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Province of Ifugao
Municipality of Hungduan
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OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF HUNGDUAN, IFUGAO HELD AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL ON FEBRUARY 12, 2007 AT EXACTLY 9:00 O, CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 2007- 19

Author: Honorable John D. Hangdaan

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR A COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF HUNGDUAN, IFUGAO AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION THEREOF.

WHEREAS, current demographic trends and the unprecedented growth in the number of households and business establishments in the municipality of Hungduan, Ifugao have given rise to the increasing volume of garbage, rubbish and trash disposed off daily from everywhere

WHEREAS, modern packaging systems and materials of every conceivable articles of commerce have given rise to problems in the disposal of said wastes since many are found to be non-biodegradable and at times toxic;

WHEREAS, the unregulated disposal of wastes not only cause unsightly surroundings and polluted environment but also a cause for the widespread of infectious diseases;

WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing, there is an urgent need to enact a comprehensive solid waste management ordinance to serve or guide and basis for present and future actions of the local government unit;

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Honorable John D. Hangdaan and was unanimously seconded by all members present;

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Bayan of Hungduan, Ifugao duly assembled in session to adopt the foregoing ordinance, to wit:

SECTION 1. TITLE. This ordinance shall be known and cited as the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Ordinance of the Municipality of Hungduan, Ifugao.

SECTION 2. COVERAGE OF APPLICATION. This Ordinance shall apply to all residential houses, commercial establishments such as lodging houses, restaurants, public markets, boarding houses, stores, institutions like hospitals, schools, churches, public and private offices; industrial establishments like auto repair shops, plants and other establishments of any kind; and agricultural areas like farms, piggeries, poultry, etc.

SECTION 3. PURPOSE. This Ordinance is enacted for the following purposes, to wit:

- a. To guide, control and regulate the generation, storage, collection, transportation and disposal of solid wastes within the Municipality and promote an Orderly and sanitary system for the same;
- b. To enhance the Locality's environment through the necessary control and mitigation of negative environment impacts of solid waste;
- c. To promote and protect the health , safety, peace and convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants in the municipality;
- d. To minimize the generation of solid waste and maximize possible resource recovery, recycling and utilization by:
 1. Maximizing the use of goods and consumption of goods;
 2. Allocating fair inputs in the production of goods, foods and services;
 3. Encouraging the salvaging of possible "recoverable" from the solid waste for re-use and /or recycling back to production process;
 4. Encouraging the recycling and resource recovery of wastes in one's own backyards through composting and bio-gas production; and
 5. Providing assistance and cooperation in the recycling of solid waste in disposal sites to protect the locality's environment.
- e. To generate income and provide employment through resource recovery and recycling of wastes while preventing pollution of air water and land.

SECTION 4. DEFINITION OF TERMS. The terms used in this ordinance shall be defined or described as follows:

- a. **Biodegradable-** any material that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by microbiological organisms or enzymes.
- b. **Bio-gas-** 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.
- c. **Compost-** Decayed organic material for use as soil conditioner or fertilizer.
- d. **Composting-** Biological degradation under controlled conditions; the process of making biodegradable such as food waste, garden waste, animal waste into compost of mixing them with soil, water biological additives/ activators and air. There should be separate disposable systems for human waste based on sanitary procedures by the department of health
- e. **Domestic Waste** - refuse from households, as distinguished from industrial waste, agricultural waste, hospital waste, etc. which may be classified as biodegradable(compostable) or non-biodegradable (non-compostable)
- f. **Enzymes** - a protein produced by cells, with substance to initiate or accelerate chemical reactions in plants or animal matter, acting like an organic catalyst.
- g. **Factory Returnable** - all non-biodegradable(non-compostable) such as tin cans, metals, bottles, glass including broken pieces; plastic/Styrofoam, rubber, paper, cardboard, fibers, leather, shells/hard bones, etc., which are segregated in separate containers or placed in one sack (cans, bottles, containers already rinsed) and are sold/given back to processor for recycling.

- h. **Feed Materials** - all food wastes, peelings, vegetrims, fish entrails, fowl innards, spoiled fruits, leftover's, eggshells, rice/ fish/meat washings, etc. that should be collected and kept in covered containers to be recycled as hog, chicken, duck, pet or fish feeds.
- i. **Fermentable** - fruit peelings, spoiled or over ripe fruits, juices, e.g. buko juice, etc., are made into vinegar, wine or nata de coco, nata de pina, etc.
- j. **Fertilizer Materials** - All compostable or biodegradable such as garden waste (leaves, twigs, weeds), animal waste (manure or carcasses), human waste (feces, urine, blood, all excreta, soiled wipes, pads, diapers (remove plastic portion), etc., are made into compost for organic gardening.
- k. **Filling Materials** - If 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 material will be compacted, mixed with rice chaff and binders and use for appropriate construction projects.
- l. **Fine Crafts** - many of the non-biodegradables 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 crafts, plastic twine or rope braids, feather crafts, and wooden crafts. Styrofoam melted in small amount of gasoline solvent provides cheap glue.
- m. **Food Materials** - include certain kinds of seeds, pulp, peelings, that are made into pickles, candies or snacks.
- n. **Functional/Facilities/ Equipment** - useful facilities/ equipments devised or created from discards, throw away, junk, scrap e.g. chairs, tables, doormats, play equipment from rubber tires, roofing from milk cans, flower pots, plastic bags, snacks, containers, etc.
- o. **Green Charcoal** - another form of fuel or grass charcoal manufactured from compostable, organic, cellulosic material with the use of enzymes to break down the lining or binding material, after which is molded and dried and used in charcoal fed stoves.
- p. **Hazardous waste** - special type of waste containing the chemical, biological and radiological elements which are harmful to human health.
- q. **Landfill Leachate** - the downward seeping of water through the land field carrying with it the dissolved water soluble contents of the waste which may be collected by the underground drainage of water system.
- r. **Litterbug** - somebody who strews litter: somebody who leaves litter especially in public places or outdoors.
- s. **Littering** - the act of deliberately throwing garbage either in small or big quantity in areas or places not designated for disposal.
- t. **Putrecible** - a substance that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture generally containing nitrogen.
- u. **Recycling** - the re-use, retrieval, recommission of element/matter for any and all purposes necessary to healthful and productive living; the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such manner that the original products may lose their identity.
- v. **Resource Recovery** - the extraction of materials or energy from waste.

- w. **Solid Waste** - this includes anything thrown away such as garbage, rubbish, trash, litter, junk or refuse from any source (homes, businesses, farms, industries or institutions; this is a discarded material with insufficient liquid content to flow. Examples 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.
- x. **Solid waste Management** - the purposeful systemic control of the generation, storage, collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery and final disposal of solid waste.
- y. **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.
- z. **Recycling of Domestic waste** - the full utilization of domestic waste into factory returnable, feeds, fertilizer, fuels, fine crafts, fermentable, etc. with little left for filling materials. Includes both man devised and nature designed recycling schemes.
- a. **a Zero Waste Resource Management System** - is an ecological method of handling waste that does not degrade the environment nor pollute air, water and soil, and facilitates their sanitary retrieval, re-use or recycling.
- b. **b. Material Recovery Facility (MRF)** - refers to a material/ resource facility use to house the resorting, packaging and storing activities aside from utilizing it as a recycling or learning center. Wastes from different sources are brought to the MRF for resorting, packaging, treatment, storing and marketing.

SECTION 5. There shall be created a municipal task force or committee to be responsible in the control, regulation or implementation of the solid waste management in the municipality.

SECTION 6. WASTE GENERATION AND STORAGE.

1. Residential Areas:

- a. Residents shall classify waste into two kinds: Biodegradable and Non-biodegradable. These two kinds of waste shall be segregated and stored at the site or place where they are generated. The residents concern shall insure that the generated solid waste shall be properly separated in three (3) enclosed containers for recoverable, leftovers and compostable and others. The leftovers or kitchen refuse shall either be directly given to animals as feeds or stored temporarily for composting and or biogas production.
- b. Residents shall choose proper containers such as cans, sacks, bags, bins, etc., that will facilitate sanitary , efficient handling, storage, transport or disposal at least cost. Food waste should be placed in covered cans or pails. Garden and animal waste in sacks, cans and bags; and non-compostable in either sacks or boxes.
- c. Public thoroughfares and grounds in front or within the vicinity of residential houses shall be kept clean and tidy by the owner or lessee of the house or building at all times.
- d. Shrubs, trees and other vegetation with in the vicinity of residences shall be regularly cared for and maintain to minimize generated wastes, yard wastes and unpleasant sights.

II. Commercial areas (including Market/ Agoras)

- a. The storage containers for segregated commercial waste shall be communal or individual with cover.
- b. The enclosed communal receptacle shall be located along the collection route where the generated wastes may be removed and transported to the dumping site.
- c. The lobby and the fronting side walks/canals/ immediate grounds of commercial establishments until the center of the road shall be maintained clean and presentable by the owner, operator or lessee of the establishments (shops, beauty parlor, stores, restaurants/ carinderias, barber shops, recreational or entertainment facilities like theaters, billiard halls, etc.)
- d. The fronting sidewalks and immediate areas of stalls/ open spaces of markets shall be kept clean and orderly by the owner or lessee of said stall/ space at all times.
- e. For restaurants and eateries, waste should be properly placed in a corner for the purposes of collection.
- f. For repair shops and gasoline stations, drainage systems shall be provided to contain any liquid waste as a result of their operations. Used oil should be placed in other suitable containers.

III. Institutional and/ or Industrial Areas

- a. The head of any institutional/ industrial firm shall ensure the proper and hygienic storage of generated and segregated wastes in receptacles/ containers.
- b. The head of any industrial/ institutional/firm or establishment shall ensure the cleanliness and orderliness of its facilities, yards, and its fronting sidewalks and street.
- c. Hazardous wastes (chemical, biological and radio active substances) shall be stored safely in good , durable and covered receptacles and shall be disposed off in accordance with the applicable laws, guidelines, rules and regulations of the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB-DENR) Department of Health (DOH) and the Philippines Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI)

IV. Agricultural Areas (including farms for livestock, poultry etc.,)

- a. All farmers or persons engaged in any agricultural activity shall install their own compost pits. Homogenous agricultural wastes (rice, straws, corn cobs, leaves, etc.) shall be properly stock, piled/ stored and composted by the concerned farmer, at least 50 meters away from the thoroughfares or public places.
- b. Poultry manure shall be collected daily and properly disposed by composting or using it as fertilizer. Swine manure shall be disposed in a septic tank.

V. Littering

- a. No person shall litter or scatter solid waste in streets, highways, sidewalks and other public places such as parks, playgrounds, river etc., solid waste shall include among others,

cigars/cigarette butts, boxes/packages, dropped from trucks on/ or along national highway and municipal street/ roads.

b. Drivers and conductors of any public utility vehicles shall be made accountable as the person littering on the litters of their passengers while on board the vehicle.

VI. Liquid Waste

- a. No liquid waste coming from residential or commercial houses shall be allowed to stagnate. Liquid waste coming from the kitchen, toilets, bathrooms, etc. shall not be allowed to flow to creeks, rivers or streams. A blind drainage shall be made for this purpose. All servers shall be kept clean and covered.
- b. No used oils coming from engines, motor vehicles, etc. shall be thrown directly to canals, grounds, or to any other places; for such oil being non biodegradable will return back to us through water pumps and will cause us organic disease. All auto-mechanic shops, motor vehicle owners, and other establishments discharging used oil, shall properly manage or recycle the same.

SECTION 7. WASTE PROCESSING A RESOURCE RECOVERY:

1. In residential Areas:

- a. Segregated recyclable shall be properly stored for sale either by collecting and bringing them to recycling centers, eco-centers and junk dealers by the respective residents.
- b. Local waste managers shall be designated in every Barangay to oversee the collection of recyclable and shall be responsible in coordinating with accredited dealers or manufacturers of recycled products.
- c. Food and kitchen refuse which shall not be used as fodder or feeds for animals' shall be composted by each resident in their background.
- d. Residents shall avoid open burning and dumping and shall adopt recycling, practicing the 4 F's scheme (feed, fermentable, food and fuel) which is classified into (a) firewood materials- consisting of twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shells, cobs, chaff, sawdust, wood shavings, paper, stalks, etc. and (b) flammable gas- produced by anaerobic decomposition of all biomass or biodegradable materials in biogas digesters.

2. In Commercial Areas.

- a. Food waste from eateries, restaurants, canteens and food centers shall be collected as fodder and shall not be disposed in sewers.
- b. Segregation of waste in commercial areas, shopping centers, restaurants, commercial complexes, recreational centers, etc. shall be mandatory before the issuance of or renewal of business permits. The Municipal Health Officer shall see to it that the provision is complied with before any sanitary certificate is issued.

- c. Market superintendent either in public or private markets shall adopt a segregation scheme that will facilitate the segregation of recyclables, food/vegetable waste, and non-biodegradable waste and required stall space occupants to dispose their waste into the segregated covered containers installed properly in designated places.

3. In Industrial/ Institutional Areas:

- a. In industrial establishments, segregation of biodegradable/ compostable and non-biodegradable/ non-compostable waste shall be covered to avoid food odors and proliferation of flies.
- b. Schools (public or private) shall adopt appropriate resource recovery and recycling strategies.
- c. Hazardous waste shall be incinerated only after getting proper assistance and guidance from the concerned agencies.
- d. Industrial liquid waste shall be allowed to stay in silting pond before discharging the same to the river or other bodies of water.

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

- a. Agricultural waste (e.g. rice straws, corn cobs, etc.) shall not be burned but shall be stockpiled in a proper location and composted. Animal manure shall also be composted or used for biogas production. Liquid wastes coming from washing of poultry/livestock farms should not be discharged directly to rivers /creeks for such is one source of food of din flagellates which causes red tide poisoning.

SECTION 8. COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTES.

1. Residential Areas

The concerned resident shall ensure that the solid wastes are brought out in front of his gate/door and/or along the collection route of the collection vehicle/cart during the collection period.

Residents shall reports to the office of the solid waste management board or concerned officials for any uncollected solid waste within the vicinity of his/her residence.

Garbage not segregated and placed in their appropriate containers shall not be collected and shall be treated as disposed of in violation of the anti-littering provision of this ordinance and shall be penalized accordingly.

The specific date and hour of garbage collection in particular location shall be scheduled and announced for strict compliance by all concerned.

2. In Commercial Areas:

- a. 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 to the proper authorities who shall likewise means of loading waste for collection purposes.

- b. The collection and transportation of any hazardous waste shall be duly coordinated with the government agencies concerned with such type of waste.

3. In Institutional/ Industrial Areas:

- a. The head of any institutional or industrial establishment shall assist the government in the orderly and sanitary way of collecting and transporting its solid waste.

SECTION 9. DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE.

1. Residential Solid Wastes.

- a. Incineration or open burning of solid waste in backyards shall be prohibited. Residues of solid wastes after resource recovery, recycling and composting shall be disposed of by sanitary landfill.

2. Institutional Solid Waste.

- a. Hospitals, embalming establishments and other similar institution's solid waste especially infectious wastes shall be incinerated in an approved Incinerator facilities and ash residues be disposed of in separate compartments in the sanitary landfills. Chief of hospitals and establishments shall see to it that this provision is strictly observed and followed.

3. Industrial Solid Wastes.

- a. Hazardous waste shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws, regulations and guidelines of concerned agencies like the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) Department of Health (DOH) and Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI).

SECTION 10. IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES

1. Management Waste Office

- a. For an effective implementation of this ordinance, there is hereby created Waste Management Board which is under the office of the Municipal Mayor with designated committees whose honorarium shall be fixed by the Sangguniang Bayan and whose functions shall be the following:

A.1 Conduct massive information education campaign such that the provisions of this ordinance shall reach every household in the municipality.

A.2 Help in the enforcement of this ordinance in coordination with other agencies mandated by the law to perform environmental and health sanitation services;

A.3. Conduct research and advocacy for the sue of environment friendly technology;

A.4. Conduct research and recommend to the Sangguniang Bayan necessary measures that will prevent practices harmful to the municipality's environment.

A.5. Conduct and study recommend to the municipal government the most appropriate recycling plants needed by the municipality;

A.6. Provide technical assistance to the Barangay Waste Managers, and

A.7. Perform such other functions as may be authorized by law.

2. Barangay Waste Managers

There shall be appointed in every Barangay a Barangay Waste Manager, to be appointed by the Punong Barangay and concurred by the Barangay Council. An honorarium shall be fixed by the Barangay Council but in no case shall such compensation be less than the Barangay Health Workers, or Nutrition Scholar

3. The duties of Barangay Waste Managers shall be as follows, to wit:

- a. To visit residential, commercial, industrial and other establishments and advise them on the proper segregation of refuse, installation of proper drainage and waste containers as provided in this ordinance.
- b. To assist in the Barangay development Council establish and manage a sanitary landfill area;
- c. Help implement this ordinance in their respective jurisdiction,
- d. Oversee the collection of recyclable materials and coordinate with accredited dealers or manufactures of recycled products;
- e. Assist the concerned agencies in the apprehension of all violators of this ordinance;
- f. Act as action officer of the Punong Barangay in the implementation of its solid waste management plan, and
- g. Perform such other legal orders as a may be authorized by superior officers with respect to solid waste management.

SECTION 11. PENAL PROVISION. Violations to any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be penalized as follows:

1. For commercial and Industrialized Establishments

First Offense:

- a. **Groceries/Minimarts**- a fine of six Hundred pesos (P600.00) and a written reprimand /warning from the municipal mayor.
- b. **Lodging Houses/Inns**- a fine of One thousand pesos (P1, 000.00) and a written reprimand/warning from the municipal mayor.
- c. **Restaurants/Eateries** – A fine of six hundred pesos (P600.00) and a written reprimand /warning from the municipal mayor.

d. **Sari-sari-Store** – a fine of three hundred pesos (P300.00) and a written reprimand/warning from the municipal mayor.

Second Offense: a fine of One Thousand Five Hundred pesos (P1, 500.00) and a written warning for the closure.

Third Offense: A maximum fine of Two thousand Five Hundred pesos (P 2,500.00) and a closure of the establishment, which shall be lifted only after compliance with the provisions of this ordinance by the owner manager.

1. RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

FIRST OFFENSE: A fine of two hundred pesos (P200.00) and a written reprimand/warning from the municipal mayor.

SECOND OFFENSE: a fine of five hundred pesos (P500.00) per residential building owner and a written reprimand/warning from the municipal mayor.

THIRD OFFENSE: a fine of seven hundred pesos (P700.00) or imprisonment of five days to one month or both that the discretion of the court.

111. LITTERBUGS:

FIRST OFFENSE: A fine of fifty pesos (P50.00)

SECOND OFFENSE: A fine of one hundred pesos (P100: 00)

THIRD OFFENSE: A fine of Three hundred pesos (P300.00) or imprisonment for three days or both the discretion of the court.

IV. IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS

FIRST OFFENSE: A fine of five hundred pesos (P500.00) and a written reprimand from the municipal mayor.

SECOND OFFENSE: a fine of seven hundred pesos (P700.00) and a written reprimand

THIRD OFFENSE: A fine of one thousand pesos (P1, 000.00) or imprisonment of five days or both the discretion of the court.

SECTION 12. FINAL SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. All provisions of other Municipal ordinances, orders or regulations inconsistent herewith are hereby amended, modified or repealed accordingly. If any provisions of this ordinance are declared unconstitutional by competent authorities, the remaining provisions not affected by such declaration shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 13. EFFECTIVITY.

This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Code of 1991.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Certified Correct:

(Sgd)PABLO M. CUYAHON

Vice Mayor/ Presiding Officer

ATTESTED:

(Sgd) JULIUS A. PUGONG
SB Member

(Sgd) JOHND D. HANGDAAN
SB member

(Sgd) PEDRO B. BUTALE
SB Member

(Sgd) FELIMON B. ANANAYO
SB Member

(Sgd) MAURA B. HIMMIWAT
SB Member

(Sgd) JIMMY A. YOGYOG
SB Member

(Sgd) JOSE B. MAGAYA
SB Member

(Sgd) RANIA G. BASILIO
SK Federation President

(Sgd) JULIO G. BAHATAN
Liga President

APPROVED:

(Sgd) HILARIO T. BUMANGABANG
Municipal Mayor

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance.

(Sgd) JUANITA M. PUGONG
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan