

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LEYTE
Municipality of Alangalang
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OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ALANGALANG, LEYTE HELD AT THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING SESSION HALL ON JUNE 2, 2008.

PRESENT:

- Hon. Isidro D. Gariando, Jr. - Municipal Vice Mayor, Presiding Officer
- Hon. Mario V. Bague - Sangguniang Bayan Member
- Hon. Eileen A. Apurillo - -do-
- Hon. Anastacio M. Superada - -do-
- Hon. Antonio A. Bidua, Jr. - -do-
- Hon. Jet C. Sydliongco - -do-
- Hon. Virginia E. Yu - -do-
- Hon. Epifania B. Salazar - -do-
- Hon. Lovell Anne M. Yu - SK Mun. Federation President
- Hon. Fedelina C. Figueroa - ABC/LIGA President

ABSENT: Hon. Lilia V. Antoni - Sangguniang Bayan Member

OTHERS PRESENT:

Engr. Antonio L. Varona - Mun. Planning Dev't. Coord.

RESOLUTION NO. 08-134
Series of 2008

APPROVING ON 3rd AND FINAL READING MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 08-05, SERIES OF 2008 ENTITLED: " THE ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE OF ALANGALANG, LEYTE.

On motion of Hon. Mario V. Bague, seconded by Hon. Anastacio M. Superada, be it -

RESOLVED TO APPROVE, as it hereby approves on third and final reading, the following ordinance:

ORDINANCE NO. 08-05
Series of 2008

Approved by:

HON. MARIO V. BAGUE
Chair, Committee on Environment

The Ecological Solid Waste Management Ordinance of Alangalang, Leyte.

Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Bayan on June 2, 2008.

ARTICLE I

Title of the Proposed Ordinance

Title: This ordinance shall be known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management Ordinance of the Municipality of Alangalang, Leyte.

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ARTICLE II
Coverage

This ordinance shall apply to all residential houses, commercial establishments such as restaurants, public markets, groceries, institutions like schools, church and chapels, public and private offices; industrial establishments of any kind, and agricultural areas.

ARTICLE III
Authority and Purpose/Goals

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:

- a. 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;
- b. To enhance the total environment of the locality through the necessary control and mitigation of negative environmental impacts of solid waste;
- c. To promote and protect the health, safety, peace and convenience and general welfare of the inhabitants of the municipality of Alangalang;
- d. To minimize generation of solid waste and maximize possible resource recovery/recycling and utilization by:
 1. Maximizing the use of goods and consumption of foods;
 2. Allocating fair inputs in the production of goods, foods and services;
 3. Encouraging the salvaging of possible "recoverable" from solid wastes for re-use and/or recycling back to production process;
 4. Encouraging the recycling and resource recovery of wastes in own backyard through composting and biogas production; and providing assistance and cooperation in the recycling of solid waste in disposal sites.

ARTICLE IV
Definition of Terms

SECTION 1. Technical Terms. The technical terms used in this ordinance shall be defined as follows:

- a. Biodegradable – any material that can be reduced into finer particles (degraded or decomposed) by microbiological organisms or enzymes (synonymous with compostable).
- b. Biogas digester – are of two kinds: the "poso-negro" Taiwan type or the above-ground portable valderia model. Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, and traces of inert gases produced by the fermentation of animal manure 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, human waste into compost by mixing them with soil, water, biological additives/activators (optional) and air.
- e. Domestic waste – is the 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).

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- f. **Enzymes** – proteins produced by cells, with substances to initiate or accelerate chemical reactions in plants or animal matter, acting like an organic catalyst.
- g. **Feed Materials** – all food waste, peelings, veggie trims, fish entrails, fowl innards, spoiled fruits, leftovers, egg shells, rice/fish/meat, washings, etc. that should be collected and kept in covered containers as hog/chicken/duck/pets/fish feeds.
- h. **Fermentable** – fruit peelings, spoiled or over-ripe fruits, juices e. g. buko juice, etc. are madiento vinegar, wine or “nata-de-coco”, “nata de-plifa”, etc.
- i. **Fertilizer materials** – all compostable or diodegradable such as garden waste, (leaves, twigs, weeds), animal waste (manure, carcasses), human waste (feces, urine, blood, excreta, soiled wipes, pads, diapers, (remove plastic portions) etc. are mad into compost for organic gardening.
- j. **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 materials. Such materials may be compacted, mixed with rice chaff and “binders” and used for appropriate construction projects.
- k. **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 mach, paper basketry, tin craft, metal craft, plastic twine or rope braids, feather crafts, wooden crafts,. Styrofoam melted in small amounts of gasoline solvent provides cheap glue or “binder” for many of the projects.
- l. **Food Material** – include certain kinds of seeds, pulp, peelings, that are made into pickles, “sweets” or candies, or sacks.
- m. **Functional facilities/equipment** – useful equipment/facilities devised or created from discards, throwaways, junks, scraps e.g. chair, tables, doormats, play equipments from rubber tires, roofing from milk cans, flower pots, “planters” from plastic bags, sacks, containers, etc.
- n. **Green Charcoal** – another form of fuel or grass charcoal, manufactured from compostable, organic, cellulotic material with the use of enzymes to break down the lignin or binding material, after which it is molded and dried, then used in charcoal-fed stoves.
- o. **Hazardous Waste** – special type of waste containing the chemical, biological, and radiological elements which are harmful to human health.
- p. **Incineration** – the controlled process by which compostibles wastes are burned and changes into gasses and residues that contains little or no combustible materials.
- q. **Landfill lechate** – the downward seeping of water through the landfill carrying with it the dissolved water-soluble contents of the waste which may be collected by an underground drainage system.
- r. **Putrescible** – a substance decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture: generally containing nitrogen.
- s. **Recycling** – the reuse, retrieval, re-commission of element/matter from any and all purposes necessary to healthful and productive living; the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may loss their identity.
- t. **Resource Recovery** – the extraction of materials or energy from wastes.

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u. **Solid Waste** – this includes anything thrown away, such as garbage rubbish, trash, litter, junk and refuse from any source (homes, businesses, farms, 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:

- Bio-degradable-compostable-putrescible. There are four (4) groups of waste under this category such as: a) food (cooking) waste/kitchen waste: peelings, leftovers, vegetable trims, fish/fowl/meat/animal entrails/innards/cleanings, soft shells, seeds, etc.; b) agricultural (garden) waste: leaves/flowers, twigs, branches, stems, roots, trimmings, weeds, seeds/inedible fruits, etc.; c) animal waste: manure/urine, carcasses, etc.; and d) human waste: excreta, soiled pads, sanitary napkins, etc.
- Non-biodegradable-compostable-putrescible. There are ten (10) groups of waste under this category: a) metals: tin cans, aluminum, iron, lead, copper, silver, etc.; b) glasses: bottles, culllets (broken glass), sheets (shards), minors, bulbs, etc.; c) plastics: polyethylene (bags), polypropylene (straws/jute sacks/containers, polyurethane (foam, mattresses) polystyrene (styrofoam,), polyvinyl (tubes, pipes, linoleum), polyacetate (fibers, cloth, rayon,) etc d) rubber (natural and synthetic): tires, good, etc.; e) papers, dry papers, cardboards, etc.; f) dry processed fibers: cloth, twine, etc.; g) dry leathers, skin, feathers, etc.; h) hard shells; i) bones; j) rocks.

v. **Solid Waste Management** – the purposeful, systematic control of the generation, storage, collection, transport, separation, processing, recycling, recovery, and final disposal of solid waste.

w. **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.

x. **Recycling of domestic waste** – the full utilization of domestic waste into factory-returnables (around 50-60%), feed (about 20%), fertilizer (about 30%), fuels, fine crafts, fermentable, etc. with little left for filling material. (proportion vary with the kind of community, the more affluent the more factory returnables). This includes both man-devised and nature designed recycling schemes.

y. **Zero waste resource management system** – is an ecological method of handling waste that does not degrade the environment for pollute air, water, and soil, and facilities their sanitary retrieval, reuse or recycling.

ARTICLE V

Waste Generation and Storage

SECTION 1. Residential Areas:

a) Residents shall learn the two (2) kinds of waste: biodegradable or compostable and non-biodegradable/non-compostable. These two kinds of waste shall be stored and segregated at the site or place where they are generated.

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- b) The concerned resident shall ensure that the generated solid waste shall be properly separated in three (3) enclosed containers for 1. biodegradable =N (*nabubulok*); 2. non-biodegradable=DN (*di-nabubulok/di-recyclable*); 3. recyclable =R. The leftovers or kitchen refuse shall either be directly given to animals as feeds or stored temporarily for composing and/or biogas production.
- c) Residents shall choose proper containers such as cans, sacks, bags, bins, drums, etc. that will facilitate sanitary, efficient handling, storage, collection, transport or disposal at least cost. Food waste placed in covered cans or pails. Garden and human waste in sacks, cans and bags, and the non-compostables in either sack, bags or boxes.
- d) 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.
- e) 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 market/agoras):

- a. The storage containers for segregated commercial wastes shall be communal or individual with cover depending on its location for collection and transport process.
- b. The enclosed communal receptacle possibly on wheels shall be located along the collection route where the generated wastes shall be brought and stored by the stall lessee.
- c. The lobby and fronting sidewalks/immediate grounds of commercial establishments shall be maintained clean and presentable by the owner/operator/lessee of the establishments (shops, stalls, stores, restaurants, eateries, carenderias, barber shops, beauty parlors, recreational and entertainment facilities like billiards halls, internet cafes, beer gardens).
- d. 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:

- a. 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.
- b. The head of any institutional/firm/establishment shall ensure the cleanliness and orderliness of its facilities, yard, and its fronting sidewalk and street.
- c. Hazardous wastes shall be stored safely in good, curable, and duly covered receptacles which should be located in a secured and distant site, prior to final collection/disposal.

SECTION 4. Agricultural Areas (including farms for Livestock, Poultry, etc.)
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agricultural wastes (rice straws, corn cobs, leaves, animal manure, etc.) should be properly stockpiled/stored by the concerned farmer.

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SECTION 5. Littering:

No person shall litter or scatter solid waste in streets, highways, sidewalks and other public areas (parks, playgrounds, rivers, etc.) Solid wastes shall include among others, the cigar/cigarette butts, boxes/packages, candy/bread wrappers, matchsticks, disposable diapers, food packages, etc.

ARTICLE VI

Waste Processing and Resource Recovery

SECTION 1. Residential Areas

- a. Segregated recyclables shall be properly stored before collection. These recyclables shall be collected separately and brought to recycling centers, eco-centers or junk dealers.
- b. Every barangay shall oversee the collection of recyclables in their area and shall be responsible in coordinating with accredited dealers or manufacturers of recycled products.
- c. Food and kitchen refuse shall be collected as fodder or feeds for animals. Those portions that are not suitable as fodder shall be composted.
- d. Residents shall avoid open burning and dumping and adopt recycling, practicing the F's scheme (feed, fermentable, food and fuel). Fuel materials from households waste consists of two kinds: a.) firewood material –consist of twigs, branches, leaves, husks, shells, cobs, chaff, saw dust, wood shavings, soiled papers, bagasse, 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)

- a. Segregation of wastes from commercial areas (shopping stalls, restaurants, commercial complexes, recreational centers, etc.) shall be mandatory before issuance of or renewal of business permit.
- b. Markets/agoras shall adopt a segregate scheme that will facilitate the segregation of recyclables, food/vegetable waste, non-recyclables, etc.
- c. Food wastes from commercial centers (e.g. food centers, restaurants, canteens, etc.) shall be collected as fodder/animal feeds and shall not be disposed to sewers.

SECTION 3. Industrial/Institutional Areas:

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

SECTION 4. Agricultural Areas (including farms for livestocks, 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.

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ARTICLE VII

Collection and Transportation of Solid Wastes

SECTION 1. Residential Areas:

- a.) 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 vehicles/cart, during the collection period.
- b.) He shall report to the Office of the Municipal Health Officer or concerned official for any uncollected solid waste within the vicinity of his/her residence.
- c.) 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 this ordinance and shall be penalized accordingly.
- d.) 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:

- 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 by the proper authorities which shall likewise assist wherever necessary in the sanitary means of loading wastes for collection purposes.
- b.) He shall remind Environment Sanitation Unit Officer of the Office of the Municipal Health in the collection of uncollected solid wastes and other related matters.

SECTION 3. Institutional Areas:

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

ARTICLE VIII

Disposal of Solid Waste

SECTION 1. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Wastes:

- a.) Open burning of solid waste shall be prohibited. Residuals of solid wastes after resource recovery, recycling and composting shall be disposed into an open dumpsite or by sanitary landfilling.
- b.) Illegal dumping of solid waste along streets, alleys, river banks, and in any public places shall be strictly prohibited.

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June 2, 2008

SECTION 2. Industrial Wastes:

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

SECTION 3. Closure of Open Dump – The open dumsite will be converted into a controlled

dumpsite within two (2) years.

SECTION 4. Conversion to Controlled Dump – Only the residual wastes will be dumped at

the controlled dumpsite. The daily covering of earth fill to the residual waste dumped in the disposal site will be implemented.

SECTION 5. Establishment of Sanitary Landfill – A sanitary landfill must be constructed

within three (3) years in compliance with RA 9003. At the same time, phasing out of the controlled dumpsite must be implemented after the construction of the sanitary landfill.

ARTICLE IX

Prohibition And Penalties

SECTION 1. Prohibited Acts – The following acts are prohibited.

- 1.) Littering, throwing, dumping of waste matters on the public places such as roads, sidewalks, canals, estuaries or parks and establishments.
- 2.) Non-segregation of solid waste.
- 3.) Uncovered solid waste receptacle shall be prohibited.
- 4.) Solid waste for collection shall be brought out from households, institutions, commercial and industrial establishment and other sources during the collection schedule only. The taking out of waste on a day not scheduled for collection shall be prohibited.
- 5.) Scavenging or unauthorized collection in designated segregation containers owners or areas.
- 6.) No business permit will be issued or renewed until the establishment owners or their duly authorized representatives attend the required annual SWM seminar.

SECTION 2. Any individual, person or persons or the operation and maintenance of an establishment/firm/facility, who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction, be punished.

a. In case of household:

- 1.) For 1st offense – No collection of waste and a fine of P300.00.
- 2.) For 2nd offense – No collection of waste and a fine of P 500.00.
- 3.) For 3rd offense – No collection of waste and a fine of P1,000.00.

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- b. In case of institutions, industrial and commercial establishments:
- 1.) For 1st offense – No collection of waste and a fine of P 1,000.00.
 - 2.) For 2nd offense – No collection of waste and a fine of P1,500.00.
 - 3.) For 3rd offense – Suspension of business permit and a fine of P2,000.00.

SECTION 3. The Local Government shall create an inspection unit under the Municipal Solid Waste Management Board with the primary tasks of apprehending violators of the anti-littering provision, and of persons who do not maintain garbage receptacles within their premises or who allow littering therein. Violators shall be issued apprehension tickets by the inspection unit of the MSWMB.

ARTICLE X

FINAL PROVISIONS


SECTION 1. All provisions of the municipal ordinance, orders or regulations inconsistent herewith, are hereby amended/modified/repealed accordingly.

SECTION 2. Effectivity. This ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

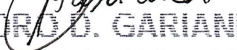
ENACTED by the Sangguniang Bayan on June 2, 2008.

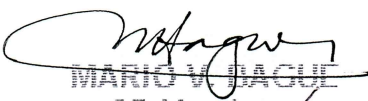
APPROVED.

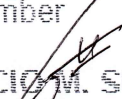
I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing Resolution No. 08-134 enacting Municipal Ordinance No. 08-05, Series of 2008.

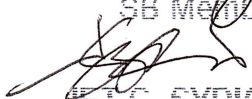

DANI B. DE VEYRA
Municipal SB Secretary

ATTESTED AND CERTIFIED
TO BE DULY ENACTED:


ISIDRO D. GARIANDO, JR.
Municipal Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer


MARIO V. JAGUE
SB Member


ANASTACIO M. SUPERADA
SB Member



JET C. SYDIONGCO
SB Member


EPIFANIA B. SALAZAR
SB Member

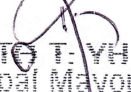

LOVELL ANNE M. YU
SK Mun. Federation President


EILEEN A. APURILLO
SB Member


ANTONIO A. BIDUA, JR.
SB Member


VIRGINIA E. YU
SB Member


FEDELINA C. FIGUEROA
ABC/LIGA President

APPROVED:

HORFIO T. YH
Municipal Mayor