) It shall be preferably on a rolling terrain;
- 3) It shall avoid flood-prone area and other environmentally critical areas, like watershed, source of water drinking supply;
- 4) It shall be located where the soil is well drained and porous;
- 5) A piggery farm shall be located at least 25 meters radius from sources of ground and surface drinking water;
- 6) Medium and large scale piggery farms shall be at least 1,000 meters away from built-up areas (residential, commercial, institutional and industrial) while small scale piggery farms shall be at least 500 meters away from built-up areas;
- 7) A piggery shall be 500 meters away from major roads and/or highways;
- 8) Major roads and/or highways refer to any city, provincial and national roads that link regional/provincial and town centers and serving as the main transportation arteries;
- 9) The site of medium scale and large scale piggery farms shall be at least 1 km. from one another to minimize spread of pests and diseases and reduce concentration of air pollutants in a given area. While the distance between small-scale poultry farms is 500 meters.
- 10) It shall be located at least 500 meters away from built-up areas (residential, commercial, institutional and industrial);
- 11) It shall be 500 meters away from the major roads and/or highways;
- 12) It shall be away from the path of immediate (5 to 10 years) urban expansion. The site shall be planted with trees and vegetables crops to protect the animals from strong wind.

d) In its layout, the following must be taken into consideration, to wit:

1) In dry lot areas:

- a) 1.88 – 2.79 sq. m./sow
- b) 0.74 – 1.12 sq. m./head of pig under 100 lbs.
- c) 1.12 – 1.88 sq. m./head of fattening hog
- d) 2.32 – 3.25 sq. m./boar

e) Orientation of Building:

- 1) It should be toward the direction of the wind and/or sunlight;
- 2) The long axis of the building with a double pen shall be laid in a north-south direction for the benefit of sunlight;

- 3) Construction of galvanized pipe partition with a minimum height of one (1) meter for proper ventilation and faster drying of floorings.

f) Construction of Building:

- 1) Permanent building shall have concrete floor for easy cleaning and to minimize the occurrence of parasites and diseases;
- 2) It shall be constructed in conformity with the National Building Code of the Philippines.

g) Maintenance

- 1) Maintenance shall be the sole responsibility of the owner;
- 2) Maintenance program shall be submitted and jointly approved by the Municipal Planning Office and the Municipal Health Office.

h) Facilities:

- 1) Feed and Water trough shall be in accordance to set standards;
- 2) Warehouse for feed and supplies. It shall be ventilated with dry space for feed warehouse. Bagged feeds shall be piled on flat forms 10-15 cms., above the floor. It shall be vermin proof;
- 3) Heat lamps shall be provided for breeding pigs;
- 4) Farrowing House. Provisions of a farrowing pen for the sow at the middle and creeps for small pigs on both sides. Guardrails shall be installed 20.32 to 30.48cm. Clearance. Farrowing pen shall be 1.26 sq. m. allotted for creeps.

i) Water Supply: The following rules and regulations shall be followed in providing water supply:

- 1) The site of water sources, delivery, operation, plans and specification of water system shall be in accordance to PD 856 and its implementing rules and regulations;
- 2) A certification that drinking water is safe or potable issued by the Municipal Health Office is required.

j) Solid Waste Disposal: In the disposal of solid waste, the following shall be followed:

- 1) The receptacles shall be protected from vermin and other animals;
- 2) The disposal method shall be approved by the Municipal Health Office, after thorough ocular inspection;
- 3) There shall be no accumulation of waste;
- 4) The surrounding shall be kept clean and free of conditions which might harbor or are conducive to the breeding of insects and rodents;



- 5) There shall be no nuisance such as odor, flies and/or vermin;
  - 6) All waste shall be disinfected and applied with pro-biotic organic solutions/ or in its absence, apply other appropriate technology measures such as septic tanks to minimize foul odor before being disposed. In this connection, the owner shall refer to the Municipal Agriculturist or the MAO and the Sanitation Inspector (SI) for technology orientation that the owners themselves shall have to adopt on their backyard or large scale piggery farms;
  - 7) There must be maintenance of abatement program.
- k) Drainage and Sewerage: With respect to its drainage and sewerage, the following requirements shall be accomplish, to wit:
- 1) Location, plans, design, data and specification of sewerage treatment plants to be approved by the Municipal Planning Officer or his duly authorized representative;
  - 2) Discharge of untreated waste water to bodies of water approved by the Municipal Health Office or his duly authorized representative;
  - 3) Preliminary treatment of waste water into septic tank or septic vaults with methane generation to be encourage;
  - 4) Effluent of specific tank be discharged into a sub-surface soil absorption field or shall be treated with the same type of purification device;
  - 5) Only storm water permitted to be discharged to community storm sewer;
  - 6) Disinfecting water to be used in washing of pens. The procedure and chemical to be used shall be subject to the approval of the Municipal Health Officer or his duly authorized representative;
  - 7) Other existing laws on pollution are to be complied with.

## ARTICLE XII – SANITARY RULES AND PROCEDURES IN POULTRY FARM PROJECT OPERATION

**SECTION 1. Rules and Regulations in Backyard Poultry** – The following are the rules and regulations in operating backyard poultry project, to wit:

- a) Operation of existing backyard poultry project shall be subject to the condition that it will be provided with a septic tank, maintained clean and sanitary at all times and would not create nuisance, such as foul odor and flies and rodents, but not allowed for further expansion;
- b) The operator/owner of a proposed backyard poultry project must secure a locational clearance and shall not be allowed in urban areas as mandated by HLURB Resolution No. R-674 Series of 2000.
- c) Sanitary permit issued by the Office of the Municipal Health Office is required before the operation of the project;

- d) Requirements as to layout, construction, maintenance, facility, water supply, waste disposal and drainage and sewerage shall be the same to the poultry farm provided for under succeeding Section.

**SECTION 2. Rules and Regulations in Poultry Farm.** The following are the rules and regulations in poultry farm operation:

- a) It shall be required to secure a locational clearance or Municipal Zoning Clearance;
- b) Sanitary Permit issued by the Office of the Municipal Health Office is required before its operation, after an ocular inspection;
- c) **In its site location**, the following requirements shall be taken in to consideration, to wit:
- 1) It shall be outside urban areas;
  - 2) It shall be in conformity with the land use plan/Zoning Ordinance of the Municipality and it should be in compatibility to the existing dominant land use;
  - 3) It should not be low-lying, with buffer, etc.;
  - 4) It shall have the ability to contain or dispensed pollutants to harmless preparations;
  - 5) It shall have the availability of utilities such as water supply, power and etc.;
  - 6) It must be accessible;
  - 7) It shall be located at least 500 meters away from any food establishments;
  - 8) It shall be at least 500 meters away from built-up areas;
  - 9) It shall be away from path of immediate (5 to 10 years) urban expansions;
  - 10) It shall be 500 meters away from the major roads and/or highways;
  - 11) For quails project, it shall be located in a peaceful area;
  - 12) All poultry establishments shall be provided with septic tanks.

- d) **In its layout, the following must be taken into consideration.**

- 1) For chicken: space requirement shall be based on the following:

<u>Age of Birds in Week</u>	<u>Floor Area, sq. m./100</u>
Day old to 3	2.8 – 3
3 – 80	4.7 – 6
8 – 12	9.3 – 10
12 – 20	13.9 – 16



*The position of the building shall be oriented towards the direction of the wind and/or sunlight.*

- 2) For quails: space requirement shall be based on the following:

Age of Birds in Week	Floor Area, sq. m./100
Day old to 4	1.49
4 – 10	2.95

*Cages may be placed in layer of 4-5 decks.*

**e) As to its construction:**

- 1) Permanent buildings shall have concrete floors for easy cleaning and to minimize the occurrence of parasites and diseases;
- 2) It shall be constructed in conformity with the National Building Code of the Philippines.

**f) As to its maintenance:**

- 1) Maintenance shall be the sole responsibility of the owner;
- 2) Maintenance program shall be submitted to and approved by the Municipal Planning Office through the Municipal health Office.

**g) Facilities:**

1) Chicken:

- a. Cage shall be provided for housing the laying flocks.
- b. Food trough:

Size/Bird, cms

Hen	7.62 – 12.7
Chicks	2.54
Growing Chicks	7.67

Litter trough: placed above the ground and must be easy to clean.

2) Quails:

- a. Cage – provided for housing the quails
- b. Food trough – 0.15 x 1.0 m per 250 birds
- c. Waterer – placed above the cage floor.

**h) Utility:**

1) Water Supply:

- a. 27.3 hours/100 hens/day
- b. 2.28 hours/fountain/100 chicks/day

- c. 4.66 hours/500 quails/day
- d. 2.28 hours/500 birds/day

- 2) Power – there shall be sufficient lighting facilities in the farm depending on the size.

i) **Solid Waste Disposal:**

- 1) Receptacles shall be protected from vermin and other animals;
- 2) The disposal method shall be approved by the Municipal Health Office, after an ocular inspection by the Sanitation Inspector together with other concerned offices;
- 3) There shall be no accumulation of waste;
- 4) The surrounding shall be kept clean and free of conditions which might harbor or be conducive to the breeding of flies, vermin and/or rodents;
- 5) There shall be no odor nuisance;
- 6) All waste shall be disinfected and applied with pro-biotic organic solutions / or with other appropriate technology measures before being disposed. In this connection, the owner shall refer to the Municipal Agriculturist or the MAO and the Sanitation Inspector (SI) for assistance and technology orientation that the owners themselves shall have to adopt on their backyard or large scale poultry farms;
- 7) There must be maintenance of abatement program.

j) **Drainage and Sewerage.** With respect to its drainage and sewerage, the following requirements shall be accomplished, to wit:

- 1) Location, plane, design, data and specification of sewerage treatment plants to be approved by the Municipal Planning Officer or his duly authorized representatives;
- 2) Discharged of untreated waste water to bodies of water approved by the Municipal Health Officer or his duly authorized representatives;
- 3) Preliminary treatment of waste water into septic vaults with methane generation to be encouraged;
- 4) Only storm water permitted to be discharges to community storm sewer;
- 5) Effluent of specific tank be discharged into a sub-surface soil absorption field or shall be treated with the same type of purification device;
- 6) Disinfecting water to be used in washing of pens. The procedure and chemical to be used shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Health or his duly authorized representatives;
- 7) Other existing laws on pollution are to be complied with.



### SECTION 3. TECHNIQUES/PROCEDURES.

- a) It is the combination of techniques or procedures which aims of a total maximum and optimum utilization of waste into healthful, beneficial, productive and esthetic purpose;
- b) The procedure is done through total recycling scheme, which utilizes into factory recyclables, fertilizers, feeds, fermentable, fuel (as firewood or flammable gases), fine crafts, and filling materials;
- c) Adopt various methods implementing a Zero-Waste Resource Management System or Ecological waste management through total recycling of domestic waste;
- d) Encourage all residents, schools, colleges and other similar institutions both public and private, commercial and industrial establishments to mandatory sorting of domestic waste at source and separate the two (2) kinds of waste those that belong under category as biodegradable, (for compost-making, animal feeds) and the non-biodegradable, as factory returnable or recyclables.

### SECTION 4. PROVISIONS OF SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY.

- a) Sorting at Source – segregation of two (2) kinds of waste: biodegradable, and the non-biodegradable. These two kinds of waste should not be mixed; they should be sorted and segregated right at the site or place where they are produced.

#### 1. BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MATERIALS – (can be turned into Composts, these are bio-organic waste materials)

<u>Food Waste</u>	<u>Garden Wastes</u>	<u>Animal Wastes</u>	<u>Human Waste</u>
- peelings	- leaves	- manure	- excreta
- soft shells	- vegetable trimmings	- carcasses	- pads
- food left-over	- soiled wipes	- fish entrails	
	- twigs	- fowl innards	
	- weeds		
	- seeds		

#### 2. NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MATERIALS – cans, metals, bottles, glasses, plastic/Styrofoam/rubber, dry paper/card board, dry cloth/fibers/leather/feathers, hard shield/bones. However, it should be noted that due to the evolution of technologies, there are at present what manufacturing industries call biodegradable inorganic plastic materials develop into items, such as cups, plates, forks, bottle containers for drinking water, other drinks and beverages, lunch box and food keepers.

- b) Proper Packaging and Storage- proper use of containers such as cans, sacks, bags, bins, etc., that will facilitate sanitary, efficient handling, storage collection, transport or disposal at least cost shall be adopted, provided that it should be sealed appropriately to prevent soiling and spillage of waste materials upon transport and collection;
- c) Use/Dispose “Ecologically” – the maximum and optimum use/reuse/recycle of waste, into factory returnable, feed, fertilizer, food fermentable, fuel ( as

fire or as flammable gases) fine crafts and filling materials may be allowed provided it shall adopt a safe and sanitary measures in storage collection, transport or disposal;

- d) Occupants of building and residence owners shall provide a sufficient number of receptacles for refuse. Refuse contained in receptacles shall be protected against vermin and other scavenger animals;
- e) Food left-over shall be disposed through the Municipal Garbage Collection Service. If the collection service vehicle is not available on the scheduled time of collection, waste shall not be thrown in any street, sidewalk, yard, park or any body of water. It shall be stored in appropriate container while awaiting its final disposal;
- f) Under controlled conditions, the process of making compost of biodegradable solid waste materials such as the use of pits (twin-pits), tower tires, plastic bag compost makers, compost bins and container gardening is allowed as means of disposing waste, provided it is safe and sanitary;
- g) Municipal Garbage Collection Service shall follow the schedules of garbage collection on the streets and places as recommended by the Office of the Municipal Mayor;
- h) Only segregated solid waste materials or garbage will be collected;
- i) Residual solid waste materials those that cannot be bought or sold to peddlers or travelling buyers of junk materials and recyclable solid waste materials must be disposed and buried deep in the ground at the Eco Park or Ecological Solid Waste Tourism Park just undergoing development.

#### ARTICLE XIV – PENAL CLAUSE

**SECTION 1. FINE.** Any person violating this Code shall be issued a citation ticket, by a duly authorized sanitation officer in such form the Office of the Municipal Mayor may device and directing the violators to appear in the Municipal mayor's Office within seventy-two (72) hours from the issuance thereof. Within the given period of seventy-two (72) hours, the violators may elect in lieu of prosecution to voluntarily pay the fine provided hereunder.

First Offense	One Hundred Pesos (P100.00)
Second Offense	Two Hundred Fifty Pesos (P250.00)
Third Offense	Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00)
Fourth Offense	Filing a case in a court of competent jurisdiction through the MCTC Judge Office

**SECTION 2. PENALTY.** Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this Code shall be punished by a fine of One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) or by imprisonment of one (1) year or both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court of competent jurisdiction.

#### ARTICLE XV – FINAL PROVISION

**SECTION 1. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION** - Failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall be a ground for cancellation, revocation or denial of issuance of business permit.

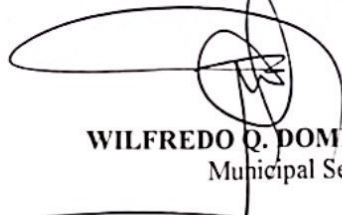


**SECTION 2. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE** – If any provision of this Code is held, for reason, invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the ty of the remaining provisions of this Code.

**SECTION 3. REPEALING CLAUSE** – All Ordinance or part of any Ordinance sistent hereof are herby repealed or modified accordingly.

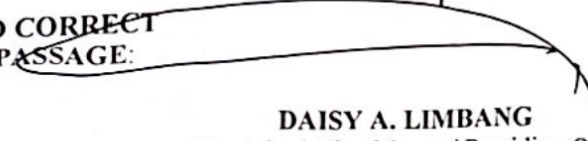
**SECTION 4. EFFECTIVITY** – This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval and ompliance with the pertinent provisions of Section 59 of RA 7160.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance.



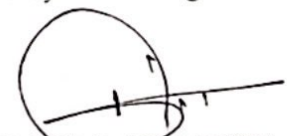
**WILFREDO Q. DOMPALES**  
Municipal Secretary

**CERTIFIED CORRECT  
AS TO ITS PASSAGE:**



**DAISY A. LIMBANG**  
Municipal Vice Mayor / Presiding Officer

**APPROVED:**



**FLORA L. VILLAROSA**  
Municipal Mayor

1/23/14